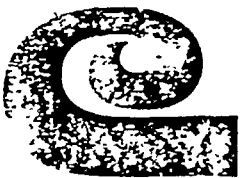


PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

CEL-1382

ASBESTOS MATERIAL
- REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL -
August 28, 1986

- Review Current Plant Procedures (5 min.)
- Review New Regulations (30 min.)
- Testing for Asbestos (10 min.)
- Asbestos Substitutes (10 min.)
- Health Monitoring and Medical (5 min.)
- Salisbury Plant Action Plan (30 min.)



CELANESE
FIBERS
OPERATIONS

SALISBURY PLANT

HOURLY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS GUIDE

HRG No

10:13

Page

1

Of

3

Effective:

08-20-84

Replaces Issue Dated

01-19-79

ASBESTOS MATERIAL - REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Principle:

Safe procedures for employees exposed to insulation containing asbestos fibers are required for the protection of employees' health.

Policy:

1. Definitions

Asbestos work consists of one or more of the following:

- a. Removal of any covering over existing asbestos containing insulation.
- b. Removal of any existing asbestos containing insulation.
- c. Demolition of all items which are insulated with asbestos containing insulation.
- d. Work on any item where asbestos containing insulation could be disturbed, moved, bumped or in any other way be caused to release asbestos fibers.
- e. All insulation is assumed to be asbestos until proven otherwise.

2. Responsibility

- a. The Area Maintenance Superintendent and Production Unit Superintendent, through their Supervisors, are responsible for seeing that this procedure is followed in their areas.
- b. The Safety Department is responsible for monitoring all asbestos removal projects to insure that proper asbestos removal and disposal procedures are followed.

3. Procedure

a. Pre-removal Planning

- (1) The Safety Department must be notified whenever an insulation removal project is being planned.
- (2) On jobs involving removal of more than 260 feet of pipe insulation or 160 square feet of vessel insulation, the Safety Department must be notified at least twenty (20) days in advance of the work in order to notify the proper regulatory agency.
- (3) All personnel assigned to the job of removing asbestos containing insulation, must be trained in the health hazards of asbestos and in proper work practices.
- (4) If applicable, assure that adequate arrangements are made for change room and work clothes laundering during the project. Assure that all necessary protective equipment, disposal containers, special tools, etc. are on hand.
- (5) Schedule industrial hygiene monitoring during the initial phases of any removal job that lasts more than one (1) day.
- (6) Isolate the work area from normal traffic by roping off the area or by using polyethylene barrier walls if there is a possibility of spreading asbestos to adjacent work areas. Post all entrances with the proper asbestos dust hazard signs.
- (7) If the insulation removal work is being done over open grating, the grating area must be covered with plastic sheeting.
- (8) All personnel assigned to the job of removing of asbestos containing insulation must be instructed and trained in the proper use of respirators and their limitations. In North Carolina, half-mask air-purifying respirators are usually adequate for wet work with good general ventilation.

b. Work Practices

- (1) All personnel involved in the removal of asbestos containing insulation must wear an approved respirator, disposable coveralls with hood and feet, and gloves inside the isolated work area.
- (2) As far as practical, all asbestos containing insulation must be wet down prior to and during the handling and/or disposal operation.
- (3) Do not drop asbestos containing insulation.
- (4) Maintain good housekeeping through the work area; use a special asbestos vacuum system or wet clean-up procedures whenever possible. A sweep compound can also be used to help minimize dust.
- (5) Blowing with compressed air is not permitted.
- (6) Thoroughly clean up the isolated area at the end of each shift and at the end of the job.
- (7) Place all waste material in plastic bags, wet down with water and seal the bags. Attach an approved warning label to each bag.
- (8) All disposable clothing must be placed in plastic bags at the end of each shift or completion of the job, whichever comes first. Attach an approved warning label to each bag.

