

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

DOW-1998



ASBESTOS INFORMATION ASSOCIATION

1660 L Street, N.W. / Washington, D.C. 20036 / (202) 223-4885

RECOMMENDED WORK PRACTICES

SHOP AND FIELD FABRICATION

OF

ASBESTOS SHEET PRODUCTS

ST0001136

DRAFT
1/3/75

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8/8/75

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INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health Act was signed into law on December 29, 1970 and became effective on April 28, 1971. The Act has the stated objective of assuring every American worker a safe and healthy workplace.

On December 7, 1971 the Secretary of Labor issued an emergency-temporary standard for exposure to asbestos dust. As required by the Act, a permanent standard for asbestos exposure was promulgated six months later on June 7, 1972. The present OSHA Asbestos Standard, discussed in this booklet, became effective on July 7, 1972.

The work practices on the following pages have been prepared by the Standards and Technical Committee of the Asbestos Information Association/North America. They are intended as general guidance for safe and clean workplace conditions in keeping with the spirit and intent of the OSHA Standard for Occupational Exposure to Asbestos Dust.

These practices have been developed through careful study and consultation and are recommended as good procedure. It is recognized that manufacturing conditions vary. Implementation of the practices contained herein cannot be considered as a guarantee of OSHA compliance. Where there may be a question of compliance, OSHA personnel should be consulted.

Thorough understanding of the OSHA Asbestos Standard is important to management of any company utilizing asbestos in its manufacturing or processing operations. Revisions or amendments to the standard which may occur will be published as a matter of course in the Federal Register. This publication will be revised, as necessary, to reflect changes that may occur.

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PRODUCTS AND OPERATIONS

Types of asbestos sheet products covered by these work practices are:

Flat asbestos-cement sheets - plain and pigmented - press produced

Corrugated asbestos-cement sheets - press produced

Flat asbestos-cement sheets - plain and pigmented - wet machine produced

Corrugated asbestos cement sheets - wet machine produced

Asbestos-cement sheets and shapes - extruded

Flat asbestos calcium silicate sheets - press produced

Structural sandwich panels - flat asbestos-cement sheets with insulating core.

Operations to which these work practices may apply are:

Handling and warehousing

Drilling

General housekeeping, including waste disposal

Shaping

Sawing

Sanding

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SUMMARY OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE OSHA ASBESTOS STANDARD (1910.93a)

General Comments

After extensive public hearings, OSHA published a "Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust" in the Federal Register, Volume 37, No. 110 dated Wednesday, June 7, 1972. A copy of the complete standard is included at the back of this booklet. It applies to any manufacturing, fabricating or handling process or operation utilizing asbestos fiber or materials containing asbestos fiber.

The standard is divided into eight major categories:

1. 1910.93a(b) Exposure Levels

Sets the maximum allowable asbestos fiber concentration in the workplace air.

2. 1910.93a(c) Methods of Compliance

Recommends procedures to meet the exposure levels.

3. 1910.93a(d) Personal Protective Equipment

Specifies types of personal protective equipment and defines the circumstances under which they are required.

4. 1910.93a(e) Method of Measurement 1910.93a(f) Monitoring

Specifies the monitoring procedures to be used to determine if your workplaces meet the allowable exposure levels.

5. 1910.93a(g) Caution Signs and Labels

States when caution signs and labels are required, and the wording to be used.

6. 1910.93a(h) Housekeeping

Specifies residues to be obtained from housekeeping and the methods of waste disposal.

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7. 1910.93a(i) Recordkeeping

Sets type and duration of monitoring recordkeeping. Sets requirements for employee notification of monitoring results.

8. 1910.93a(j) Medical Examinations

Details the requirements for medical examinations.

Specific Comments

1. Exposure Levels [1910.93a(b)]

It is the employer's responsibility to assure that exposure of employees to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers does not exceed the levels prescribed by the Standard.

The OSHA asbestos standard maximum permissible levels of asbestos fiber in the workplace air are:

a. Eight hour time weighted average:

- (1) At present: 5 fibers per cubic centimeter.
- (2) Effective July 1, 1976: 2 fibers per cubic centimeter.

b. Ceiling concentration:

- (1) At present: 10 fibers per cubic centimeter.
- (2) Effective July 1, 1976: (no change).

In both cases, the standard refers to fibers longer than 5 micrometers.

.. Methods of Compliance [1910.93a(c)]

Engineering Methods

Engineering controls such as isolation, enclosure, exhaust ventilation and dust collection shall be used to meet the prescribed exposure levels.

All hand operated and power operated tools which may produce airborne asbestos fibers in excess of permissible exposure levels shall be provided with local exhaust systems.

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Wet Methods

When practicable, asbestos products shall be handled in a wet state sufficient to prevent the emission of dust to the atmosphere. This procedure is not required where the usefulness of the product might be diminished by wetting. The applicability of wet methods is limited. In most situations, engineering controls as noted above are more applicable.

3. Personal Protective Equipment and Clothing [1910.93a(d)]

Respiratory Protection

Respiratory protection is required whenever the airborne concentrations of asbestos fiber exceed either the permissible time weighted average level or permissible ceiling concentration. The type of respirator to be used is determined by the fiber concentration in the workplace.

- a. Fiber concentrations up to, but not exceeding 10 times the allowable limit:

Air purifying respirator - reusable or single use.

- b. Fiber concentrations up to, but not exceeding 100 times the allowable limit:

Powered air purifying respirator.

- c. Fiber concentrations exceeding 100 times the allowable limit:

Type "C" supplied air respirator.

Protective Clothing

Whenever the airborne fiber concentrations exceed the prescribed ceiling level the employer shall provide and require the use of special clothing, such as coveralls or similar whole body clothing, head coverings, gloves, and foot coverings.

Whenever the airborne fiber concentrations exceed either the permissible time weight average concentration or permissible ceiling concentration the employer shall provide change rooms for his employees. The change rooms shall be equipped with two separate lockers or containers for each employee so separated or isolated as to prevent contamination of the employee's street clothes from his work clothes.

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4. Methods of Measurement [1910.93a(e)]

Monitoring [1910.93a(f)]

All monitoring shall be done by the membrane filter method at 400-500 x (magnification) (4 millimeter objective) with phase contrast illumination.

The standard requires that within six months of its effective date, all workplaces where asbestos fibers are released shall be monitored to determine exposure levels. Monitoring must be repeated at six month intervals if the fiber concentrations are above permissible levels. If fiber concentrations are below permissible levels, monitoring should be repeated at reasonable intervals at the employer's discretion.

Affected employees or their representatives shall be given a reasonable opportunity to observe any required monitoring and shall have access to the monitoring records.

Any employee found to have been exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the prescribed limits shall be notified in writing of the exposure as soon as practicable but not later than five days of the finding.

5. Caution Signs and Labels [1910.93a(g)]

Caution signs shall be displayed at each workplace where asbestos fiber concentrations exceed permissible exposure levels.

Caution labels shall be applied to all materials and products which during any reasonably foreseeable use might release concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of permissible exposure levels.

Housekeeping [1910.93a(h)]

All external surfaces, machinery and equipment shall be maintained free of asbestos fiber accumulations that might, if dispersed, create asbestos fiber concentrations above permissible exposure levels.

For recommendations on proper housekeeping procedures, see the "Housekeeping" section under general recommendations.

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7. Recordkeeping [1910.93a(i)]

Every employer shall maintain records of any personal or environmental monitoring required by the standard. Records shall be maintained for a period of at least three years.

8. Medical Examinations [1910.93a(j)]

Preplacement, annual, and termination medical examinations must be provided or made available by the employer for any employee "...engaged in occupations exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers." These medical records must be kept for 20 years and are available to the employee's physician.

This section has proved to be one of the most confusing in the regulations since it does not define any cutoff level below which examinations are not required. It is anticipated that the revised regulations will provide a more specific definition such as that originally proposed by NIOSH in the Criteria Document:

"For purposes of this requirement the term 'exposed to asbestos' will be interpreted as referring to time-weighted average exposures above 1 fiber/cc or peak exposures above 5 fibers/cc."

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GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Exhaust and Dust Collection Systems

The OSHA Asbestos Standard requires that exhaust and dust collection systems be designed and maintained in accordance with American National Standard*, "Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems", ANSI Z9.2-1971. Another authoritative reference is:

Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice

Prepared by:

Committee on Industrial Ventilation

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

P. O. Box 453

Lansing, Michigan 48902

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency requires that the air cleaning device used with asbestos fiber dust collection systems be a fabric filter collector. When the use of fabric filters creates a fire or explosion hazard, the Administrator of the Agency may authorize the use of a high energy wet collector.

For small and intermittent production and fabrication operations major dust collection systems of the high volume, low velocity type design described in the references above may not be necessary. Instead, systems of the low volume, high velocity type utilizing as their exhaust air source a high efficiency vacuum cleaner could be suitable. For design information on these systems refer to the "AIA/NA Recommended Work Practices on Fabrication of Asbestos-Containing Sheet Products" - which may be obtained on request to the AIA/NA.

All exhaust and dust collection systems should be inspected periodically for proper functioning. For continuous operations it is recommended that the system operation and the interior of the baghouse be checked daily. A scheduled maintenance program that includes bag replacement should be prepared and followed.

*American National Standards Institute
1430 Broadway
New York, NY 10018

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Wherever possible, operations involving asbestos-containing materials should be isolated from other work areas by partitions, curtains or other means. If central exhaust systems are utilized the work areas should be maintained under a slight negative pressure.

Housekeeping

Housekeeping is an essential part of any manufacturing operation. It is even more essential in an asbestos-using plant because airborne dust created by lack of housekeeping has the potential for harm to your employee.

The OSHA asbestos standard stipulates that "all external surfaces in any place of employment shall be maintained free of accumulations of asbestos fiber if, with their dispersion, there would be an excessive concentration".

It is recommended that surface cleaning be done by vacuum. Portable vacuum cleaning units should be equipped with internal filtration and disposable dust bags. Single or multi-hose stationary vacuum cleaning systems designed for use with asbestos containing dusts are available from at least two manufacturers. Vacuum cleaning stations can be added to existing dust collection systems as shown on sketch 1 in the appendix.

If circumstances require floor sweeping with brooms, then the loose material being swept should be treated with water or other dust suppressant.

The OSHA standard requires that asbestos waste which when handled or transported could generate airborne fibers in excess of the allowable exposure limits, be disposed of in sealed bags or closed containers.

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PERSONAL HYGIENE

In the use of asbestos for the processing of asbestos-containing products unless good procedures are followed dust conditions can result. Employees must be aware that excessive inhalation of asbestos dust may be injurious to health. Every effort should be made to eliminate dust conditions and avoid unnecessary exposure to dust.

Good personal hygiene practices are important in every working situation. When working with asbestos, workers are urged to observe the following personal hygiene practices for their own health protection, their families and those with whom they work:

- . Avoid cigarette smoking
- . Wash thoroughly before eating
- . Shower after work
- . Wear proper protective clothing including head covering when the situation warrants
- . Change to work clothes upon arrival at work and change from work clothes at conclusion of work
- . If work clothing is taken home, carry in a bag and wash separately from other clothing. Never shake dusty clothing. Use a washing machine.
- . Use respirators when required. Be sure that respirators fit properly.

It makes good sense to have a dust free workplace. It is important to the health of all involved. Dust conditions can be controlled by the simple application of good practices and common sense in the workplace.

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RECOMMENDED WORK PRACTICES
SHOP AND FIELD FABRICATION
OF
ASBESTOS SHEET PRODUCTS

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS - COMMENTS

Prior to handling of sheet materials excess dust should be removed from the surface of the sheets to prevent dispersion of asbestos fiber into the workplace.

Fabricating machinery should be equipped with suitable dust control systems. Refer to standards on page 6 and to typical designs shown on pages 10 through 37.

All dust control systems which discharge exhaust air to atmosphere must be equipped with fabric filter collection devices (requirement of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Asbestos").

Wet fabricating methods can be a suitable alternative to dust control systems utilizing exhaust ventilation.

After fabricating and before shipping all excess dust and chips should be removed from the surface of the sheet to prevent dust contamination of the fabricator's workplace and his customer's workplace.

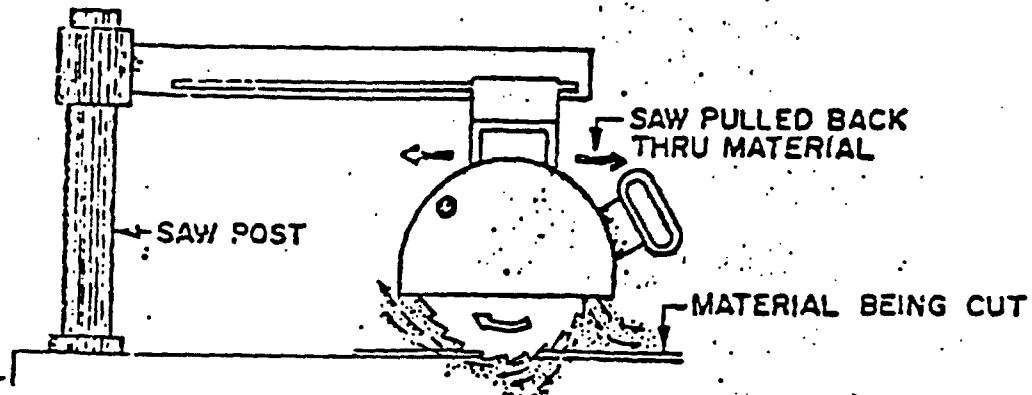
All dust and waste must be disposed of in accordance with paragraph "Housekeeping" on Page 5. Dust from the dust collection devices must be disposed of in sealed containers. Scrap disposal, since it is not friable and disposal does not generate asbestos fiber concentrations above permissible levels, need not follow the requirement for sealed and labeled containers.

