

ASBESTOS CONTROL POLICY

MOBIL EXPLORATION & PRODUCING U.S. (MEPUS) will comply with Mobil policies, federal, state and local regulations and industry safe practices to protect all personnel having a potential exposure to asbestos and to prevent environmental contamination. In the past, asbestos containing materials (ACM) were utilized in Mobil facilities for thermal/acoustical insulation and structural fireproofing.

MEPUS requires contractor compliance with this policy on all work involving potential exposure to asbestos.

The use and handling of materials containing asbestos will be minimized to the fullest extent possible. Friable asbestos or material containing friable asbestos is not permitted in new projects or for material replacement.

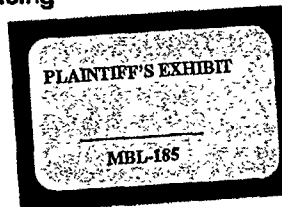
ACM currently in MEPUS facilities will be identified, evaluated and inventoried. Evaluation includes assessment of the contamination potential and determination of the options for controlling the release of airborne asbestos.

Control of the asbestos hazard is based on minimizing the contamination and exposure potential. Therefore, ACM which are intact, contained and performing effectively should be left intact and maintained; materials with minor to moderate damage should be repaired or encapsulated to restore the design integrity, and materials with damage severity beyond restoration should be removed and replaced. ACM which must be disturbed or removed for equipment maintenance or repair should be properly disposed of and replaced with non-ACM in accordance with the attached procedures.

Abatement of ACM will be specifically evaluated for any facility being mothballed to determine the feasibility of removing during shutdown. ACM abatement will also be evaluated prior to facility purchase, recommissioning, sale or disposal. Potential purchasers of properties/equipment with ACM will be advised prior to transfer.

L. E. Johnson
L. E. Johnson

General Manager Producing



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Questions concerning the proper application of this policy should be directed to the Environmental, Regulatory & Loss Prevention Department.

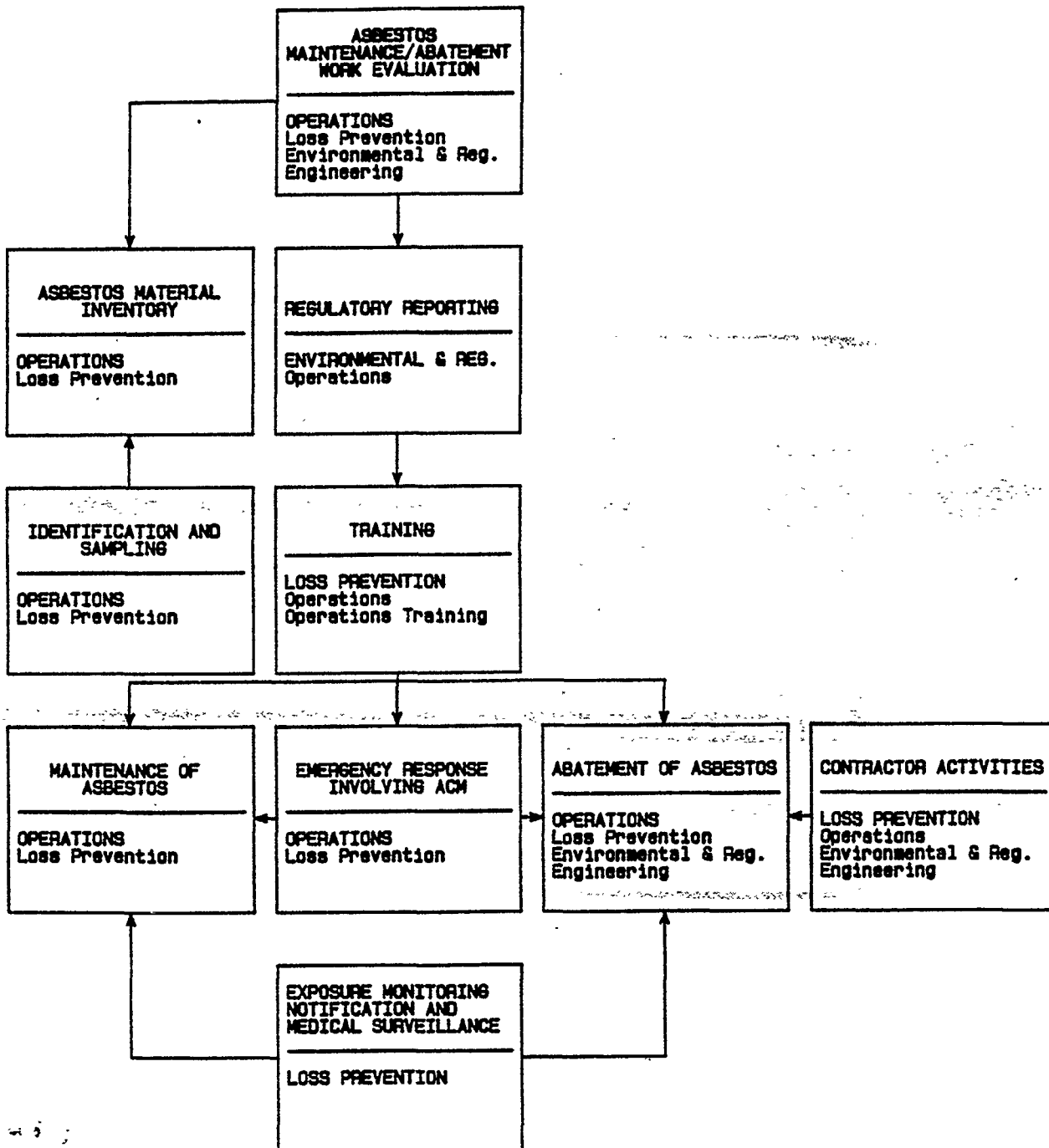
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ASBESTOS CONTROL