- (9) All plastic bags containing asbestos insulation and disposable clothing must be put in the dumpster marked for asbestos material only.
- (10) Asbestos waste material will be transported to and deposited in the landfill. The landfill operator will insure that the asbestos material is covered with at least six (6) inches of non-asbestos material each day.

c. Medical Examination

- (1) Insure that every employee who handled asbestos containing material within any twelve (12) month period is offered an opportunity to have an annual medical examination. This examination will include a chest x-ray, a history of elicit symptoms of respiratory disease and a pulmonary function test.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO ASBESTOS

Final Rule - July 20, 1986

General Industry (Federal Register 29 CFR 1910.1001)

Construction (Federal Register 29 CFR 1926.58)

I. Definition of Construction

Section 1910.12(b): Work for construction, alteration, and/or repair, including painting and decorating.

Section 1926.58: This section applies to all construction work including:

- * Demolition or salvage
- * Removal or encapsulation
- * Construction, alteration, repair, maintenance, or renovation of structures, substrates, or portions thereof
- * Installation of products
- * Spill/emergency cleanup
- * Transportation, disposal, storage, or containment

II. Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)

0.2 fibers/cc (TWA-8)

0.1 fibers/cc (action level)

NOTE: This is a reduction in the existing PEL by a factor of 10.

III. Regulated Area

... where airborne concentrations of asbestos ... can reasonably be expected to exceed PEL

Demarcation

Limited access

IV. Key Requirements of Standard

- (1) All persons entering a regulated area shall be supplied with a respirator. [see VII(1)]
- (2) Persons may not eat, drink, smoke, chew tobacco or gum, or apply cosmetics in a regulated area.
- (3) Wherever feasible, the employer shall establish negative-pressure enclosures before commencing removal, demolition, and renovation operations.

Exception: For small scale, short-duration operations, such as pipe repair, valve replacement, installing electrical conduits, installing or removing drywall, roofing, and other general building maintenance or renovation, the employer is not required to comply with this requirement. Other engineering controls and work practices are applicable (i.e.: glove bags, wet methods, other control methods). [see Appendix G of Standard]

- (4) The employer shall designate a competent person to perform or supervise the following duties:

- * Set up enclosure
- * Control entry and exit
- * Supervise employee exposure monitoring
- * Employee training
- * Ensure proper use of protective clothing, respirators, and hygiene facilities.

NOTE: Competent person ... shall be trained in all aspects of asbestos the contents of this standard, identification of asbestos ... Such training shall be obtained in a comprehensive course (i.e.: EPA conducted).

- (5) The employer shall not use employee rotation as a means of compliance.
- (6) Compressed air shall not be used to remove asbestos.
- (7) Dust masks are NOT permitted for exposures exceeding the PEL.

V. Exposure Monitoring

No significant change to current practice.

All asbestos handling jobs must be monitored.

VI. Methods of Compliance

- (1) Local exhaust ventilation with HEPA dust collection system
- (2) General ventilation
- *(3) Vacuum cleaners equipped with HEPA filters
- (4) Enclosure or isolation
- *(5) Use of wet methods, wetting agents, or removal encapsulants
- *(6) Prompt disposal in leak-tight containers
- (7) Use of work practices

VII. Protective Equipment and Facilities

(1) Respirators

up to 10 X PEL : Half mask, air purifying with HEPA filter

up to 50 X PEL : Full-facepiece, air purifying with HEPA filter

(2) Protective Clothing

Coveralls or similar whole-body clothing, head coverings, gloves, and foot coverings.

Disposable type preferable to eliminate additional laundering requirements.

(3) Hygiene Facilities

... The employer may permit employees engaged in small scale, short duration operations ... to clean their protective clothing with a portable HEPA-equipped vacuum before such employees leave the area... Change room and showers would still be required.