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SHOP (FIXED) TOOLS

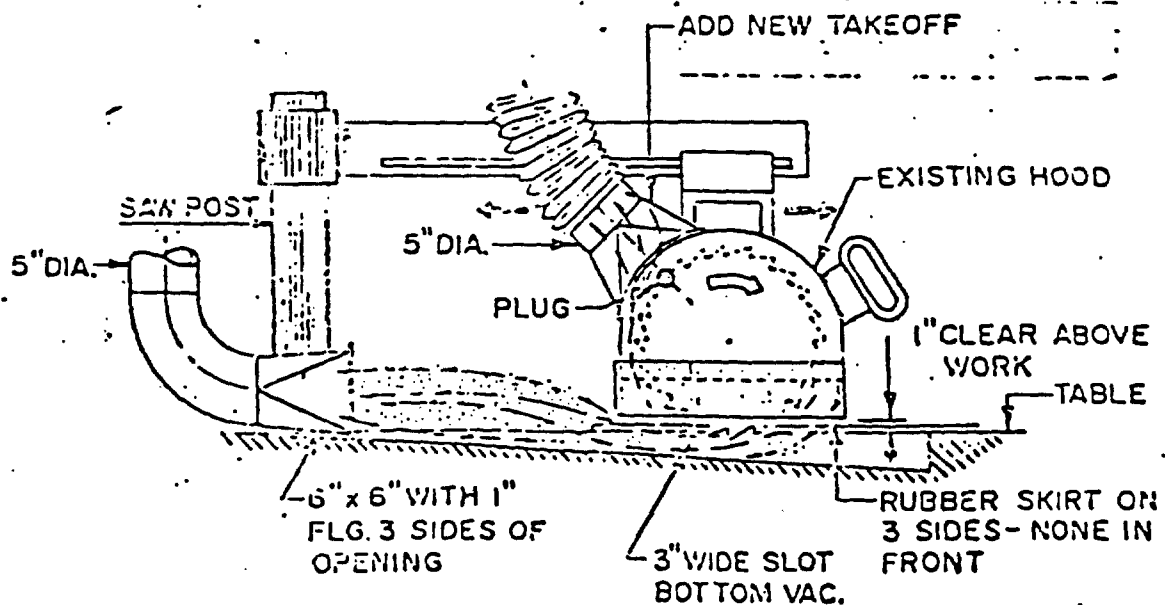
ST0001149

RADIAL ARM SAW:



1. Dust escapes from top side of material as saw breaks through top surface - some goes to saw post area, some goes around top guard and out towards operator.
2. Dust escapes from bottom surface as saw breaks through and goes below table top.

Recommended engineered dust control system.



AIR VOLUME = 2500 C.F.M. TOTAL
 SUCTION = 14\" WATER OR 1\" H₂O

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TABLE SAW

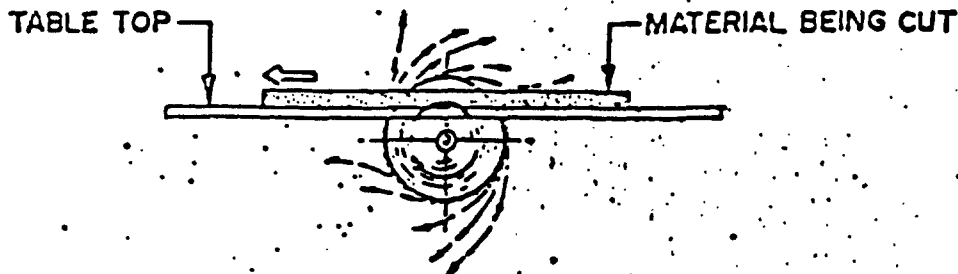
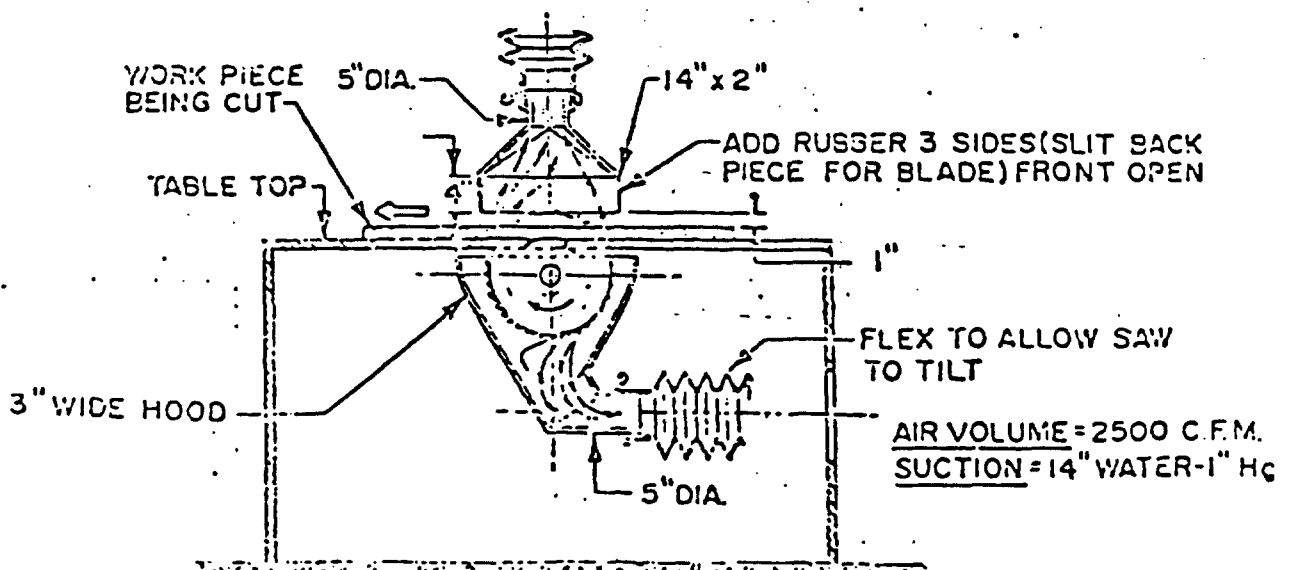


Table saws generate dust as follows:

1. Dust escapes from bottom side as leading edge of material engages downward moving saw teeth. Dust is propelled downward and towards back of saw below table top.
2. Some dust generated over top of material cut due to rubbing of saw or binding in saw cut. Dust rises over saw and towards operator.

Recommended engineered dust control system.

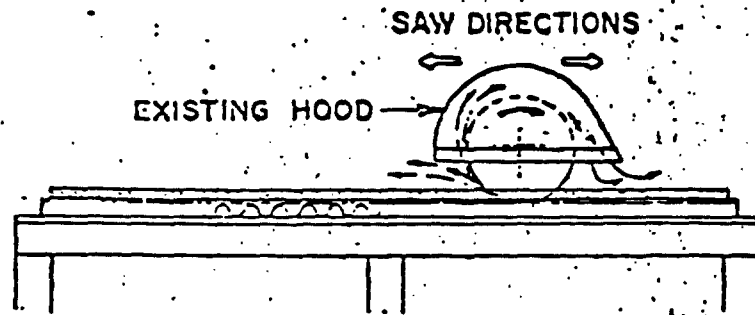


ST0001151

STONE SAW: - DRY CUTTING:

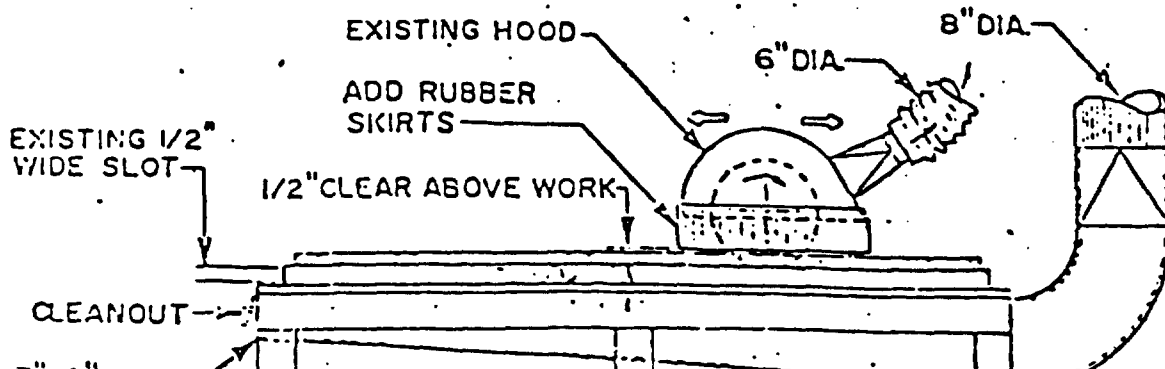
Stone saws when used dry cutting asbestos sheet products generate dust as follows:

1. On the leading edge of the wheel as it breaks through the top surface.
2. On the back edge of the hood which emits dust and chips carried over.



Recommended engineered dust control system.

1. Add rubber skirt on existing hood to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above work.
2. Add 6" pipe to existing hood for dust pick-up.
3. Add 8" wide slot below table for dust pick-up.
4. Use 2500 to 4000 C.F.M. at 14" water on 1" Hg. for vacuum pick-up.

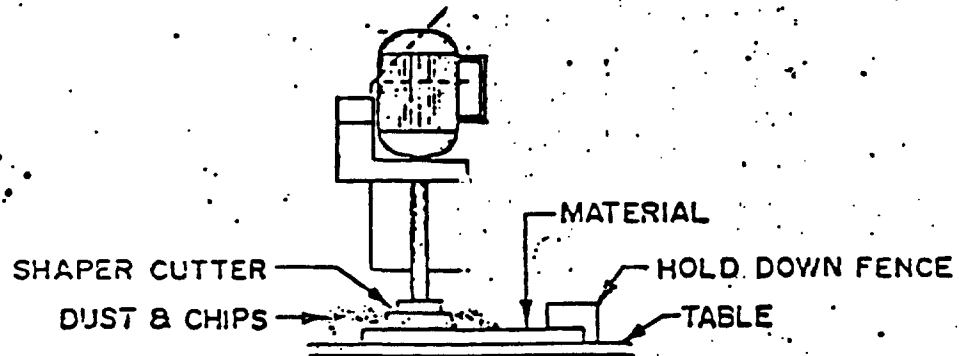


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SHAPER - FOR DRY SHAPING:

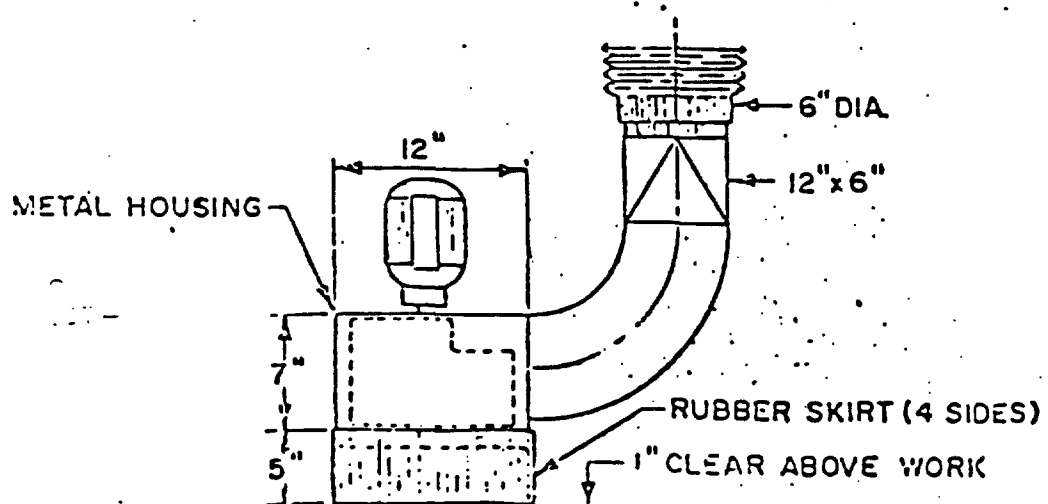
A shaper when shaping or contouring an asbestos sheet product generates dust as follows:

1. The cutter blade on the shaper peels off a very fine chip due to the high velocity of the shaper.
2. The vibration in the cutter shaft or the chatter in the material being shaped generates dust.



Recommended engineered dust control systems and equipment.

1. Enclose shaper shaft and tool in metal housing.
2. Add rubber skirt on 4 sides to 1" clear above work.
3. Add duct work as shown on sketch. Vacuum required is 2500 C.F.M. at 14" water or 1" HG.
4. Use 2" outlet and hose to canister type vacuum 75 C.F.M. at 60" water for 5" Hg.



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ENGINEERED DUST CONTROL TOOLS-SHOP TOOLS

VACUUM REQUIREMENTS

TYPE TOOL

C.F.M.