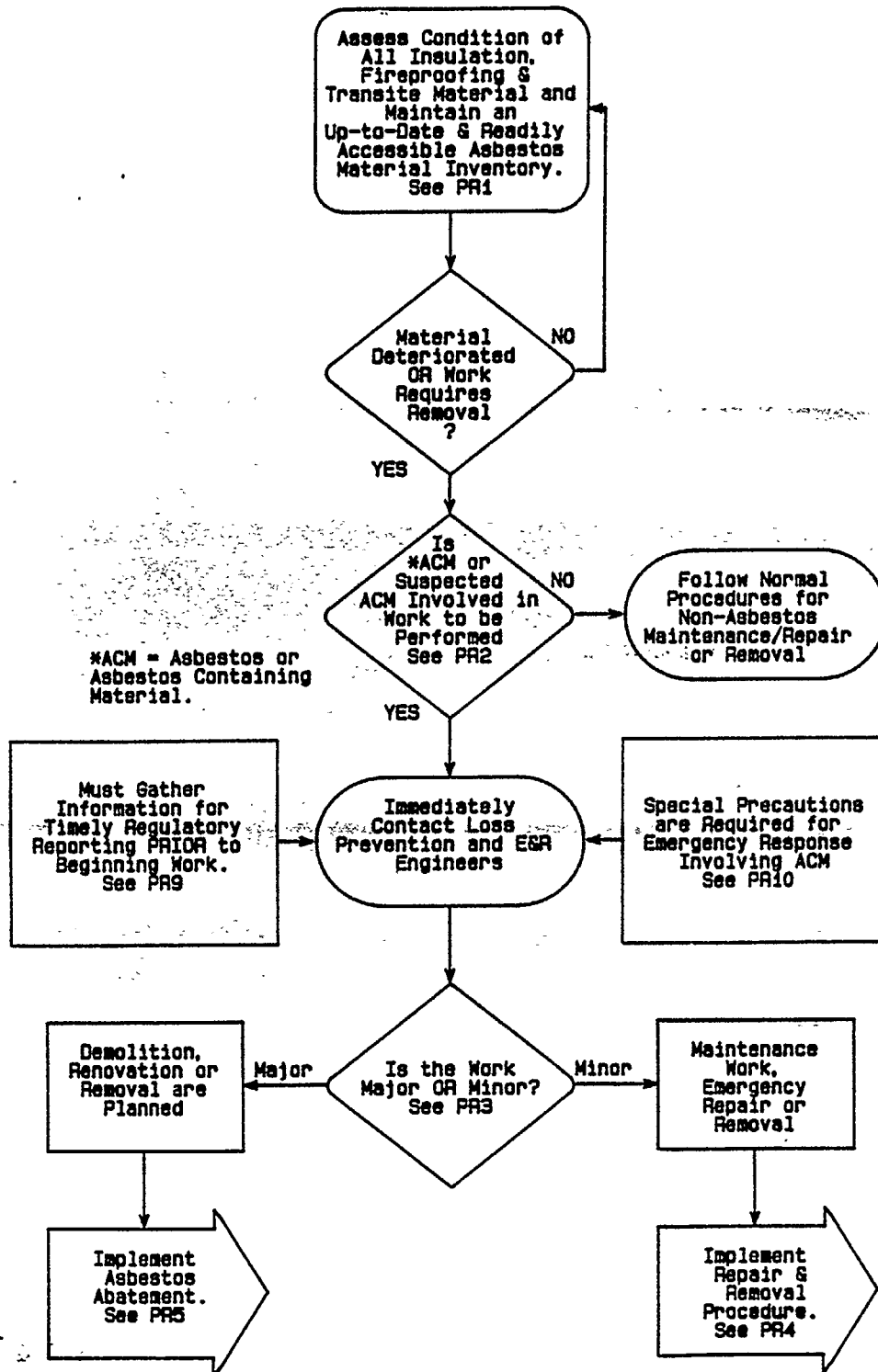
The MEPUS Asbestos Control Guide is composed of the following elements.