On jobs requiring total enclosure and isolation (i.e.:negative-pressure enclosures), hygiene facilities must be located adjacent and connected to the regulated area. Hygiene facilities must include:

- * Decontamination area
- * Shower
- * Clean room
- * Disposal bags
- * Entry/exit procedures

VIII. Communication and Training

- (1) Warning signs at regulated areas and at approaches to regulated areas:

DANGER
ASBESTOS
CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY
RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING ARE
REQUIRED IN THIS AREA

- (2) Labels for products and waste containers:

DANGER
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AVOID CREATING DUST
CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD

- (3) Employee information and training

- * Methods of recognizing asbestos
- * Health effects
- * Relationship between smoking and asbestos in producing lung cancer
- * Nature of operations
- * Purpose, use, and fitting of respirators
- * Work practices
- * Medical surveillance program
- * Review of standard

IX. Housekeeping

- (1) Vacuuming - HEPA filtered vacuuming equipment.
- (2) Waste Disposal - sealed, labeled, impermeable bags or other closed, labeled, impermeable containers.

X. Medical Surveillance and Recordkeeping

OSHA has placed a stay on these sections pending a review by Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Full details will be covered by medical staff at a later date.

Previous requirements to be followed for remainder of 1986.

XI. Full Compliance Date (29 CFR 1926.58 only)

JANUARY 16, 1987

TESTING FOR PRESENCE OF ASBESTOS

- Methods:
 - (1) Polarizing microscope
 - (2) Transmission electron microscope
 - (3) Scanning electron microscope
 - (4) X-ray diffraction microscope
 - (5) Outside lab
 - (6) Test kit (limitations)
- Purchased standards are required for all microscopic techniques.
- {
- Specialized training, as well as much practice, is required for lab personnel.
- The SHE Department will investigate methods and develop an in-plant method of determination for asbestos, if practical.

ASBESTOS SUBSTITUTES

- Laboratory animal testing with exposure to Refractory Ceramic Fibers (RCF's) has shown that these fibers can cause cancer in the animals. [ref.: DAJ-61-86, Palmetto]
- Data indicate that health hazards associated with the installation of ceramic fibers are less than those associated with the removal. Alumina-silicate refractory fibers which have been in service at elevated temperatures may undergo partial conversion to Cristobalite, a form of crystalline silica which can cause respiratory disease.
- The Salisbury SHE Department is requesting that use of insulation materials containing Refractory Ceramic Fibers be discontinued until further notice. This includes the following most common brands:
 - Kaowool (Babcock & Wilcox)
 - Cerablanket (Manville)
 - Cerawool Blanket (Manville)
 - Fiberfrax (Carborundum)
- Handling of materials containing RCF's should be treated in a similar manner to asbestos.

NOTE: To date, RCF's have not been shown to cause cancer in humans or to cause other adverse health effects in workers, while asbestos has. However, because of the animal test results to date, it is prudent to handle RCF's in a way that minimizes fiber generation.
- Material Safety Data Sheets must be approved by the SHE Department before purchase of an asbestos substitute is made. Engineering may wish to investigate insulation values of some of the approved materials (i.e.: Temp Mat) to ensure good technical application.

Johns-Manville Refractory
Products

Ken Caryl Ranch
Denver, Colorado 80217

Engineering Information

REFRACTORY FIBER PRODUCTS - HEALTH CONCERNS

Refractory fibers are an important member of a family of fibrous products called man-made vitreous fibers (MMVF). This group includes glass fibers, mineral wool (slag wool or rockwool), glass microfibers and alumina-silicate refractory fibers such as Johns-Manville's Cerafiber and Cerachrome fiber products.

Handling the alumina-silicate refractory fiber products during installation and "tear-out" generates varying amounts of dust. The purpose of this bulletin is to alert you to the effect that these fibers might have on an individual's health and the precautions that are to be taken.

INITIAL INSTALLATION

Refractory fiber as received from the plant is vitreous or glassy. No crystalline material is present in the fiber that could be harmful to your health.

Respiratory Effects

The toxicological properties of this type of product have been studied in considerable detail in the U.S. by both the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and by the Thermal Insulation Manufacturers Association (TIMA). The overriding conclusion to be drawn from these studies is that there is no evidence of any significant excess of respiratory or any other chronic disease that can be attributed to exposure to MMVF. Nonetheless, it is suggested that a respirator be used when installing refractory fiber linings mainly for the workers comfort. OSHA regulations treat all MMVF as nuisance dusts.