VACUUM

RADIAL ARM SAW

2500

14" Water

TABLE SAW

2500

14" Water

STONE SAW

2500 to 4000

14" Water

SHAPER

2500

14" Water

ST000.154

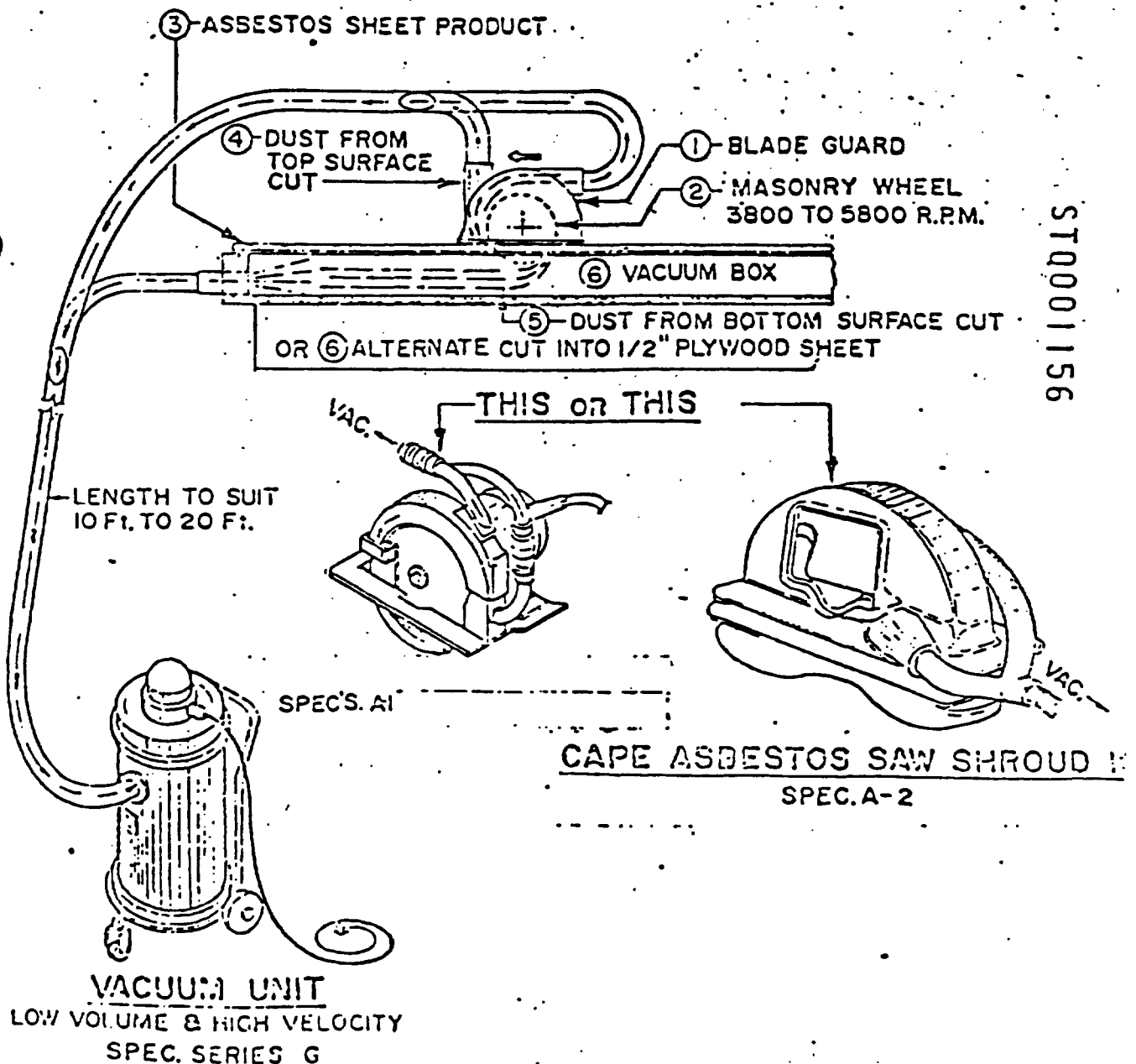
PORTABLE TOOLS

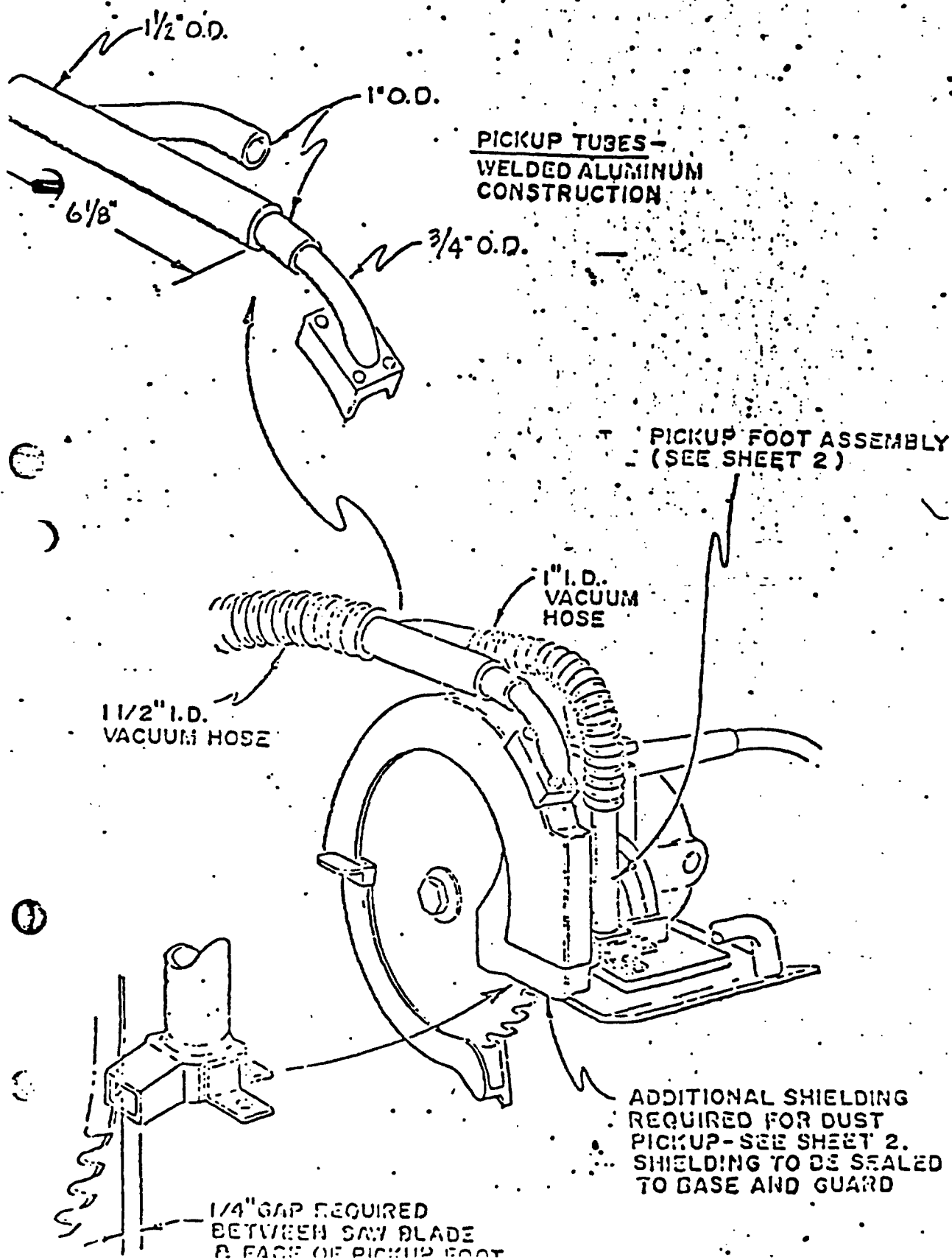
ST0001155

METHODS OF ENGINEERED DUST CONTROL SYSTEMS

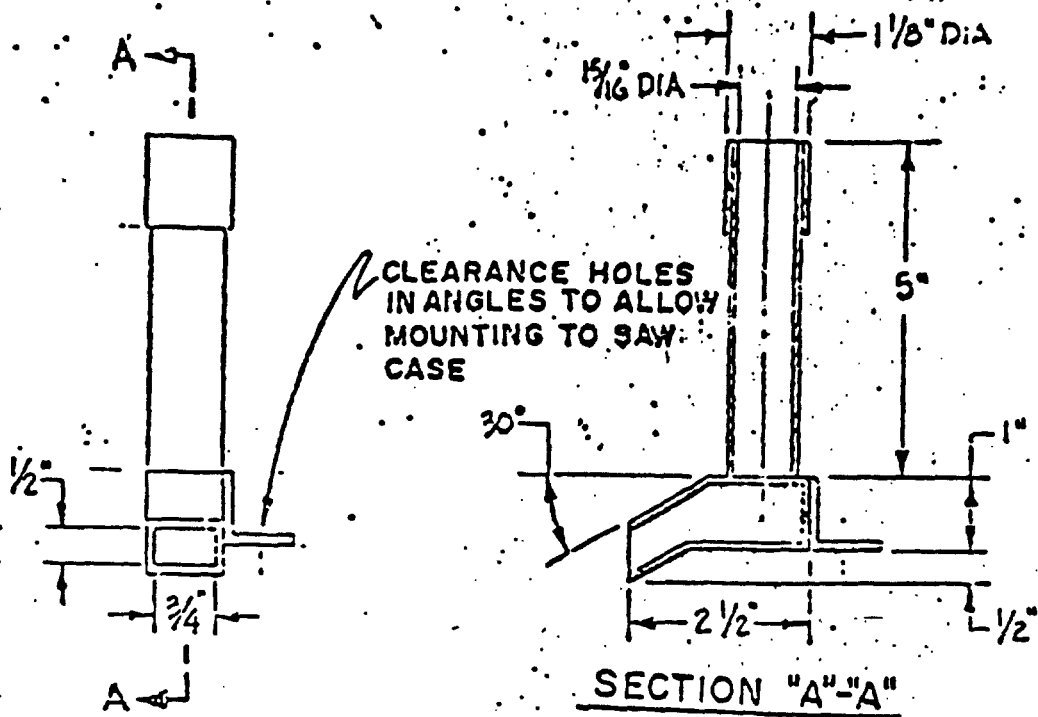
PORTABLE ELECTRIC ROTARY POWER SAWS.

- I. Use dust control systems shown below. (Spec. A-1) or Cape Asbestos shroud kit. (Spec. A-2)
- II. Do all cutting on J-M design vacuum box (6) as per Spec. No. E-1, or cut into 1/2" plywood.



