

B. Performance standards for the protection of workers on the construction site:

Regulations be adopted that:

(1) All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent anyone within the construction site from being subjected to airborne asbestos fiber concentrations, caused directly or indirectly by the spray material, exceeding the Maximum Permissible Concentrations adopted by the Philadelphia Department of Health.

(2) No person on the construction site shall be exposed to the Inhalation of airborne asbestos fibers exceeding the following Maximum Permissible Concentration: 5 fibers/cc of size greater than 5 microns in length average over any eight hour period, provided the concentration in any fifteen minute period does not average more than 15 fibers/cc, as determined by measurement techniques acceptable to the Philadelphia Department of Health.* Airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers exceeding the limits will be permitted in only those controlled areas wherein all persons wear respirators and/or other protection devices which effectively reduce the asbestos fiber concentrations to the permissible limit at the point of Inhalation.

C. Prevention of the release of spray asbestos material into the environment:

A public announcement, that the Philadelphia Department of Public Health has adopted a "total containment" policy, i.e., that:

(1) the prime contractor and/or any subcontractors shall take all necessary precautions to prevent the release into the environment of any visible amounts of spray asbestos material, and of invisible amounts exceeding a performance standard to be adopted by regulation.

(2) A regulatory performance standard that airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers at any point beyond the building perimeter shall not be visible to the unaided eye and at any point 20 feet beyond the perimeter shall not exceed

*Phase contrast microscopy at 430X. See for example: "Equipment and Procedures for Mounting Millipore Filters and Counting Asbestos Fibers by Phase Contrast Microscopy" by Bayer, Zumwalde and Brown, USPHS (July 1969).