

FILE NAME: Sherwin Williams (SW)

DATE: 1972 July 19

DOC#: SW009

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: National Paint & Coatings Assoc, Safety & Health Bulletin - Industry Recommended Practices & OSHA Compliance

Safety & Health

Bulletin



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S & H BULLETIN 10

OSHA

July 19, 1972

FILE COPY
TECHNICAL DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

This bulletin is divided into two parts. Part A will list "compliance actions". We define compliance actions as those things you must do in order to comply with OSHA and save yourself the expense of a fine. Part B will outline "optional actions" you may take to make your life and your job easier and more tranquil.

PART A lists 4 compliance actions:

1. Recordkeeping Requirements
2. Toilet Partitions
3. Women's Retiring Rooms
4. Employee Exposure to Asbestos

PART B presents 3 optional actions:

1. Action you should take when an OSHA inspector visits your plant.
2. Suggestions as to how you can obtain funds to finance your company's compliance with the law.
3. Phone numbers of OSHA officials you can contact in your locality.

***COMING SOON IN S & H BULLETIN 11:

WHAT IT'S LIKE WHEN YOUR ESTABLISHMENT IS SELECTED FOR AN INSPECTION***

PART A COMPLIANCE ACTIONS

1. Recordkeeping Requirements. Attached to this bulletin is a copy of the U. S. Department of Labor's publication, "Recordkeeping Requirements under the Williams Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970". You may have already received this booklet in the mail eight to ten months ago. We are putting it in your hands again at this time, to be sure that you have a copy. This booklet has a great deal of valuable information which will help you to comply with the act. Read it.

The law says that you must keep 3 records of injuries and illnesses that occur among your employees. The injuries and illnesses that must be recorded are defined in the booklet on the reverse side of form OSHA No. 100. It is a log in which you record injuries or illnesses in the order in which they occur during the year.

The second record you must keep is titled, "Supplementary Record of Occupational Illnesses and Injuries" OSHA form No. 101. This record gives you the details on each injury or illness.

The third record you must keep is OSHA No. 102. You need to prepare this after the end of each year (preferably January) and post it where your employees can read it. This record summarizes your company's experience over the preceding year with occupational injuries and illnesses.

Also included in the booklet is a poster (it's a centerfold). The law says you must display it in a prominent place in your establishment.

Above we have called your attention to the 4 actions you must take as detailed in the Recordkeeping Requirements booklet. If you fail to take these actions and are inspected, you can be fined for your omission. We are advised that the minimum fine for each "omission" is now \$25.00.

2. Toilet Partitions. On page 10593 of your OSHA standards book, the paragraph entitled, "Construction of Toilet Rooms" requires that walls of compartments or partitions between toilets be at least 6 feet high and not less than 1 ft. above the floor.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration advises us that this requirement is being eased. The Administration is taking action to allow partitions to be less than the heights of room walls if their tops are high enough to assure privacy.

Action Recommended: Hold off on changing your toilet partitions until the revised standard is published.

3. Women's Retiring Rooms. On page 10594 of the OSHA standards book, paragraph (f) sets a standard by which you had to provide a retiring room for women. It required at least one such facility for female employees or suitable equivalent space where fewer than 10 women are employed and no rest room is furnished. The Administration advises us this standard will be deleted after completion of hearings. The Administration has received more comments on this than any other. It agrees that this standard is not directly related to on-the-job safety and health.

Action Recommended: Don't make any change in your women's retiring room facilities, pending publication of the final standard.

4. Employee Exposure to Asbestos. On page 10506 of your OSHA standards book, table G3 for Mineral Dusts has been changed to delete the asbestos standard. This is because a new standard has been published by adding a paragraph 1910.93 (a), Asbestos Dust, to the standards. The new permanent standard was announced June 7, 1972 by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in the Federal Register. Copy of the new standard is attached.