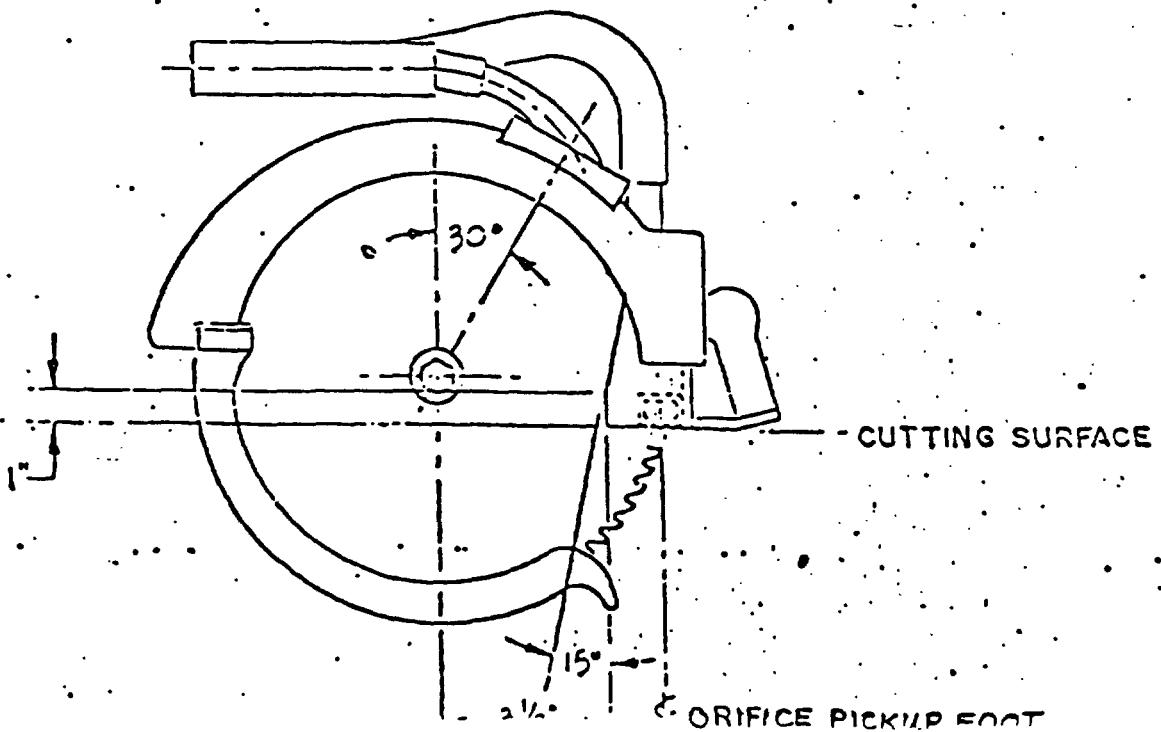


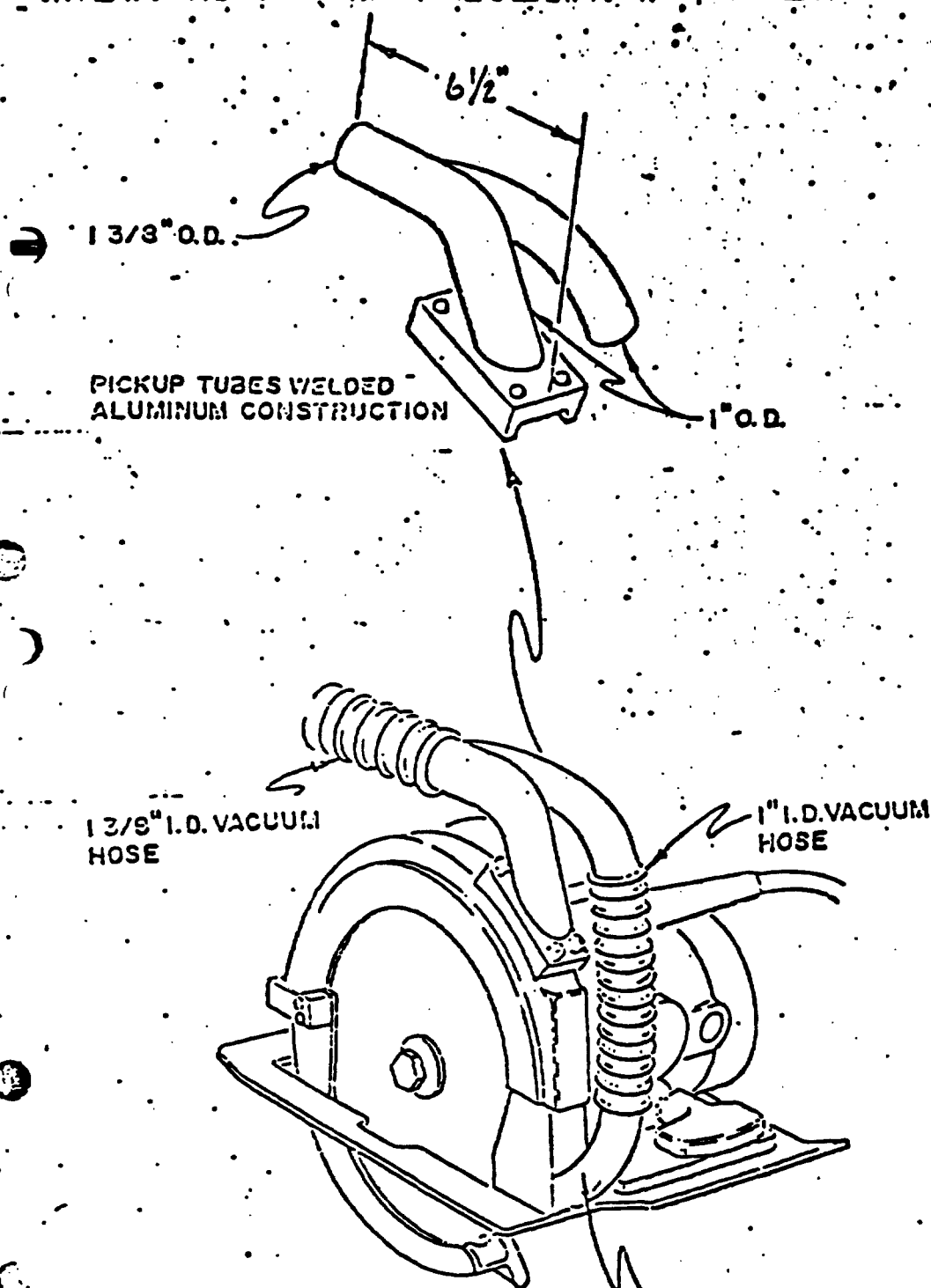
ST0001157



PICKUP FOOT-WELDED ALUMINUM CONSTRUCTION

ST0001158



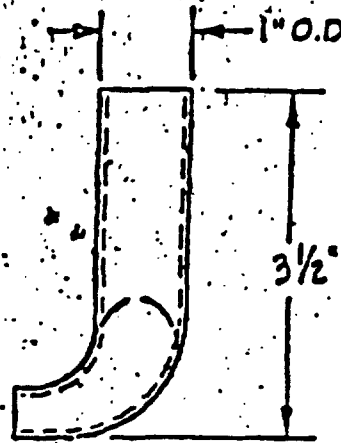
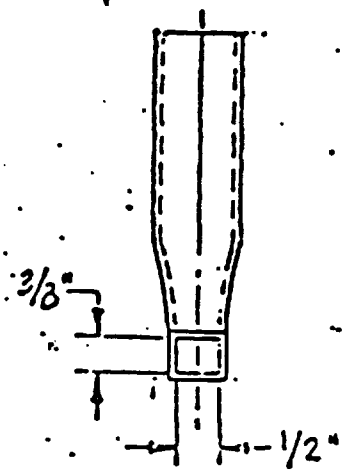


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SEE SHEET 2 FOR DETAILS
ON DUST PICKUP

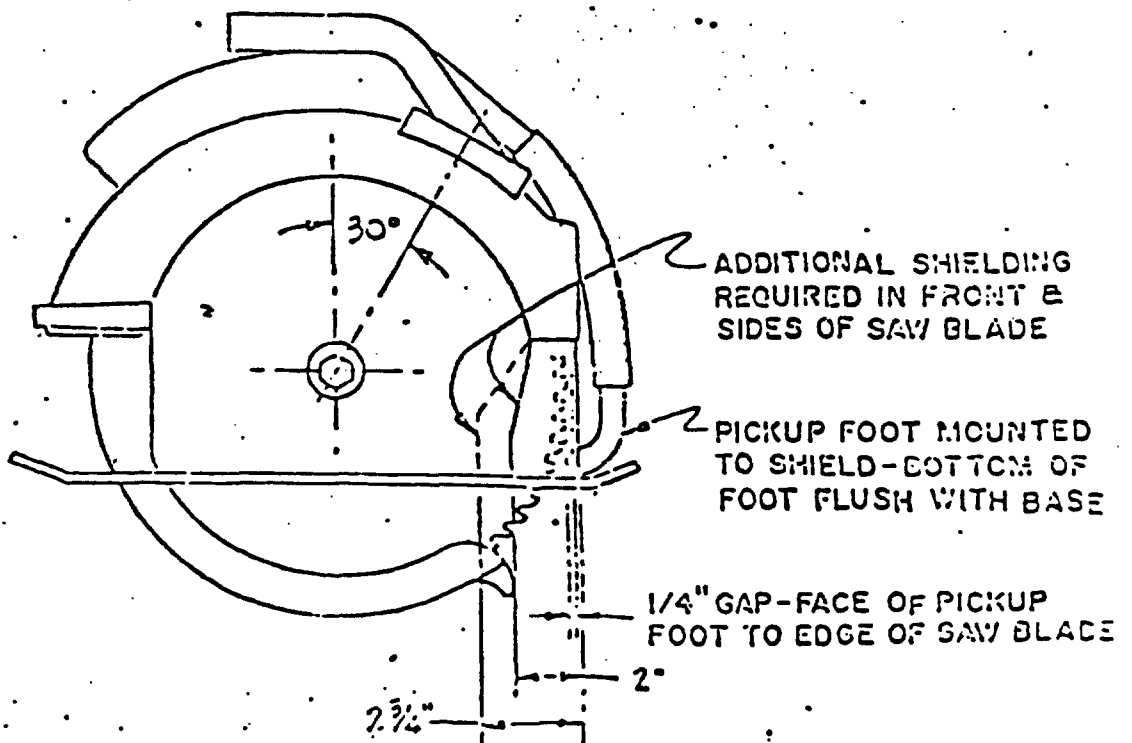
DUST EXTRACTOR PORTABLE SAW 7 1/4" DIA. BLADE

PICKUP FOOT
SAW BLADE



PICKUP FOOT-WELDED TO SHIELDING

ST0001160



SPECIFICATION NO. A-2

DETAIL 1

MANUFACTURER:

Cape Universal Building Products
Uxbridge, Middlesex England or (Watford 34551)
Register Office Box 165, Exchange Road, Waterford 34551.

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT:

Plastisol Type Semi-Flexible
Portable Saw Special Design Shroud Kit

7" for 7½" Sawcats

9½" for 9½" Sawcats

Stocked in Denver by M. L. Foss, Black & Decker distributor.

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS:

Order through Cape Universal (includes following)

1. Shroud
2. Hose harness, comprising 2 hose pieces and "Y"
3. Jubilee clips (2)

SIZES: For 7½" and 9½" Sawcats

ELECTRICAL: -NONE-

VACUUM:

2 hose pieces for vacuum attachments

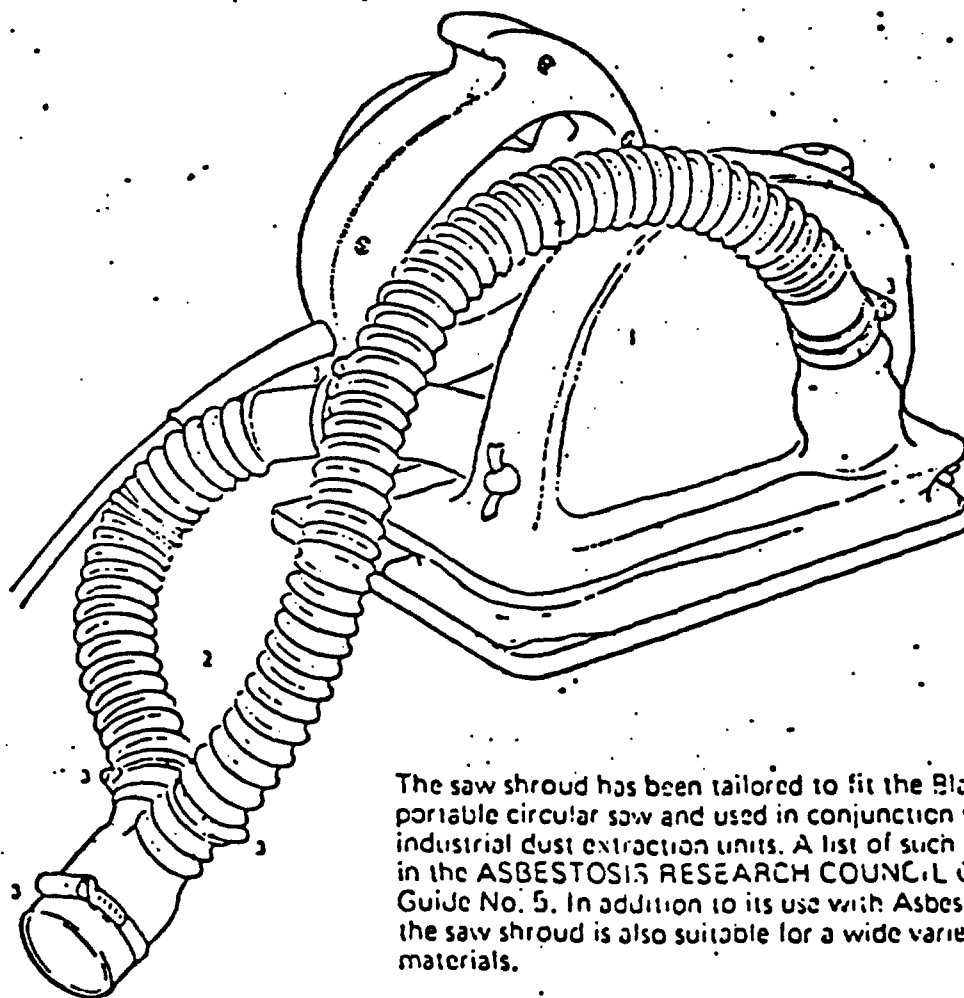
ST0001161

Cape Universal

SPEC. A72
DETAIL 2

Dust extraction shroud kit for the HD1215 portable saw

Approved by the Asbestosis Research Council

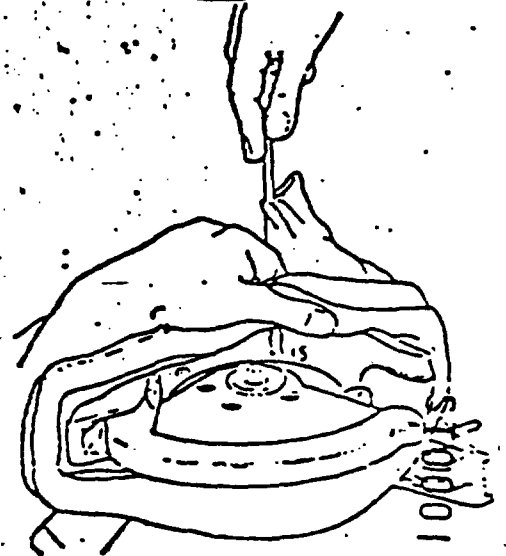
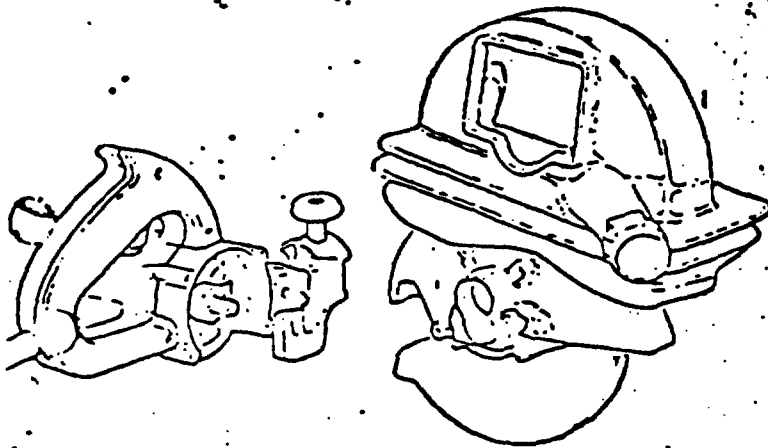
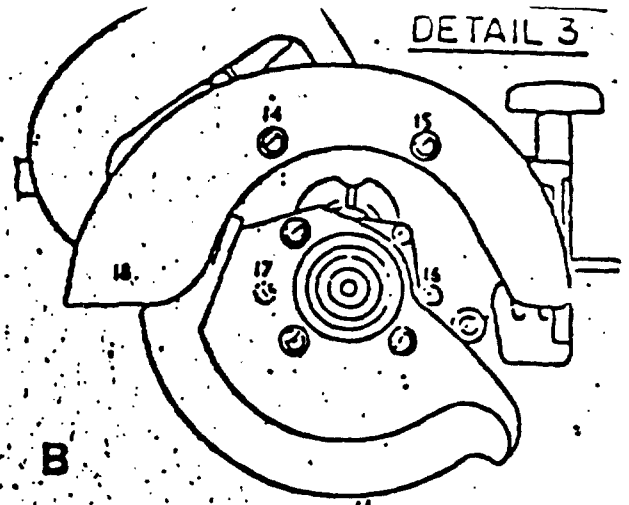
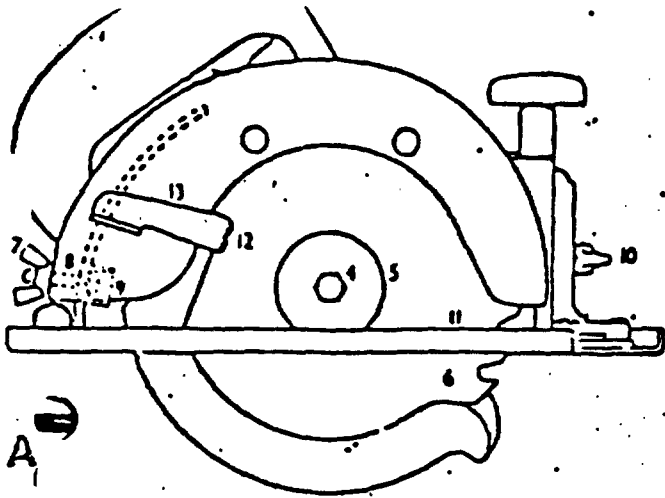


ST00001162

Operating
instructions

The saw shroud has been tailored to fit the Black and Decker HD1215 portable circular saw and used in conjunction with approved industrial dust extraction units. A list of such units is included in the ASBESTOSIS RESEARCH COUNCIL Control and Safety Guide No. 5. In addition to its use with Asbestos based materials the saw shroud is also suitable for a wide variety of other materials.