Skin Irritation

Occasionally, the relatively few coarse fibers which are present in refractory fiber products may cause minor skin irritation. This irritation which is the result of skin penetration by fibers having diameters greater than five micrometers can generally be avoided by following reasonable work practices. For most workers, this type of irritation is only a transient problem which can be minimized by following these sensible work practices:

- ... Prevent excessive dust generation
- ... Wear loose fitting clothing
- ... Do not rub or scratch skin
- ... Wash work clothes separately
- ... Protect eyes
- ... Follow good housekeeping practices

People vary in sensitivity to skin irritation and some react more intensely than others. Elimination of contact usually ends the irritation. If the irritation persists, a protection-barrier skin cream may be helpful.

TEAR OUT

Fiber linings may have to be removed after long periods of use at elevated temperatures. The fiber in these linings will have undergone a crystalline change on the hot face portion of the lining.

Respiratory Effects

Alumina-silicate refractory fibers which have been in service at elevated temperatures may undergo partial conversion to cristobalite, a form of crystalline silica which can cause respiratory disease. The amount of cristobalite which is formed, the size of the individual crystallites and the nature of the matrix in which they are embedded are all a function of the temperature and the length of time the fibers have been heated.

Although animal experiments have not yet been conducted to ascertain whether or not these devitrified fibers are biologically active, the most prudent approach is to treat them as free crystalline silica. Under normal use conditions, refractory fibers will generally be exposed to a temperature gradient. Consequently it is most probable that only the fiber nearest the hot surface will have an appreciable cristobalite content. It is also possible that the devitrified cristobalite-containing fiber will be more friable and therefore may generate a larger fraction of dust when fiber is removed from a high temperature furnace.

Particular care should be taken during the "tear-out" of refractory fiber linings to minimize generation of dust. Adherence to proper methods of dust suppression and control is imperative. Even with adequate control, we recommend that a NIOSH approved respirator be used by all workers during a lining removal operation, such as the 3M Brand Dust Respirator 8710. This mask provides adequate protection against dusts, is lightweight and disposable.

Skin Irritation

Use same precautions for protecting skin as outlined under Skin Irritation above.

SMOKING

Smoking seriously inhibits the lungs' normal cleaning mechanisms. Therefore, smokers who are exposed to potentially hazardous dusts may be more susceptible to the development of lung disease.

The health related information in this bulletin was supplied by our Health, Safety & Environment Department.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sohio Emergency Phone (Toll-Free)

In Ohio: 800-362-8059

Outside Ohio: 800-321-8642

CHEMTREC Assist: 800-424-9300

Other Product Safety Info.: 216-575-8024

MANUFACTURER: Sohio Engineered Materials Company - Fibers Division

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 808, Niagara Falls, New York 14302

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME: **FIBERFRAX^R**

CAS NUMBER: NA

SYNONYM(S): Ceramic Fiber; Refractory Fiber; MMVF

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Vitreous Aluminosilicate Fibers

MOLECULAR FORMULA: NA

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: NA

SOHIO PRODUCT CODE: NA

HIERARCHY: NA

MSDS NUMBER: AV2

PRODUCT HAZARD SUMMARY

HEALTH

WARNING!

MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED

MAY BE IRRITATING TO THE SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT

POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD BASED ON TESTS WITH LABORATORY ANIMALS

FIRE

NON-COMBUSTIBLE

REACTIVITY

STABLE

PRODUCT HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

ROUTE OF EXPOSURE

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

INGESTION:

May cause gastrointestinal disturbances. Symptoms may include irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

SKIN:

SLIGHTLY TO MODERATELY IRRITATING. May cause irritation and inflammation due to mechanical reaction to sharp, broken ends of fibers.

