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Special Hazards Survey

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

469

DEC 18 1969

SPECIAL HAZARDS SURVEY

Prepared for: OWENS CORNING
FIBERGLAS CORPORATION
BERLIN, NEW JERSEY
October 20, 1969

SUBJECT

INDUSTRIAL HYDROLYSE SYSTEM

P.S. PERSONAL SERVICE
FROM THE OFFICE OF

PICTON-CAVANAUGH, INC.

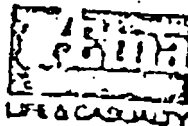
Prepared by:

E. B. ENGEL
INDUSTRIAL HYDROLYSE

Survey date:

OCTOBER 20, 1969

An Engineering Service of:



Edward C. Cavanaugh

Saxby Ex. 17

This report is prepared to assist the insured in a true and accurate
It is confidential and is not to be used for any other purpose. It does not
not to include every loss potential, only those which are covered by the policy.
and printed only in those states specifically authorized.

The current threshold limit value for dust containing asbestos is five million particles per cubic foot. The limit is set on the total amount of dust present if it contains asbestos regardless of the amount of asbestos present. The 1969 revision of the threshold limit values has posted in its list of intended changes the threshold limit value for asbestos containing dust of two million particles per cubic foot. When a change is contemplated in the threshold limit value, a notice of that change is published for two years. After that time, if there is no information to indicate that the revision should not take place, then the revised threshold limit value becomes the permanent one. Both of the limits cited above are based upon the standard impinger, light field count technique which was used, in part, to cross the boundary between the current and the revised standard. An additional proposed threshold limit value is twelve fibers per milliliter greater than five microns in length as determined by the membrane filter method at 430 times phase contrast magnification. This technique was not used during this survey.

The threshold limit value for free silica is determined by dividing 250 by the sum of the percentage of free silica present plus five. The threshold limit value then will vary for each sample depending upon the percentage of free silica present. The threshold limit value for free silica for the samples which we collected is listed with that sample in Appendix A.

DISCUSSION: Due to the low amount of free silica present in our samples, the threshold limit value with respect to free silica is considerably above the results of our samples and above the threshold limit value for asbestos containing dust. Limiting concentration on dust exposures will be based on the threshold limit value for asbestos dust.

Of the twelve samples taken, eight are above the current threshold limit value and all are above the proposed threshold limit value. We conclude, therefore, that there is a generalized exposure to asbestos dust throughout the production areas of this plant with the possibility of asbestosis cases arising always present. Employees should be monitored radically.

To reduce the possibility of asbestosis arising in employees, it would be best to control the environment in which they work. This, of course, could be done by eliminating asbestos in the product itself. We realize, however, that the nature of the product may require the presence of asbestos so the decision on eliminating it will have to be made on the basis of product evaluation and is beyond the scope of our survey.

The second environmental control is to reduce the dust exposures in the air. This can be done by the installation of exhaust ventilation designed in accordance with good industrial ventilation practice. Good housekeeping is also essential in reducing the amount of dust. During the survey, it was observed that the sweeping machine was being operated in a manner which did not allow for the maximum pickup of accumulated dust. Part of the dust exposure occurs from the movement of traffic over dusty floors.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. The exhaust ventilation system should be gone over to be sure that

it is operating at peak capacity.

B. General housekeeping should be improved to decrease the amount of airborne dust caused by vehicle traffic.

Edward B. Engel

Edward B. Engel
Industrial Hygienist