The material to be sawn should be placed on a wooden base (preferably 2 1/2" plywood if considerable cutting is to be done) spanning the whole length of the saw cut and the blade depth adjusted so that it cuts through the material with minimum cut into base board. This prevents dust from falling below the saw cut and concentrates the extraction to the shroud end of the



Components
(illustrated overleaf)

- 1 Shroud
- 2 Hose harness, comprising two hose pieces and 'Y' connector
- 3 Jubilee clips (4 of No 1 and 1 of No 2)

Dismantling saw



Remove bolt 4, outer clamp washer 5, saw blade 6, inner clamp washer, wing nut 7, bolt 8, guard stop 9, wing nut 10, shoe 11, two retaining screws 12, lever arm 13, screws 14 15 16 17 and finally main guard 18 by carefully tapping free with hide faced hammer. Should motor unit also be withdrawn, ensure carbon brushes are correctly re-positioned before reassembly.

Reassembly with
shroud

Fit saw shroud 1 to guard 18 and reassemble in reverse order ensuring that all screws are fully tightened. Omit lever arm 13 and retaining screws 12. Where necessary lift shroud to gain access to screws. To tighten screw 15 insert screwdriver as shown in drawing D. Ensure that shroud is fitted inside lip of shoe when replacing saw blade. Connect hose harness to shroud. Connect hoses to Y piece, secure all connections with Jubilee clips. An additional clip is included for coupling the unit to the dust extraction hose.

S10001163

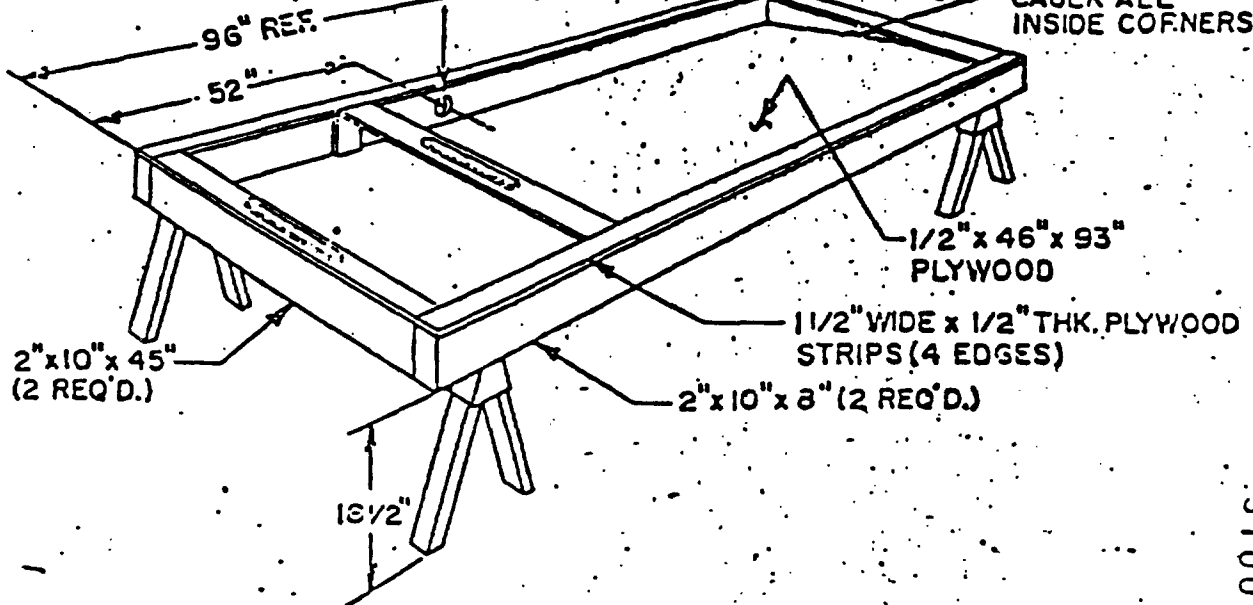
CUTTING BOX-USE WITH ROTARY SAW

SPEC. E-1, DETAIL 1

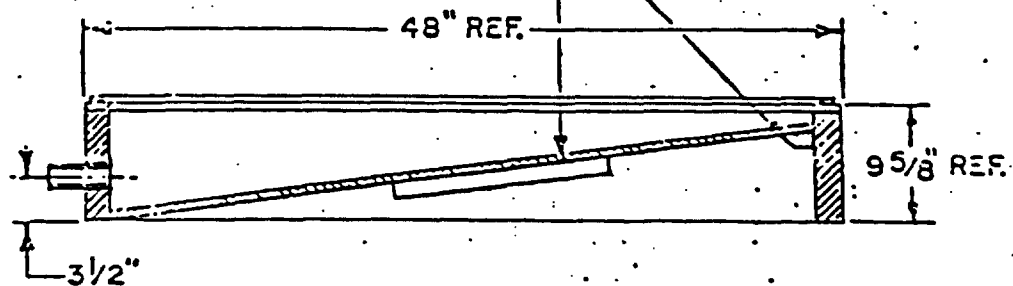
BORE HOLE & CAULK IN
PRE-FORMED "BARNELL" TYPE
CONNECTOR FOR 1 1/2" I.D.
VACUUM HOSE

SUPPORT ANGLE-TO FIT
FLUSH WITH TOP EDGES OF
BOX-1" x 4" LUMBER (2 REQ'D.)

CAULK ALL
INSIDE CORNERS



BLOCKS AS REQUIRED TO
SUPPORT PLYWOOD SHEET



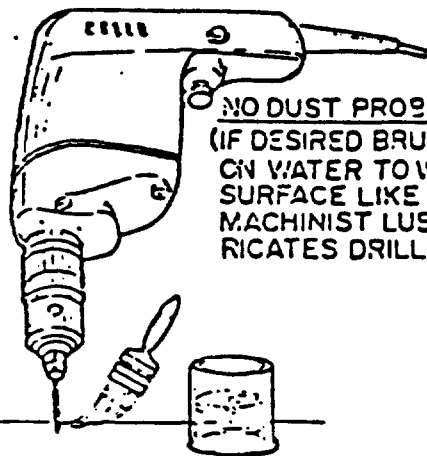
SECTION

ST0001164

METHODS OF ENGINEERED DUST CONTROL SYSTEMS

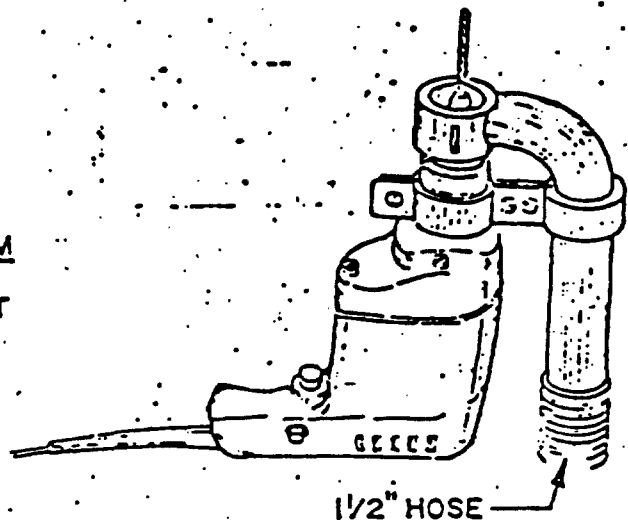
PORTABLE ELECTRIC DRILLS

NORMAL DRILLING OF HORIZONTAL SHEETS



NO DUST PROBLEM
(IF DESIRED BRUSH
ON WATER TO WET
SURFACE LIKE
MACHINIST LUB-
RICATES DRILLS)

DRILLING OVERHEAD OR DRILLING OF VERTICAL SURFACES



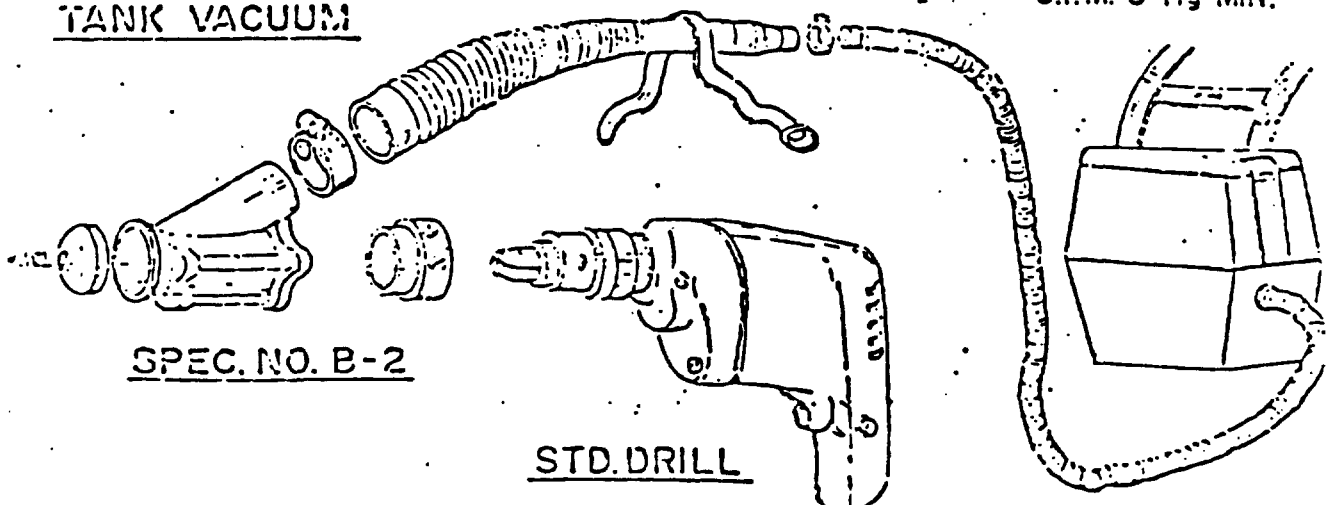
1/2" HOSE

SPEC. B-1

OR



CAPE PORTABLE DRILL NOZZLE KIT COMPLETE WITH BACK PACK TANK VACUUM



SPEC. NO. B-2

STD. DRILL

VACUUM- 50 TO 75
C.F.M. 5" Hg MIN.

ST0001165

DETAIL I

VIEW "A"-A

2 SLOTS 1/8" WIDE
AS SHOWN

RACOR HEAD
PLATELY SEALED
EP. FOR SLOTS &
E ENTRY

MATERIAL: .050 TH
ALUMINUM-WELDED
CONSTRUCTION

MOUNTING BRACKET
CONFIGURATION PROVIDES
AMPLE CLAMPING FORCE
ON DRILL CASE & ON
TUBE

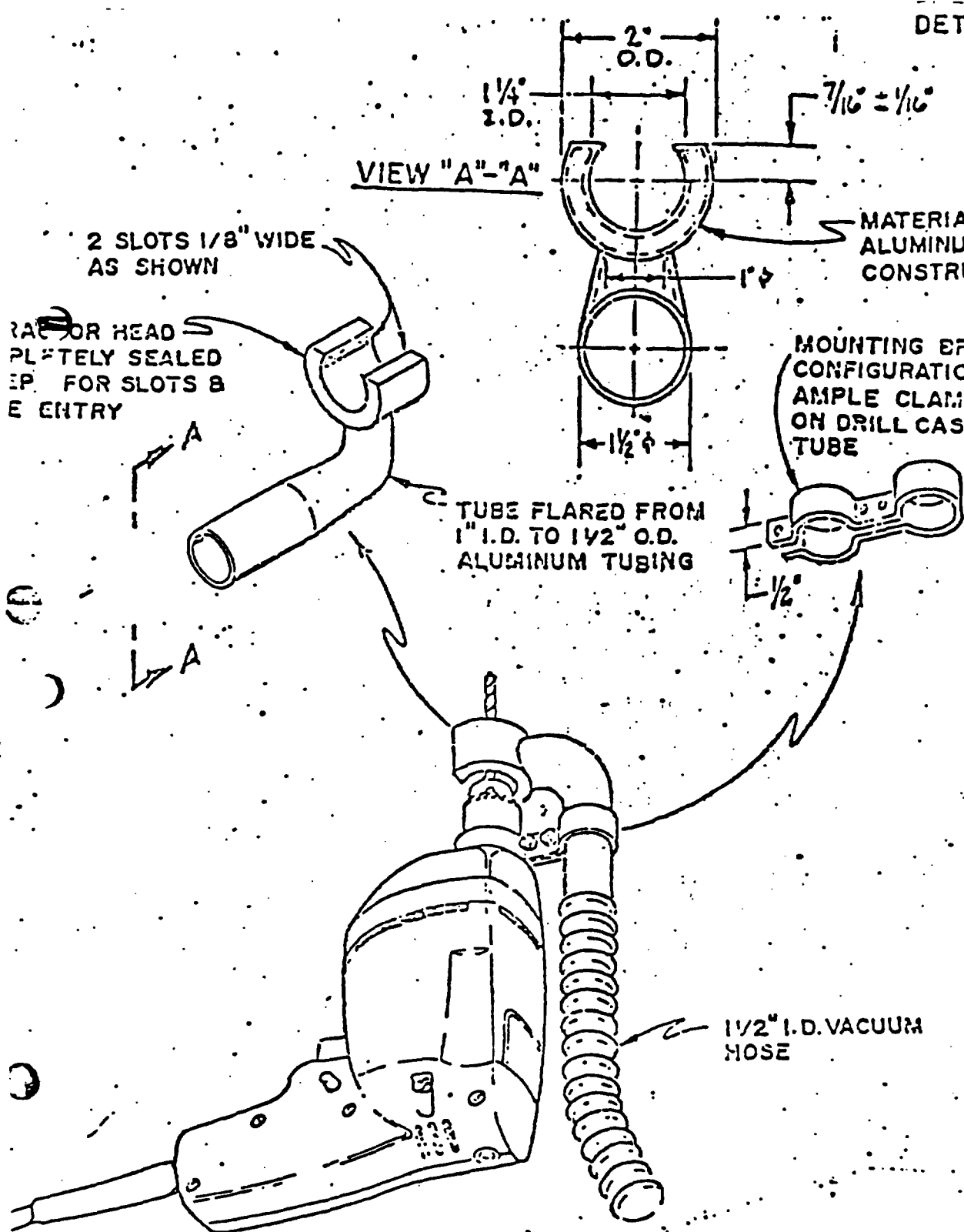
TUBE FLARED FROM
1" I.D. TO 1 1/2" O.D.
ALUMINUM TUBING



ST0001166

1 1/2" I.D. VACUUM
HOSE

DUST EXTRACTOR-DRILL



SPECIFICATION NO. B-2

DETAIL 1

MANUFACTURER: Cape Universal Building Products
Register Office P. O. Box 165
Exchange Road
Watford, England.
Phone: Watford 34551

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT:
Portable Drill Nozzle Kit

MODEL NO.
NONE

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS:
Portable Drill Nozzle Kit - Pat. App. 59390

SIZE:
Fits with Adaptor A 3/8" or 5/16" size drills or 1/2" drills
with chucks less than bearing size.

