

SAF-1H-AP

Houston, Texas
May 17, 1982

TEXACO U. S. A. HOUSTON			
ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH			
MAY 20 '82			
FJB	✓	CHM	
RGM		FCH	
FRM		DWM	
CWO		CFH	
BLAI		DJS	✓
JFY		SECV	
JNG			

SAF STUDIES, SURVEYS & REPORTS
Texaco USA
Amarillo Plant
AsbestosMr. E. A. Enloe
Amarillo, Texas

Please find attached a sampling report for potential exposure to asbestos at the Amarillo Plant. Breathing zone samples were obtained by Mr. B. L. Melton, April 7, 1982, on insulators while stripping asbestos insulation from a flash drum at the boilerhouse. A total of two samples indicate potential employee exposures both below 0.12 asbestos fibers per cubic centimeter (f/cc) and well within the OSHA ceiling standard. The current use of respiratory protection and disposable coveralls and the practice of wetting insulation before and during removal are simple and effective methods to control exposure and residual contamination.

If there are any questions or assistance is needed, please contact Mr. J. W. Nisbet of this office.

Signed: O. W. RIGDON

O. W. RIGDON

JWN
bjm:F/t

Attachments

FJB ✓
RTR) w/attachments

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AMARILLO PLANT
ASBESTOS SAMPLING

APRIL 7, 1982

Sampling by: Mr. B. L. Melton
Industrial Hygiene Technician
Texaco USA

Report by: Mr. J. W. Nisbet
Industrial Hygienist, RESD

I. SUMMARY

Air sampling to determine potential employee exposure to asbestos was conducted at the Amarillo Plant boilerhouse. Insulators were removing asbestos insulation from the flash drum for maintenance purposes. Potential employee exposures were well within the OSHA standard. The current practice of following work procedures and utilizing personal protective equipment help to ensure that exposure during the task and residual contamination are properly controlled.

II. SAMPLING METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Breathing zone samples were obtained on three stage mixed cellulose ester fiber filters utilizing calibrated Bendix-44 sample pumps. Subsequent analysis was performed on phase contrast microscopy by the NATLSCO Environmental Sciences Laboratory, an accredited industrial hygiene facility.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results are provided in the attached Table I. The calculated ceiling limits indicate potential exposures to asbestos both less than 0.12 f/cc. The "less than" indicates the results are below the lower limit of detection of the analytical method.

The OSHA standard for asbestos specifies an eight-hour TWA of two f/cc and a ceiling limit of ten f/cc. Potential exposures to these insulators are well below this standard. The ceiling limit levels determined here are considered "potential" exposures since insulators

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wore approved respiratory protection while performing the task.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The continued use of work procedures and personal protection during insulation stripping is important and should be periodically reemphasized with employees. Work procedures include the thorough wetting of insulation prior to and during removal and the disposal of asbestos related material in properly identified and sealed bags. Personal protection includes the use of approved respiratory protection and disposable coveralls during the stripping tasks. While this task is typically of short duration and performed infrequently, contamination can remain and result in subsequent exposure. It, therefore, necessitates the continued adherence to the procedures and use of the protection described above to ensure that exposures remain within acceptable limits.

TABLE I
AMARILLO PLANT
ASBESTOS
04/07/82

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TEXACO USA
AMARILLO PLANT
ASBESTOS

TABLE 1 OF 1
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REPORT DATE MAY 17 1982

SAMPLE NUMBER	EMPLOYEE SSN	EMPLOYEE TITLE	LOCATION	DATE	TEMP (F)	TIME ANALYSIS RESULT*	15 MIN CEILING*	METHOD**
6191000259	0459186421	INSULATOR	UTILITIES	04/07/82	50	15 < 0.1200 F/CC	< 0.12 F/CC	15 MIN-SAME
6191000260	0466484074	INSULATOR	UTILITIES	04/07/82	50	15 < 0.1200 F/CC	< 0.12 F/CC	15 MIN-SAME

* < = LESS THAN THE DETECTABLE LIMIT
↑ = ROUNDED UP TO THE NEAREST HUNDREDTH
= BREAKING HIGH
= CEILING EXCEEDS THE STANDARD

** SAME = THE CEILING WAS COMPUTED BASED ON ASSUMED SAME EXPOSURE DURING THE BALANCE OF THE SHORT TERM EXPOSURE
ZERO = THE CEILING WAS COMPUTED BASED ON NO SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE DURING THE BALANCE OF THE SHORT TERM EXPOSURE

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