

DATE January 2, 1975

JAN 6 1975

Industrial Hygiene Dept.

TO W. J. Selfridge, Jr.

c.c. P. C. Ingalls
P. C. Krist
E. L. Waggoner
J. Walker

FEB 17 1975

J. L. WESCOAT

bc: L. Levin
D. Dunham
R. Florky
A. Thomas
R. Witzke
R. J. Potts, M.D.
G. B. Meyers, M.D.PERSONNEL PROTECTIVE MEASURES
TO BE FOLLOWED DURING
ASBESTOS REMOVAL OPERATIONS

We have reviewed your suggested revisions to the "Personnel Protective Measures to be Followed during Asbestos Removal Operations".

Your revisions have been incorporated in the guidelines prepared by Mr. D. Dunham as a result of monitoring conducted at the Paulsboro Refinery in September, 1974.

W. T. Gregg and D. K. Daniels have concurred in these final guidelines.

By copy of this memorandum to Messrs. Ingalls, Waggoner and Walker we are requesting their approval for re-issue to their areas of responsibility.

We feel now that these clarified guidelines are adequate for their intended purpose and we hope that you will agree in allowing their release to all plants in the North American Division.

H. A. Sinclair
H. A. Sinclair, M.D.

EDaniels:dha

Attachment

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Personnel Protective Measures to be Followed
During Asbestos Removal Operations

1. All asbestos containing insulation must be thoroughly wetted with water before removal.

Wetting can be accomplished by any practical means such as hose lines or water spray from self-contained pails or cans.

Wet steam is another possible means of saturation of asbestos if feasible and conducted safely.

Five minutes of water application for 25 square feet of asbestos surface insulation area should suffice.

When asbestos is being removed, a suitable means of containment must be used to catch chunks of asbestos to prevent dispersion of asbestos fibers.

2. Employees involved in the removal operation must be equipped with a NIOSH-approved, single-use, disposable respirator; 3-M, Model 8710 respirator meets this standard.

Employees also must wear gloves, coveralls and shoe covers. Gloves, coveralls and shoe covers, wherever possible, should be of the single-use, disposable type.

Employees must not continue to wear this protective clothing if they leave the job site for another activity and specifically when eating.

If non-disposable protective clothing is used, the collection and laundering procedures outlined in the Federal Register and Mobil Medical Guide No. 03-1303 must be followed.

3. Asbestos-insulation waste, debris and used disposable clothing must immediately be packed in impervious bags and affixed with cautionary tags. The tag shall state:

*
CAUTION
Contains Asbestos Fibers
Avoid Creating Dust
Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cause Serious Bodily Harm
**

4. The bagged waste material should be disposed and covered daily in the Refinery landfill. If disposal at the Refinery becomes impractical due to space limitations, a qualified local contractor should be used.

5. Proper cautionary signs must be displayed at each asbestos removal or demolition site. The signs shall state:

*
ASBESTOS
DUST HAZARD
Avoid Breathing Dust
Wear Assigned Protective Equipment
Do Not Remain in Area Unless
Your Work Requires It
Breathing Asbestos Dust May be
Hazardous To Your Health
**

Cautionary signs should be placed at a suitable distance (Suggest a minimum of fifty feet) around the removal site, demolition site, and collection point.

Any employee entering these areas not immediately involved in the removal of asbestos must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved, single-use, disposable respirator, 3-M, Model 8710 for protection.

6. It is also recommended that area monitoring be conducted during any large-sized asbestos removal project to determine the extent of possible drift of asbestos fibers.

Comments on Jan 2, 1975 letter

#1 - I can just see them blasting the hell out of old double insulation & really making matters worse. But, if a wide dispersion of steam is used it would do the job provided very low pressure is used.

#2 - At what rate of application?? 1 gpm 100 gpm -?
I don't think this is a realistic guide-line. -
The result is what's important, perhaps, just to say "the insulation should be saturated" is sufficient.

#3 - OSHA requires use of special clothing if the ceiling concentration is exceeded i.e., 10 fibers longer than 5 μ long / cc air.

Copies in 1974 Asbestos File.

Samples taken 1, August 1974 don't reflect high concentrations; the 6 samples showed concentrations of .9, 3.7, .1, .1, .4, & 4.2 fibers/cc. Even if the ceiling concentration is lowered to 5 fibers/cc we would not be "crowding" the area.

Another survey taken of a job in which insulation was stripped from 6" pipe 12 feet long showed concentrations well below the TLV. And this insulation was removed in a DRY condition.

stripping a reactor

this is a non-typical case

I would go along with special treated disposable coveralls. I don't like the idea of non disposable clothing at all.

#4, Very low concentrations were found in surveys conducted in 1974. 25 feet seems to be sufficient, however if room is available I would like to see 50 feet just to be on the safe side.

05386

#5. I am in favor of this! Russ Witzke
could easily be informed for large jobs.
The information could be useful.