ELECTRICAL: -NONE-

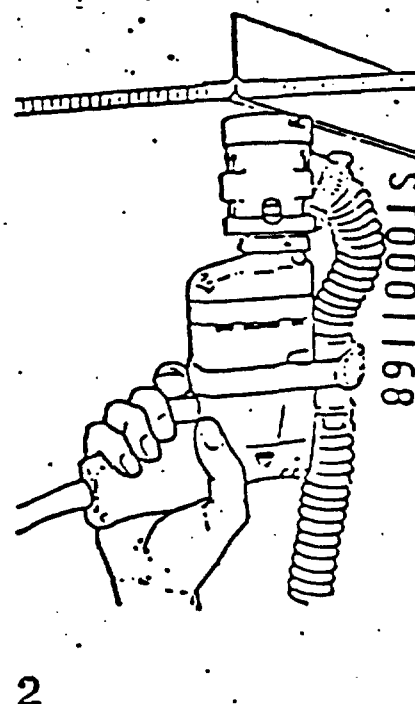
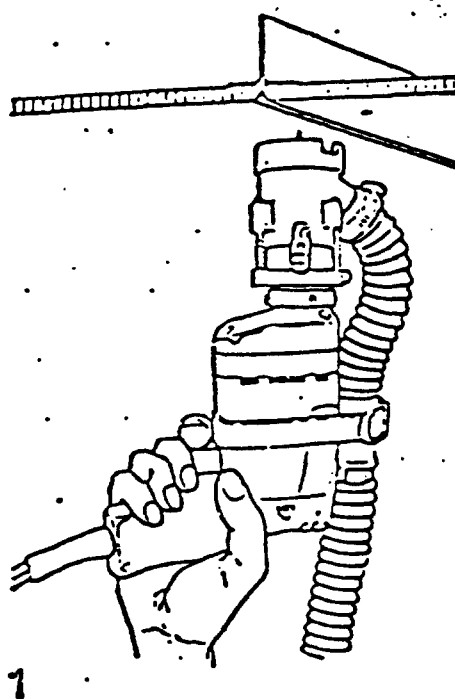
VACUUM:
Works with Back Pak or regular vacuum units.

ST0001167

Portable drill nozzle kit

pat. app. 59390

Approved by the Asbestosis Research Council



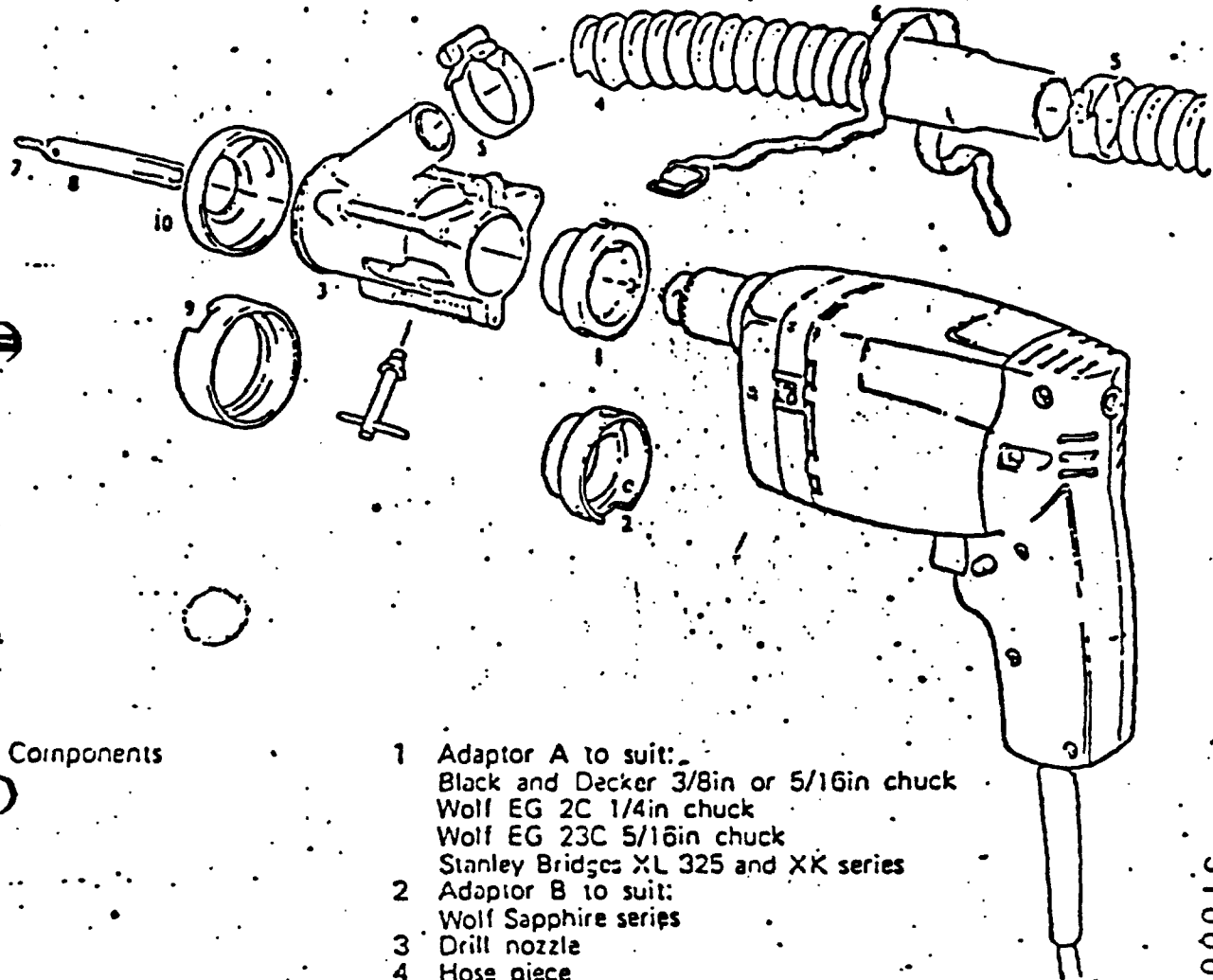
ST0001168

Operating
instructions

Power drills adapted with the kit do not require special operating procedures. The design of the kit allows the drill bit to be accurately positioned on the surface to be drilled (1) and as drilling takes place the drill nozzle compresses to allow the drill bit to proceed (2)

The nozzle can be adapted to accommodate the Tek's® screw fixing system; advice obtainable from Cape Universal Building Products Limited.

Assembly detail



Components

- 1 Adaptor A to suit:
Black and Decker 3/8in or 5/16in chuck
Wolf EG 2C 1/4in chuck
Wolf EG 23C 5/16in chuck
Stanley Bridges XL 325 and XK series
- 2 Adaptor B to suit:
Wolf Sapphire series
- 3 Drill nozzle
- 4 Hose piece
- 5 Jubilee clip (2 no)
- 6 Retaining strap with adhesive backing
- 7 9/64in drill bit
- 8 Countersink attachment
- 9 Open ended cap: for horizontal surfaces (ceilings)
- 10 Conical cap: for vertical surfaces (walls)

Assembly instructions

Select adaptor 1 or 2 to suit drill. Fit to neck of drill and secure with three grub screws.
Fit drill nozzle 3 to neck of adaptor, ensure that exhaust outlet is at top and tighten flange screw.
Connect hose piece 4 to exhaust outlet and secure with jubilee clip 5.
Remove paper from adhesive backing of retaining strap and secure hose to drill with strap.
Insert hose piece into exhaust unit hose and secure with second jubilee clip. Assemble drill and countersink attachment and fit into chuck.
Tighten chuck by inserting key through aperture in nozzle. Select cap 9 or 10 and fix to nozzle using twisting action.

ST0001169

B-2
DETAIL 4

Cape Universal Drill Attachment Cross-Match with American Drills

<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Model Number</u>	<u>Size</u>
SKIL	596	1/4
	597	3/8
	598	1/2 (o.k. if chuck changed)
	1176	1/4
	401	1/4
	75	1/4
	220	1/4
	597	3/8 only if Rigid Supreme Model B90A chuck or Model B80A chuck
Millers Falls	SP220	1/4
	SP220-1	1/4
	SP220-3	1/4
	SP321	1/4
	220-11	1/4
	SP342	3/8
	NO250	3/8
	SP501	3/8
Milwaukee Drills	0101	1/4 uses Jacobs 4BF- o.k.
	0102-1	1/4 uses Jacobs 4BF- o.k.
	0120	1/4 uses Jacobs 4BF- o.k.
	0140	1/4 uses Jacobs 4BF- o.k.
	0180	1/4 uses Jacobs 4BF- o.k.
	0190	1/4 uses Jacobs 4BF- o.k.
	0200	5/16 uses Jacobs 30B- o.k.
	0121	
	0122-1	
	0141	
	0161	
	0181	
	0192	
Black and Decker	1040	1/4
	1041	1/4
	1042	1/4
	1043	1/4
	1044	1/4
	1060	1/4
	1180	3/8 only if Jacobs 31B chuck is used
Black and Decker Air Drills	1487	o.k.
	1488	o.k.

ST0001170

RECOMMENDED DUST CONTROL SYSTEM FOR PORTABLE ELECTRIC SANDERS

- I. The following are the methods of dust control for portable electric sanders.

BELT TYPE SANDERS

Some belt type sanders have a built-in control system with dust bag. These can be used by themselves or



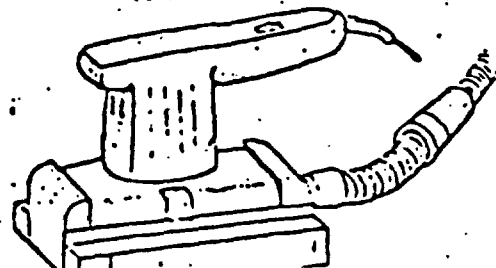
BELT TYPE SANDER
SPEC. C-1, C-2, C-3

connect to vacuum unit of 50 to 75 C.F.M. and 6" hg. or 68" water vacuum capacity. See Specs. G for vacuum equipment. For control on sanders without built-in systems, see Spec. C-4.

VIBRATORY TYPE SANDERS

There are on the market several dustless sanders (or polishers) of the orbital type which have built-in dustless attachments for use with canister type vacuum units as Spec. G and specified for belt type units above.

DUSTLESS
SANDER



ST0001171

SPECIFICATION NO. C-2

MANUFACTURER: Rockwell International
400 Lexington Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
(421) 241-8400
Attn: Rex Moore or Dennis Huntsman

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT:

MODEL NO.

Portable Electric Belt Sanders	No. 500 Dust Controlled
Portable Electric Belt Sanders	No. 503 Dust Controlled
Portable Electric Orbital Sander	No. 505 Dust Controlled

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS:

Portable Electric Belt Sanders	No. 500 with dust control
Portable Electric Belt Sander	No. 503 with dust control
Portable Electric Orbital Sander	No. 505 with dust control

SIZE:

Model 500, 4" X 27" with dust control
Model 503, 3" X 24" with dust control
Model 505, orbital sander, with dust control

ELECTRICAL:

Model No. 500	115 volt AC/DC	12 amps	1,550 FSPM
Model No. 503	115 vold AC/DC	9 amps	1,180 FSPM
Model No. 505 (Orbital Sander)	115 volt AC/DC	3 amps	10,000 OPM

VACUUM:

Built-in attachment for bag can also be used with hose and larger vacuum system.

ST0001172

SPECIFICATION NO. C-3

MANUFACTURER: Skil Corporation
7234 Linder Avenue
Skokie, Illinois
(312) 679-6830
Attn: Messrs. William Skinner or William Foote

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT:

MODEL NO.