EYE:

SLIGHTLY TO MODERATELY IRRITATING. Abrasive action may cause damage to the outer surface of the eye.

INHALATION:

May cause respiratory tract irritation. Pre-existing medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure. Specifically, bronchial hyper-reactivity and chronic bronchial or lung disease.

SPECIAL TOXIC EFFECTS:

Currently, there are no known chronic health effects in humans from long-term exposure to ceramic fibers.

In animal studies, refractory ceramic fibers injected into the peritoneal (abdominal) cavity have caused acute abdominal hemorrhage in hamsters but not in rats. Such injections have also produced tumors in life-time rat studies. In fact, similar results have been observed with numerous other fibrous materials. In such experiments, this abnormally sensitive injection technique is a non-physiological method of exposure, bypassing both normal pulmonary protective and clearance mechanisms.

Recently published inhalation studies have provided contradictory results. One study, which used rats as the experimental animal, reported lung damage consisting of alveolar proteinosis and interstitial fibrosis, whereas, another study using a different strain of rat, showed no similar effects.

Similarly, the pulmonary tumor-causing potential of refractory ceramic fibers in animals when inhaled is unclear. Two studies suggest a low-order potential in inducing pulmonary tumors in animals, while two other studies suggest ceramic fibers are not tumorigenic in animals.

Further animal and human health studies are planned. Pending the results of these studies, strict adherence to recommended safe work practices described elsewhere in this data sheet is advised.

FIRST AID

INGESTION:

Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SKIN CONTACT:

Wash area of contact thoroughly with soap and water. Do not rub or scratch exposed skin. Using a skin cream or lotion after washing may be helpful. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

EYE CONTACT:

Flush immediately with large amounts of water. Eye lids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Do not rub eyes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

INHALATION:

Remove affected person from source of exposure. Get medical attention.

PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

The following personal protective guidelines should be followed, especially where engineering controls (e.g. mechanical dust collection and other means of exhaust ventilation) are not technically feasible or do not reduce airborne fiber concentrations to recommended exposure limits.

EYE PROTECTION:

Wear safety glasses or chemical goggles to prevent eye contact. Do not wear contact lenses when working with this substance. Have eye baths readily available where eye contact can occur.

SKIN PROTECTION:

Wear gloves, hats and full body clothing to prevent skin contact. Use separate lockers for work clothes to prevent fiber transfer to street clothes. Avoid taking unwashed work clothes home. Wash work clothes separately from other clothing. Rinse washing machine thoroughly after use. If clothing is to be laundered by someone else, inform launderer of proper procedures.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Use NIOSH or MSHA approved equipment when airborne exposure limits are exceeded. NIOSH/MSHA approved breathing equipment may be required for non-routine and emergency use. Ventilation may be used to control or reduce airborne concentrations. Acceptable respirators recommended for given airborne ceramic fiber concentrations are:

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Respirator Type</u>
2.0 - 5.0 f/cc	3M 8710 or equivalent.
5.0 - 50.0 f/cc	Survivair full face piece with high efficiency filter 1090-00 or equivalent.
> 50.0 f/cc	MSA 01-00-06 full face piece type C supplied-air or equivalent. OSHA approved air source required.

Pending the results of long-term health effects studies, engineering control of airborne fibers to the lowest levels attainable is advised.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT, C (F): NA
 MELTING POINT, C (F): ND
 VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg: NA
 VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): NA
 SOLUBILITY IN WATER, %: ND

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: ND
 % VOLATILE: NA
 EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1): NA
 VISCOSITY, SUS: NA
 POUR POINT: NA
 pH: NA

APPEARANCE/ODOR: ND

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT, C (F): None
 AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE, C (F): None

ND = No Data
 NA = Not Applicable

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR (% BY VOL.): LOWER: NA UPPER: NA
BASIC FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: NA

REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY/INCOMPATIBILITY:

Stable under normal conditions of use. Incompatible with hydrofluoric acid and concentrated alkali.