PART B ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

1. Identification of OSHA Inspectors. The official title of an OSHA inspector is "Compliance Safety and Health Officer". This title means that when he visits your plant he will check your safety and health standards for compliance with the act. For short, we call him the OSHA inspector.

Recently, OSHA inspectors have been issued new identification cards. Should someone visit you unannounced (this is normal procedure under the act) and say that he is there for the purpose of inspecting your plant under OSHA, ask him to produce his or her (there are female inspectors) identification card issued by the Department of Labor. The ID card will have his picture and will show that he is employed by the OSHA of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Inspectors are employed by and report to Area Directors. There are 49 area offices in the U.S. Their phone numbers are listed under item 3 below.

2. Compliance Loans. There has been raised a great hue and cry to the effect that compliance with OSHA will cost many small businesses substantial amounts of money.

The act says any small business that is likely to suffer substantial economic injury without financial assistance when it seeks to come into compliance can be eligible for a loan. See Attachment #2 for a fact sheet telling you how to obtain a compliance loan.

3. Phone Numbers of OSHA Officials You Can Contact in Your Locality. The OSHA standards were published in the Federal Register, May 29, 1971. Copy of this was forwarded to you with our Safety and Health Bulletin No. 9. As you know, the standards were written in technical language. There are many businessmen who cannot afford to employ a safety engineer to interpret these standards.

When you have a question about the meaning of a standard, we suggest you call your local Area Director and ask him for guidance. Many of our members tell us their questions are answered quickly. Some businessmen have expressed fear that a call to the area OSHA office will bring down a premature inspection. We doubt that your call to the area office will work in your disfavor. Rather, our information is that a call to your area office will help you to find much needed answers quickly. If your experience does not agree with this, National Headquarters would appreciate a report from you telling us what happened.

If you would rather not identify your company, there is no harm in telling the area office that you are calling for the local paint and coatings association of which you are a member.

Phone numbers of the 10 regional offices and 49 area offices are listed below.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
PHONE NUMBERS

<u>Boston Regional Office</u>	617-223-6712/3	<u>(Chicago Regional Office Cont'd.)</u>	
Boston	617-223-4511/2	Indianapolis	317-633-7384
Providence	401-528-4466	Columbus	614-468-5582
Hartford	203-244-2294	Toledo	419-259-7542
Concord	603-224-1995/6	Cincinnati	513-684-2355
<u>New York Regional Office</u>	212-971-5941/2	<u>Dallas Regional Office</u>	214-749-2477/8/9
New York	212-264-9840/1/2	Dallas	214-749-1786/7/8
Newark	201-645-5930/1/2	Houston	713-226-5431
Syracuse	315-473-2700/1	Galveston	713-763-1472
Santurce, P.R.	809-724-1059	Tulsa	918-584-7151
Long Island	516-294-0400	Lubbock	806-747-3711
		New Orleans	504-527-2451/2
<u>Philadelphia Regional Office</u>	215-597-4102/3/4	<u>Kansas City Regional Office</u>	816-374-5249/40
Philadelphia	215-597-4955	Kansas City	816-374-2756
Baltimore	301-962-2840	St. Louis	314-622-5461/2/3/4
Richmond	703-782-2241/2	Omaha	402-221-3276/7
Pittsburgh	412-644-2905/6		
Norfolk	703-441-6381/2	<u>Denver Regional Office</u>	303-837-3883
<u>Atlanta Regional Office</u>	404-526-3573/4	Denver	303-234-4471
Atlanta	404-526-5806/7	Billings	406-245-6711
Savannah	912-354-0733	Salt Lake City	801-524-5080
Birmingham	205-822-7100		
Mobile	205-433-3581	<u>San Francisco Reg. Office</u>	415-556-0584
Jacksonville	904-791-2895	San Francisco	415-556-0536
Nashville	615-749-5313	Long Beach	213-432-3434
Charlotte	704-372-0711	Phoenix	602-261-4857/8
Ft. Lauderdale	305-525-0611	Honolulu	808-546-3157/8
Louisville	502-582-6111/12		
<u>Chicago Regional Office</u>	312-353-4716/17	<u>Seattle Regional Office</u>	206-442-5930
Chicago	312-353-1390	Seattle	206-442-7520/27
Detroit	313-226-6720	Anchorage	907-272-5561
Minneapolis	612-725-2571	Portland	503-221-2251
Cleveland	216-522-3818		
Milwaukee	414-224-3315/6		

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1910.93 Air contaminants.

