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[redacted]

LIST OF POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Aniline	ANLN
Aromatic Oil	HBCO
Asbestos	ASBS
Benzol	BENZ
Burners	BURN
Burners & Welders	BUWE
Catalyst (Various types)	DUST
FCLA Catalyst	DUST
Carbonyl (Cobalt & Nickel	CARB
Isopropyl Alcohol	IPOH
Lead Burners	LDBR
Mercury	MERC
Methyl Chloride	MECL
Noise	NOIS
Painters	PNTR
Paraffine	WAXX
Sand Blasting	SDBL
Shale Oil	SHAL
Tetra Ethyl Lead	TELL
Tinners (Brazing)	TINN
X-ray Photometer & Radioactive Materials	RADI

FSV:FGD
June 6, 1961

PROGRAM FOR FOLLOWING EMPLOYEES POTENTIALLY EXPOSED TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Toxic exposure lists are maintained for two principal purposes:

1. To identify employees potentially exposed to materials or physical hazards which could result in chronic occupational disease, i.e., benzene, lead, ionizing radiation. This information is of assistance to the plant physician in determining the type of tests to be performed on the employee at the time of his periodic examination.

2. To identify employees working with or potentially exposed to materials which could result in immediate or sudden symptoms and disability, i.e., aniline, metal carbonyls, tetra ethyl lead, etc. This information is of assistance to the plant physician in arriving at a diagnosis of illness in an employee who appears in, or is brought into the Medical Department in obvious distress.

In setting up the materials and operations list, it may be simpler in some cases to list occupations. For instance, a sandblaster, or a leadburner, is by occupation, potentially exposed to silica and lead, respectively. Welders and burners are listed by occupation because they are potentially exposed to many hazardous metals and toxic gases. In general, these lists of employees are relatively stable and keeping current lists is not a major task.

Where hazards such as noise, benzene, mercury, etc. are involved, it becomes more difficult to maintain accurate lists of exposed employees since widely different employee groups may be potentially exposed, i.e., process employees, laboratory workers or several mechanical crafts.

Both lists of materials and occupations must be kept reasonably up-to-date if they are to serve their purpose.

Following a survey of all process units, mechanical operations and other operations (printing office, laboratories, etc.) a list of potentially harmful materials or physical hazards is compiled.

All employees who are potentially exposed to these materials or operations are listed under each material. The evaluation of "potential exposure" should be made by the Industrial Hygienist or other qualified person.

The Baton Rouge material lists are abbreviated four letter codes having some actual or phonetic resemblance to the occupation or potentially toxic material, i.e., [illegible] for leadburner and NOIS for noise. These codes are keypunched on IBM cards used for other medical and personnel data.

Run sheets are obtained for the entire toxic code list. For easier revision, these sheets may be run by (1) toxic material or hazard, or by (2) department or craft, or (3) by ascending employee number, or (4) by alphabetical listing by name. These lists facilitate the revision of the lists which, as previously mentioned should be done periodically.

[illegible]
Medical Department
December 10, 1964

Toxic Exposure List
1966

		Number on Full List
ASBS	Asbestos	35
BENZ	Benzene	80
BUWE	Burner Welder	111
CARB	Carbonyls-Ni and Co	5
DUST	Physiologically inert	1
HBCCO	High Boiling Catalytically Cracked Oils	105
IPOH	Isopropyl Alcohol Mfg.	27
LDBR	Leadburner	2
MECL	Methyl Chloride	71
MERC	Mercury	5
NOIS	Noise	288
PNTR	Painter	41
RADI	Radiation (Ionizing)	31
SHAL	Shale Oil (Inactive Group)	29
SNBL	Sandblaster (Also other free silica)	3
TELL	Tetraethyl Lead	45
TINR	Tinners	8
WAXX	Wax Operations (Inactive group)	130
	Total	1017