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

NA

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

SPILL OR RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT:

Where possible, use vacuum suction to clean up spilled material. Use dust suppressant where sweeping is necessary. Avoid clean up procedures that may result in water pollution. Personal safety and exposure recommendations described elsewhere in this data sheet apply to exposure during clean up of spilled material.

WASTE DISPOSAL:

This substance, when discarded or disposed of, is not specifically listed as a hazardous waste in Federal regulations; however it could be hazardous if it is considered toxic, corrosive, ignitable, or reactive according to Federal definitions (40 CFR 261). Additionally, it could be designated as hazardous according to state regulations. This substance could also become a hazardous waste if it is mixed with or comes in contact with a hazardous waste. If such contact or mixing may have occurred, check 40 CFR 261 to determine whether it is a hazardous waste. If it is a hazardous waste, regulations at 40 CFR 262, 263, and 264 apply.

The transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal of this waste material must be conducted in compliance with all applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY INFORMATION:

There may be specific regulations at the local, regional or state level that pertain to this material.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS/SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

HANDLING/STORAGE:

Product which has been in service at elevated temperatures (greater than 1600 F) may undergo partial conversion to cristobalite, a form of crystalline silica which can cause severe respiratory disease--"Pneumoconiosis". The amount of cristobalite present will depend on the temperature and length in service.

The permissible exposure limit (PEL) for mineral dusts containing cristobalite is determined by one half the value calculated from the mass formula, $(10 \text{ mg/M}^3)/(\% \text{ SiO}_2 + 2)$, i.e. 18% cristobalite; $1/2(10)/(18+2) = 0.25 \text{ mg/M}^3$ (OSHA 1978). Particular care should be taken when working with "used" material to minimize generation of dust. When

removing and handling ceramic fiber used in high temperature applications, special caution should be taken to avoid unnecessary cutting and tearing of the used material to minimize generation of airborne dust. Use NIOSH or MSHA approved equipment when airborne exposure limits may be exceeded, especially in confined areas with inadequate ventilation or other areas. Acceptable respirators recommended for given airborne cristobalite concentrations are:

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Respirator Type</u>
Up to 10 times PEL	3M 8710 or equivalent.
10 to 100 times PEL	Survivair full face piece with high efficiency filter 1090-00 or equivalent.
> 100 times PEL	MSA 01-00-06 full face piece type C supplied-air or equivalent. OSHA approved air source required

TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

D.O.T. HAZARD CLASS (49 CFR 172.101): NA
 D.O.T. PROPER SHIPPING NAME (49 CFR 172.101): NA
 D.O.T. LABELS REQUIRED (49 CFR 172.101): NA
 D.O.T. PLACARDS REQUIRED: NA
 BILL OF LADING DESCRIPTION: ND
 UN/NA CODE: NA

INGREDIENT/HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

COMPONENT	CAS NO.	%	EXPOSURE LIMITS - REFERENCE
Aluminosilicate (vitreous)	NA	99+	2 fibers/cc TWA; 10 fibers/cc CL (SOHIO)*
Remaining components not determined hazardous and/or hazardous components present at less than 1.0% (0.1% for carcinogens).	Mixture	Trace	NA

*Pending the results of chronic health effects studies, airborne exposures should be controlled at or below the SOHIO recommended exposure limit listed above.

REVISION DATE: 2/15/85
 REPLACES SHEET DATED:

COMPLETED BY: G. R. Krautter
 APPROVED BY: *RW Maas*

NOTICE The information presented herein is based on data considered to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this Material Safety Data Sheet. However, no warranty or representation, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the foregoing data and safety information, nor is any authorization given or implied to practice any patented invention without a license. In addition, no responsibility can be assumed by vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product.

HEALTH MONITORING AND MEDICAL EXAMINATION

- The Chest X-ray Van will be at the Salisbury Plant on:
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1986
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1986
- Sign-up sheets (attached) will be distributed to all maintenance supervisors in the next week to provide a list of those employees who want to take advantage of the Medical Examination.
- The Pulmonary Function Test will be completed during 4Q. Persons requesting this examination will be scheduled as per the sign-up sheets.