4½" Heavy Dust Belt Sander
with Vacuum Dust Collector

324

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS:

Skil Model No. 324

Belt size 4½" X 26", Pad 4½" X 3/4"

with Vacuum Dust Collector

SIZE:

4½" Heavy Duty

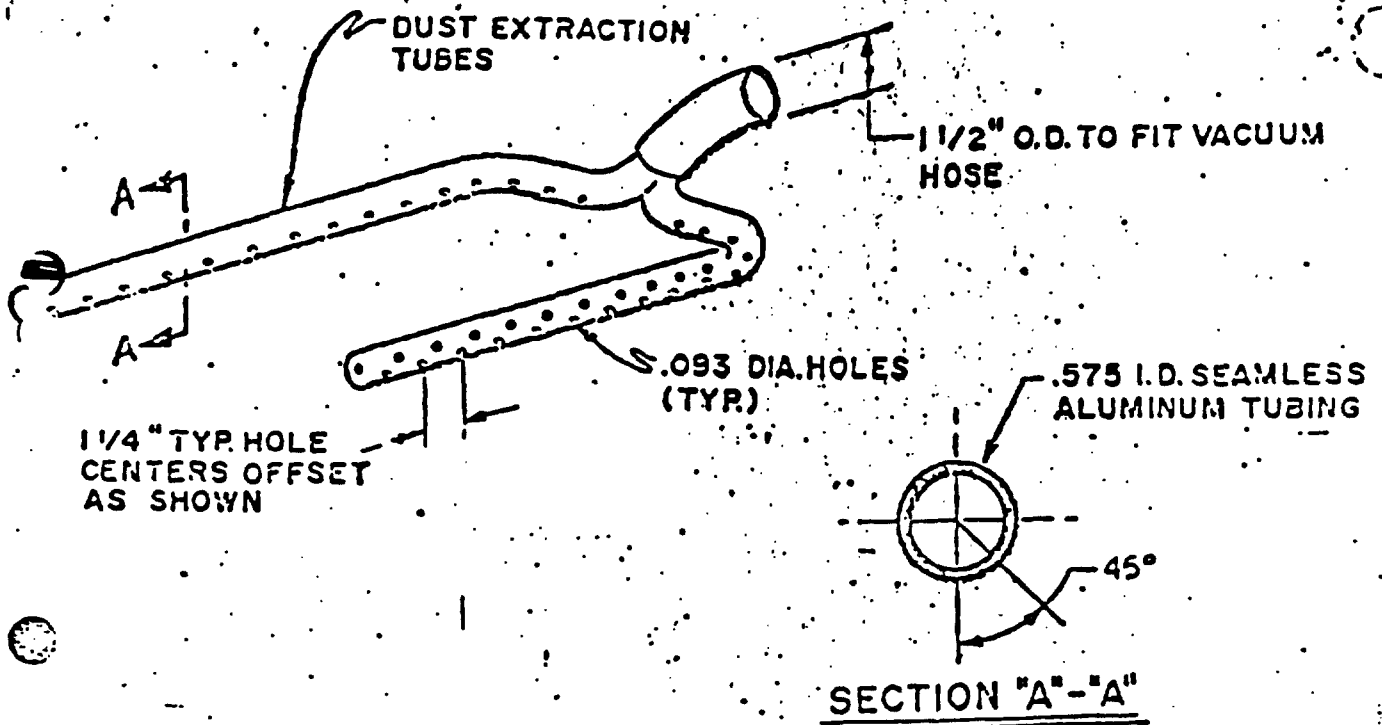
ELECTRICAL:

No. 324 115 Volt AC/DC 10 amps 1,300 FPM no load

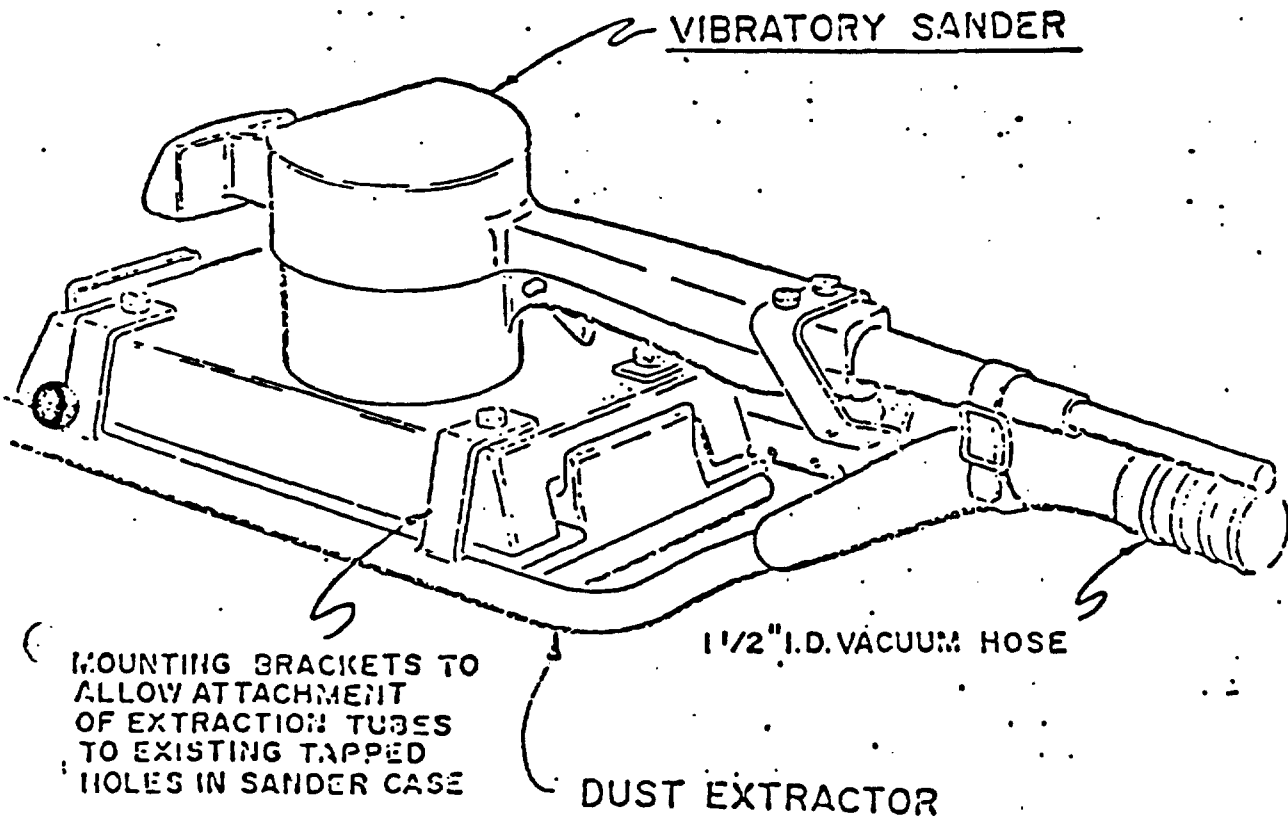
VACUUM:

Dust collector bag attached. Suggest it be hose connected to other vacuum equipment.

ST0001173



ST0001174



ENGINEERED DUST CONTROL - PORTABLE TOOLS

VACUUM REQUIREMENTS*

<u>TYPE TOOL</u>	<u>C.F.M.</u>	<u>MINIMUM VACUUM</u>
4½" Dia. Portable Circular Saw	150	68" Water
7½" Dia. Portable Circular Saw	150	68" Water
9½" Dia. Portable Circular Saw	150	68" Water
10" Dia. Portable Circular Saw	150	68" Water
Hand Electric Drill - Portable	75	68" Water
Hand Electric Drill with Hole Cutter	75	68" Water
Portable Belt Type Electric Sander	150	68" Water
Portable Vibratory Type Electric Sander	150	68" Water

*Portable Electric Circular Saws should be used with Vacuum Table.

Use plastic bag liner for waste container for sealed disposal of dust.

ST0001175

SPECIFICATION NO. G-2

➔ MANUFACTURER: Hoffman Air & Filtration Division
Clarkson Industries
103 Fourth Avenue
New York City, N. Y. 10003
(212) 677-3600; Attn: Mr. Guy Cusumano

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT:

Hoffman Vacuum

MODEL NO.

No. 237 Special

⊙ EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS:

⊙ No. 237 Special Hoffman

SIZE:

7½ hp unit

ELECTRICAL:

7½ hp TEFC, 110 V controls
440 volt, 3-phase, 60 cycle
50 ft. cable - conductor type

⊙ VACUUM:

2" pipe, 2 connections

SI0001176

SPECIFICATION NO. G-3

MANUFACTURER: Spencer Turbine Company
Hartford, Connecticut
(203) 233-3631
Attn: Mr. Blair Alexander

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT:

Spencer Turbine Type Vacuum

MODEL NO.

P-190

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS:

150 SCFM at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Mercury
Turbine type vacuum unit, Bulletin 190

SIZE:

150 SCFM at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Mercury

ELECTRICAL:

Normally 220/440 V, 3-phase, 60 cycle

VACUUM:

150 SCFM at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Mercury

SI0001177

11320

RULES AND REGULATIONS

§ 1910.93 Air contaminants.

Table O-3—Mineral Dusts

Substance	Method	Mgd/ft ³
Silica, total (Crystalline)	250 ¹	10mg/ft ³
Quartz (total dust)	250 ¹	2.50-4.2 2.50-4.2
Crystalline silica The value calculated from the count of dusts is to be used for quartz.		
Triclinic silica The value calculated from the count of dusts is to be used for quartz.		
Amorphous, including natural celadon and opal	25	10mg/ft ³
Silica (free silica) crystals Total dust		2.50-4.2
Alumina	25	
Silica (total dust)	25	
Portland cement	25	
Crystalline silica Total dust (respirable fraction less than 5 µm)		2.50-4.2 10mg/ft ³
For silica less than 5 µm		2.50-4.2
Insert for Nonrespirable Dust: Respirable fraction	15	3mg/ft ³
Total dust	25	10mg/ft ³

NOTE: Conversion factors—
1 mg/ft³ = 0.00012 grains per cubic meter
1 grain per cubic foot of air, based on
density of air at sea level, is equal to 0.075 lb/ft³.
The percentage of crystalline silica in the formula
is the amount determined from analysis, except
in those instances in which other methods have
been shown to be applicable.
As determined by the gravimetric filter method of
ASTM D 1545-57T (Standard Specification for
Asbestos Concentration and Percent Silica for the
Determination of the Limit of 10 to be determined from
the limit of passing a sieve with the following
characteristics).

Average dust diameter (arithmetic mean)	Percent passing sieve
0.5	75
1.0	50
2.0	25
5.0	0

The requirements under this section refer to the use of
an AEC instrument. If the respirable fraction of dust
is to be determined by a NIOS method, the term "respirable
fraction" in the table has been changed to "respirable
fraction."

2. A new § 1910.93a is added to Part
1910, reading as follows:

§ 1910.93a Asbestos.

(a) Definitions. For the purpose of
this section, (1) "Asbestos" includes
chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremo-
lite, anthophyllite, and actinolite.

(2) "Asbestos fibers" means asbestos
fibers longer than 5 micrometers.

(b) Permissible exposure to airborne
concentrations of asbestos fibers—(1)
Standard effective July 7, 1972. The
8-hour time-weighted average airborne
concentrations of asbestos fibers to
which any employee may be exposed
shall not exceed five fibers, longer than
5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of
air, as determined by the method pre-
scribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) Standard effective July 1, 1976.
The 8-hour time-weighted average air-
borne concentrations of asbestos fibers

to which any employee may be exposed
shall not exceed two fibers, longer than
5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of
air, as determined by the method pre-
scribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(3) Ceiling concentration. No em-
ployee shall be exposed at any time to
airborne concentrations of asbestos
fibers in excess of 10 fibers, longer than
5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of
air, as determined by the method pre-
scribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Methods of compliance—(1) En-
gineering methods. (i) Engineering con-
trols. Engineering controls, such as, but
not limited to, isolation, enclosure, ex-
haust ventilation, and dust collection,
shall be used to meet the exposure limits
prescribed in paragraph (b) of this
section.

(ii) Local exhaust ventilation. (a)
Local exhaust ventilation and dust col-
lection systems shall be designed, con-
structed, installed, and maintained in
accordance with the American National
Standard Fundamentals Governing the
Design and Operation of Local Exhaust
Systems, ANSI Z9.2-1971, which is in-
corporated by reference herein.

(b) See § 1910.6 concerning the avail-
ability of ANSI Z9.2-1971, and the
maintenance of a historic file in connec-
tion therewith. The address of the Amer-
ican National Standards Institute is
given in § 1910.100.

(iii) Particular tools. All hand-op-
erated and power-operated tools which
may produce or release asbestos fibers
in excess of the exposure limits pre-
scribed in paragraph (b) of this section,
such as, but not limited to, saws, scorers,
abrasive wheels, and drills, shall be pro-
vided with local exhaust ventilation sys-
tems in accordance with subdivision (ii)
of this subparagraph.

(2) Work practices—(i) Wet methods.
Insofar as practicable, asbestos shall be
handled, mixed, applied, removed, cut,
scored, or otherwise worked in a wet
state sufficient to prevent the emission
of airborne fibers in excess of the ex-
posure limits prescribed in paragraph
(b) of this section, unless the usefulness
of the product would be diminished
thereby.

(ii) Particular products and opera-
tions. No asbestos cement, mortar, coat-
ing, grout, plaster, or similar material
containing asbestos shall be removed
from bags, cartons, or other containers
in which they are shipped, without being
either wetted, or enclosed, or ventilated
so as to prevent effectively the release of
airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the
limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of
this section.

(iii) Spraying, demolition, or removal.
Employees engaged in the spraying of
asbestos, the removal, or demolition of
pipes, structures, or equipment covered
or insulated with asbestos, and in the
removal or demolition of asbestos in-
sulation or coverings shall be provided
with respiratory equipment in accor-
dance with paragraph (d) (2) (iii) of this
section and with special clothing in ac-
cordance with paragraph (d) (3) of this
section.

(d) Personal protective equipment—
(1) Compliance with the exposure limits
prescribed by paragraph (b) of this sec-
tion may not be achieved by the use of
respirators or shift rotation of em-
ployees, except:

(i) During the time period necessary
to install the engineering controls and
to institute the work practices required
by paragraph (c) of this section;

(ii) In work situations in which the
methods prescribed in paragraph (c) of
this section are either technically not
feasible or feasible to an extent insuffi-
cient to reduce the airborne concentra-
tions of asbestos fibers below the limits
prescribed by paragraph (b) of this
section; or

(iii) In emergencies.