TABLE G-3—MINERAL DUSTS

Substance	Mppcf	Mg/M ³
Silica		
Crystalline:		
Quartz (respirable).....	250 ¹	10mg/M ³ = %SiO ₂ +4 20mg/M ³
Quartz (total dust).....		%SiO ₂ +2
Crystalline: Use 1/2 the value calculated from the count or mass formulae for quartz.		
Tridymite: Use 1/2 the value calculated from the formulae for quartz.		
Amorphous, including natural diatomaceous earth.....	20	8mg/M ³ %SiO ₂
Filicates (less than 1% crystalline silica):		
Mica.....	5	
Serpentine.....	20	
Talc.....	20	
Portland cement.....	50	
Graphite (natural).....	15	
Coal dust (respirable fraction less than 8% SiO ₂).....		2.4mg/M ³ or 10mg/M ³ %SiO ₂ +2
For more than 8% SiO ₂		%SiO ₂ +2
Inert or Nuisance Dust:		
Respirable fraction.....	15	8mg/M ³
Total dust.....	50	16mg/M ³

Note: Conversion factors—
mppcf X 35.3 = million particles per cubic meter
= particles per c.c.

¹ Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on impinger samples counted by light-field techniques.
² 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.

³ As determined by the membrane filter method at 130 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
3.6	50
5.0	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 4.6 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, 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 two fibers, 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 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—(1) 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 FR 6244, Mar. 25, 1972), and shall be used in accordance with subdivisions (1), (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 an 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.

(i) 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) Laundering: (a) Laundering 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 laundering 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 (e) of this section.

(d) 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—(i) 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—(i) 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	1/2" Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Avoid Breathing Dust...	1/4" Gothic.
Wear Assigned Protective Equipment.	1/4" Gothic.
Do Not Remain In Area Unless Your Work Requires It.	1/4" Gothic.
Breathing Asbestos Dust May Be Hazardous To Your Health.	14 point Gothic.

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 impermeable 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 3 years and shall be made available upon request to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, the Director of the National

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Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and to authorized representatives of either.

(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) *Employer 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.

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

(2) *Preplacement.* 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 (FEV₁).

(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 (FEV₁).

(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 (FEV₁).

(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 last 1-year period.

(6) *Medical records—(1) Maintenance.* Employers of employees examined pursuant to this paragraph shall cause to be maintained complete and accurate records of all such medical examina-

tions. Records shall be retained by employers for at least 20 years.

(2) *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.

3. A new § 1910.19 is added to Subpart B of Part 1910, reading as follows:

§ 1910.19 Asbestos dust.

Section 1910.93a shall apply to the exposure of every employee to asbestos dust in every employment and place of employment covered by § 1910.12, § 1910.13, § 1910.14, § 1910.15, or § 1910.16, in lieu of any different standard on exposure to asbestos dust which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any of those sections.

Effective date. Paragraph (b) (2) of § 1910.93a shall become effective July 1, 1976. All other provisions of §§ 1910.93a, 1910.93, and 1910.19 shall become effective July 7, 1972. The current emergency temporary standard remains in effect until July 7, 1972.

(Secs. 6, 8, 84 Stat. 1593, 1598; 29 U.S.C. 655, 657; 29 CFR 1910.4; Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71, 36 FR 8754)

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 2d day of June 1972.

G. C. GUENTHER,
Assistant Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc 72 8574 Filed 6-6-72; 48 am]