TO: DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: MEDICAL EXAMINATION

In conjunction with our Health Monitoring Program, Celanese-Salisbury is making available to every maintenance mechanic who has worked with asbestos-containing insulation within the last twelve (12) months, an annual medical examination consisting of a chest x-ray, a history to elicit symptoms of respiratory disease and a pulmonary function test.

If within the last twelve (12) months, your job required you to handle asbestos-containing insulation, and you want to take advantage of this annual medical examination, please check the appropriate box below, sign and return this form to your supervisor or the Safety Department.

- ☐ I worked with asbestos-containing insulation within the last 12 months, and I want to take advantage of this medical examination.
- ☐ I worked with asbestos-containing insulation within the last 12 months, but I do not want to take advantage of this medical examination.
- ☐ I did not work with asbestos-containing insulation within the last 12 months.

EMPLOYEES NAME: _____

Payroll Number: _____

DATE: _____

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO ASBESTOSRECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- Establish a method and protocol for in-plant determination of the presence of asbestos. (SHE Dept./Labs)
- Establish Asbestos Removal Teams (4 to 5 persons) in each of three(3) areas: (Maint.)
 - (1) Staple
 - (2) Filament
 - (3) Central Maintenance / Utilities
- Establish qualification and medical acceptability of the above individuals. (Maint./SHE Dept.)
- Purchase half-mask, air purifying respirators with HEPA filters for each team member. (Maint./Engr.)
- Ensure the following supplies are Stores Stock items: (Maint.)
 - (1) Respirator parts and filters
 - (2) Coveralls (Disposable)
 - (3) Head coverings (Disposable)
 - (4) Gloves (Disposable)
 - (5) Foot coverings (Disposable)
 - (6) Removal glove bags
 - (7) Warning signs
 - (8) Warning labels
- Purchase one vacuum with HEPA filters for each of three (3) areas. (Maint./Engr.)
- Ensure construction is equipped with items for larger jobs (i.e.: negative-pressure filtration capability, portable hygiene facilities). (Maint./DCC)

HOECHST CELANESE
Sample Roster
Sallebury Facility

<u>MULTI SAMPLE NUMBER</u>	<u>SAMPLE NUMBER</u>	<u>SAMPLE MATERIAL</u>	<u>BUILDING</u>	<u>ELEVATION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ASBESTOS PERCENT</u>	<u>DRAWING NUMBER</u>
4	1313	MUDDIED FITTINGS	PLANT UTILITY	3RD FLOOR	ON STEAM CONDENSATE LINE, COLUMN E44 - E45	3-5%	WA24312
4	1314	MUDDIED FITTINGS	PLANT UTILITY	3RD FLOOR	ON STEAM CONDENSATE LINE, COLUMN E12 - E13	N.A.	WA24312
4	1315	MUDDIED FITTINGS	PLANT UTILITY	3RD FLOOR	ON STEAM CONDENSATE LINE, COLUMN E43 - E44	N.A.	WA24312
5	1310	PIPE INSULATION	PLANT UTILITY	112' LEVEL 2	ON 250 LB. STEAM SUPPLY LINE, COLUMN E28 - E29	70 %	WA24312
5	1311	PIPE INSULATION	PLANT UTILITY	112' LEVEL 2	ON 250 LB. STEAM SUPPLY LINE, COLUMN E24 - E25	N.A.	WA24312
5	1312	PIPE INSULATION	PLANT UTILITY	112' LEVEL 2	ON 250 LB. STEAM SUPPLY LINE, COLUMN E37 - E38	N.A.	WA24312
6	1297 1300 1301	VIBRATION JOINT CLOTH	ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	ROOF PENTHOUSE	ON FAN HOUSING UNIT NORTH END	N.D. N.D. N.D.	WA24312

SOS INTERNATIONAL

N.D. - NONE DETECTED N.A. - NOT ANALYZED TR - TRACE