Chambers Works Mechanical Department

September 17, 1980

Dupont
EXHIBIT # 19A MDP 60
DATE Oct. 5 1989
MASTROIANNI & FORMAROLI Sheet 1 of 8
CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS

PROCEDURE

ASBESTOS CONTROL

1. PURPOSE

Prescribe methods for controlling, measuring and eliminating exposure to asbestos dust.

2. SCOPE

Applicable with airborne-dust originating from asbestos and asbestos-impregnated materials.

3. SOURCE OF EXPOSURE

A. All thermal insulation, including calcium silicate, installed prior to 1972 could contain asbestos fibers. Some vendor supplied equipment installed after 1972 has been found to have asbestos containing insulation. All "white goods" should be considered as having asbestos fibers until analysis and/or record research proves that it does not contain asbestos. This insulation could be a source of high exposure during dismantling.

B. Other materials used on the plant also contain asbestos and are potential sources of asbestos exposure of varying degree. Heat suits and gloves, laboratory hot pads, transite board and pipe, braided and molded packing, asbestos board, listing tape, asbestos cloth, compressed asbestos gaskets, braided asbestos tubing covering, Haveg pipe and fittings, brake linings, etc. are typical examples. In general, however, this type of asbestos is not friable but rather contained by a binder and therefore no special precautions need be taken unless dust will be or has been created during the handling, cutting, grinding or using of this material.

4. EXPOSURE LIMITS

A. Asbestos dust concentration limits are an 8 hour time weighted average (T.W.A.)* of 2 fibers, longer than 5 microns, per cubic centimeter of air and;

758

B. A 15 minute T.W.A. of 10 fibers, longer than 5 microns, per cubic centimeter of air.

C. Occupational exposure defined is: an 8 hour T.W.A. of more than 0.1 fibers, longer than 5 microns, per cubic centimeter of air.

*Average concentration occurring over a period of 8 hours.

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