(iv) Where both respirators and per-
sonnel rotation are allowed by subdivi-
sions (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subpara-
graph, and both are practicable, person-
nel rotation shall be preferred and used.

(2) Where a respirator is permitted by
subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, it
shall be selected from among those ap-
proved by the Bureau of Mines, Depart-
ment of the Interior, or the National In-
stitute for Occupational Safety and
Health, Department of Health, Educa-
tion, and Welfare, under the provisions of
30 CFR Part 11 (37 F.R. 6244, Mar. 23,
1972), and shall be used in accordance
with subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
of this subparagraph.

(i) Air purifying respirators. A reusable
or single-use air-purifying respirator,
or a respirator described in subdivision
(ii) or (iii) of this subparagraph, shall
be used to reduce the concentrations of
airborne asbestos fibers in the respirator
below the exposure limits prescribed in
paragraph (b) of this section, when the
ceiling or the 8-hour time-weighted aver-
age airborne concentrations of asbestos
fibers are reasonably expected to exceed
no more than 10 times those limits.

(ii) Powered air purifying respirators.
A full facepiece powered air purifying
respirator, or a powered air purifying
respirator, or a respirator described in
subdivision (i) of this subparagraph,
shall be used to reduce the concentra-
tions of airborne asbestos fibers in the
respirator below the exposure limits pre-
scribed in paragraph (b) of this section,
when the ceiling or the 8-hour time-
weighted average concentrations of
asbestos fibers are reasonably expected
to exceed 10 times, but not 100 times,
those limits.

(iii) Type "C" supplied-air respirators,
continuous flow or pressure-demand
class. A type "C" continuous flow or pres-
sure-demand, supplied-air respirator
shall be used to reduce the concentra-
tions of airborne asbestos fibers in the
respirator below the exposure limits pre-
scribed in paragraph (b) of this section,
when the ceiling or the 8-hour time-
weighted average airborne concentra-
tions of asbestos fibers are reasonably
expected to exceed 100 times those limits.

(iv) Establishment of a respirator pro-
gram. (a) The employer shall establish
a respirator program in accordance with

requirements of the American National Standards Practices for Respiratory Protection, ANSI Z88.2-1969, which is incorporated by reference herein.

b. See § 1910.6 concerning the availability of ANSI Z88.2-1969 and the maintenance of an historic file in connection therewith. The address of the American National Standards Institute is given in § 1910.100.

(c) No employee shall be assigned to tasks requiring the use of respirators if, based upon his most recent examination, an examining physician determines that an employee will be unable to function normally wearing a respirator, or that the safety or health of the employee or other employees will be impaired by his use of a respirator. Such employee shall be rotated to another job or given the opportunity to transfer to a different position whose duties he is able to perform with the same employer, in the same geographical area and with the same seniority, status, and rate of pay he had just prior to such transfer, if such a different position is available.

(3) Special clothing: The employer shall provide, and require the use of, special clothing, such as coveralls or similar whole body clothing, head coverings, gloves, and foot coverings for any employee exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers, which exceed the ceiling level prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(4) Change rooms: (i) At any fixed place of employment exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, the employer shall provide change rooms for employees working regularly at the place.

(ii) Clothes lockers: The employer shall provide two separate lockers or containers for each employee, so separated or isolated as to prevent contamination of the employee's street clothes from his work clothes.

(iii) Laundering: (a) Laundering of asbestos-contaminated clothing shall be done so as to prevent the release of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Any employer who gives asbestos-contaminated clothing to another person for laundering shall inform such person of the requirement in (a) of this subdivision to effectively prevent the release of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(c) Contaminated clothing shall be transported in sealed impermeable bags, or other closed, impermeable containers, and labeled in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(d) Method of measurement: All determinations of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers shall be made by the membrane filter method at 40C-45C, 2X magnification (4 millimeter objective) with phase contrast illumination.

(f) Monitoring—(1) Initial determinations: Within 6 months of the publication of this section, every employer shall cause every place of employment

where asbestos fibers are released to be monitored in such a way as to determine whether every employee's exposure to asbestos fibers is below the limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section. If the limits are exceeded, the employer shall immediately undertake a compliance program in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) Personal monitoring—(i) Samples shall be collected from within the breathing zone of the employee, on membrane filters of 0.8 micrometer porosity mounted in an open-face filter holder. Samples shall be taken for the determination of the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations and of the ceiling concentrations of asbestos fibers.

(ii) Sampling frequency and patterns: After the initial determinations required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, samples shall be of such frequency and pattern as to represent with reasonable accuracy the levels of exposure of employees. In no case shall the sampling be done at intervals greater than 6 months for employees whose exposure to asbestos may reasonably be foreseen to exceed the limits prescribed by paragraph (b) of this section.

(3) Environmental monitoring—(i) Samples shall be collected from areas of a work environment which are representative of the airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers which may reach the breathing zone of employees. Samples shall be collected on a membrane filter of 0.8 micrometer porosity mounted in an open-face filter holder. Samples shall be taken for the determination of the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations and of the ceiling concentrations of asbestos fibers.

(ii) Sampling frequency and patterns: After the initial determinations required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, samples shall be of such frequency and pattern as to represent with reasonable accuracy the levels of exposure of the employees. In no case shall sampling be at intervals greater than 6 months for employees whose exposures to asbestos may reasonably be foreseen to exceed the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(4) Employee observation of monitoring: Affected employees, or their representatives, shall be given a reasonable opportunity to observe any monitoring required by this paragraph and shall have access to the records thereof.

(g) Caution signs and labels. (1) Caution signs. (i) Posting. Caution signs shall be provided and displayed at each location where airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers may be in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section. Signs shall be posted at such a distance from such a location so that an employee may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering the area marked by the signs. Signs shall be posted at all approaches to areas containing excessive concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers.

(ii) Sign specifications. The warning signs required by subdivision (i) of this

subparagraph shall conform to the requirements of 20" x 14" vertical format signs specified in § 1910.145(d)(4), and to this subdivision. The signs shall display the following legend in the lower panel, with letter sizes and styles of visibility at least equal to that specified in this subdivision.

Legend		Notation
Asbestos	-----	1" Sans Serif, Gothic, or Block.
Dust Hazard	-----	1/2" Sans Serif, Gothic, or Block.
Avoid Breathing Dust	-----	1/2" Gothic.
Wear Assigned Protective Equipment	-----	1/2" Gothic.
Do Not Remain In Area Unless Your Work Requires It	-----	1/2" Gothic.
Breathing Asbestos Dust May Be Hazardous To Your Health	-----	11 point Gothic.

Spacing between lines shall be at least equal to the height of the upper of any two lines.

(2) Caution labels—(i) Labeling. Caution labels shall be affixed to all raw materials, mixtures, scrap, waste, debris, and other products containing asbestos fibers, or to their containers, except that no label is required where asbestos fibers have been modified by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material so that during any reasonably foreseeable use, handling, storage, disposal, processing, or transportation, no airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section will be released.

(ii) Label specifications. The caution labels required by subdivision (i) of this subparagraph shall be printed in letters of sufficient size and contrast as to be readily visible and legible. The label shall state:

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

(h) Housekeeping—(1) Cleaning. All external surfaces in any place of employment shall be maintained free of accumulations of asbestos fibers if, with their dispersion, there would be an excessive concentration.

(2) Waste disposal. Asbestos waste, scrap, debris, bags, containers, equipment, and asbestos-contaminated clothing, consigned for disposal, which may produce in any reasonably foreseeable use, handling, storage, processing, disposal, or transportation airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section shall be collected and disposed of in sealed impermeable bags, or other closed, impermeable containers.

(i) Recordkeeping—(1) Exposure records. Every employer shall maintain records of any personal or environmental monitoring required by this section. Records shall be maintained for a period of at least 3 years and shall be made available upon request to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, the Director of the National

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Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and to authorized representatives of either.

(2) **Employee access.** Every employee and former employee shall have reasonable access to any record required to be maintained by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, which indicates the employee's own exposure to asbestos fibers.

(3) **Employee notification.** Any employee found to have been exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section shall be notified in writing of the exposure as soon as practicable but not later than 5 days of the finding. The employee shall also be timely notified of the corrective action being taken.

(4) **Medical examinations—(1) General.** The employer shall provide or make available at his cost, medical examinations relative to exposure to asbestos required by this paragraph.

(2) **Preplacement.** The employer shall provide or make available to each of his employees, within 30 calendar days following his first employment in an occupation exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers, a comprehensive medical examination, which shall include, as a minimum, a chest roentgenogram (posterior-anterior 14 x 17 inches), a history to elicit symptomatology of respiratory disease, and pulmonary function tests to include forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume at 1 second (FEV₁).

(3) **Annual examinations.** On or before January 31, 1973, and at least annually thereafter, every employer shall provide, or make available, comprehensive medical examinations to each of his employees engaged in occupations exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers. Such annual examination shall include, as a minimum, a chest roentgenogram (posterior-anterior 14 x 17 inches), a history to elicit symptomatology of respiratory disease, and pulmonary function tests to include forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume at 1 second (FEV₁).

(4) **Termination of employment.** The employer shall provide, or make available, within 30 calendar days before or after the termination of employment of any employee engaged in an occupation exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers, a comprehensive medical examination which shall include, as a minimum, a chest roentgenogram (posterior-anterior 14 x 17 inches), a history to elicit symptomatology of respiratory disease, and pulmonary function tests to include forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume at 1 second (FEV₁).

(5) **Recent examinations.** No medical examination is required of any employee, if adequate records show that the employee has been examined in accordance with this paragraph within the past 1-year period.

(6) **Medical records—(1) Maintenance.** Employers of employees examined pursuant to this paragraph shall cause to be maintained complete and accurate records of all such medical examina-

tions. Records shall be retained by employers for at least 20 years.

(2) **Access.** The contents of the records of the medical examinations required by this paragraph shall be made available, for inspection and copying, to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, the Director of NIOSH, to authorized physicians and medical consultants of either of them, and, upon the request of an employee or former employee, to his physician. Any physician who conducts a medical examination required by this paragraph shall furnish to the employer of the examined employee all the information specifically required by this paragraph, and any other medical information related to occupational exposure to asbestos fibers.

3. A new § 1910.19 is added to Subpart B of Part 1910, reading as follows:

§ 1910.19 Asbestos dust.

Section 1910.93a shall apply to the exposure of every employee to asbestos dust in every employment and place of employment covered by § 1910.12, § 1910.13, § 1910.14, § 1910.15, or § 1910.16, in lieu of any different standard on exposure to asbestos dust which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any of those sections.

Effective date. Paragraph (b) (2) of § 1910.93a shall become effective July 1, 1976. All other provisions of §§ 1910.93a, 1910.93, and 1910.19 shall become effective July 1, 1972. The current emergency temporary standard remains in effect until July 1, 1972.

(Secs. 8, 84 Stat. 1572, 1580; 29 U.S.C. 655, 657; 29 CFR 1910.4; Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71, 36 F.R. 8784)

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 2d day of June 1972.

O. C. GUZNER,
Assistant Secretary of Labor.
(FR Doc. 72-4574 Filed 6-4-72; 8:48 am)

Title 41—PUBLIC CONTRACTS AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Chapter 9—Atomic Energy Commission

PART 9-1—GENERAL

Subpart 9-1.1—Procurement Regulations

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

The changes made in AECPR Subpart 9-1.1, Procurement Regulations, have been made in order to establish the AECPR Temporary Regulations, which are a part of the AEC Procurement Regulations and the Federal Procurement Regulations System. The AECPR Temporary Regulations implement and supplement the FPR Temporary Regulations. They also contain policies and procedures initiated by the AEC which are to be effective for a period of 6 months or less. The AEC Procurement

Instruction section has been revised accordingly. Minor editorial changes have also been made.

1. Section 9-1.101 Scope of subpart, is revised to read as follows:

§ 9-1.101 Scope of subpart.

This subpart describes the Atomic Energy Commission Procurement Regulations and the AECPR Temporary Regulations. It also describes exclusions from the AECPR as contained in the AEC Procurement Instructions.

2. Section 9-1.102 Establishment of AEC Procurement Regulations, is revised to read as follows:

§ 9-1.102 Establishment of the AEC Procurement Regulations and the AECPR Temporary Regulations.

§ 9-1.102-1 AEC Procurement Regulations.

(a) The AEC Procurement Regulations (AECPR) are hereby established.

(b) These regulations implement and supplement the Federal Procurement Regulations (FPR) and are a part of the Federal Procurement Regulations System.

(c) The effective date of FPR issuances throughout AEC will be the date indicated in the respective issuances unless otherwise provided in the AEC Procurement Regulations.

(d) The effective date of AECPR issuances throughout AEC will be the date indicated in the respective issuances.

§ 9-1.102-2 AECPR Temporary Regulations.

(a) The AECPR Temporary Regulations are hereby established.

(b) These regulations implement and supplement the Federal Procurement Regulations Temporary Regulations. They also contain policies and procedures initiated by the AEC which are expected to be effective for a period of 6 months or less.

(c) The effective date of the FPR Temporary Regulations issuances throughout AEC will be the date indicated in the respective issuances unless otherwise provided in the AECPR Temporary Regulations.

(d) The effective date of the AECPR Temporary Regulations issuances throughout AEC will be the date indicated in the respective issuances.

(e) The AECPR Temporary Regulations are a part of the AEC Procurement Regulations and the Federal Procurement Regulations System. All references to the AEC Procurement Regulations or AECPR in §§ 9-1.103 through 9-1.109 of this subpart shall be deemed to include the AECPR temporary regulations.

3. Section 9-1.103 Authority, is revised to read as follows:

§ 9-1.103 Authority.

The AEC Procurement Regulations are prescribed by the General Manager, Assistant General Manager for Administration, or the Director, Division of Contracts of the AEC, pursuant to the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1950.