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NOTE: First function listed above, in upper case, has primary responsibility for that element. For specific responsibility descriptions see following pages.

Operations shall be responsible for full implementation of this guide in their Area with assistance from Loss Prevention, Environmental & Regulatory and Operations Training. The decision process charted below identifies specific procedures to be used for compliance with this guide.



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- In locations where ACM have been identified, employee information and training (PR7) should be provided annually with review prior to start of ACM Maintenance .

Loss Prevention (LP) shall be prepared to assist Operations as follows:

Procedure
Reference

RESPONSIBILITIES

- Identify and evaluate suspected ACM prior to the performance of any work that could result in the potential release of airborne fibers. PR1
- Maintain a duplicate of the Area's Asbestos Material Inventory. PR1
- Evaluate magnitude of repair/removal work involving ACM. PR3
- In the event of long-term facility shut-down, jointly evaluate the feasibility of ACM abatement with E&R and the person responsible for facility "mothballing". PR3
- Outline procedures for site preparation, employee protection, and material handling for maintenance work, emergency repair or removal involving ACM. PR4
- Assess acceptability of equipment for maintenance and abatement work (i.e., HEPA vacuums, glovebags, etc). PR4/PR5
- Assist in preparing, contracting and monitoring asbestos abatement work. PR5
- Determine potential for release of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the Action Level and recommend the appropriate monitoring requirements. PR6
- Perform air monitoring during ACM maintenance work involving employees. PR6
- Notify employees monitored of the exposure levels in writing within 15 days of receiving the lab results. PR6
- Identify employees qualifying for Mobil's asbestos medical surveillance program to Dallas-Industrial Hygiene. PR6
- Identify and recommend non-friable substitutes for ACM as replacement/installation is necessary. PR6
- Develop required employee training programs. PR7
- Evaluate Asbestos Abatement Contractor's procedures to ensure the risk of accidental exposure to personnel has been minimized. PR8
- Assist Operations in identifying necessary employee protective measures for emergency response. PR10

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Environmental and Regulatory (E&R) shall be prepared to assist Operations as follows:

Procedure
Reference

- In the event of long-term facility shut-down, jointly evaluate the feasibility of ACM abatement with LP and the person responsible for facility "mothballing". PR3
- Evaluate Asbestos Abatement Contractor's procedures to ensure that the ACM disposal procedures and site meet regulatory requirements. PR8
- Notify appropriate state agencies in advance of scheduled work involving asbestos (minimum of 14 days recommended, most states require 10 days). PR9
- Ensure necessary permits and any state forms required for ACM demolition, renovation, removal and disposal are obtained including those performed by an Abatement Contractor. PR9
- Upon receiving report of any ACM release, evaluate the release and perform the necessary regulatory notifications/reports. PR9

OPERATIONS TRAINING

Operations Training shall be prepared to assist Operations as follows:

Procedure
Reference

- Coordinate scheduling of annual training. PR7
- Coordinate training performed by contractors. PR7
- Maintain training records. PR7

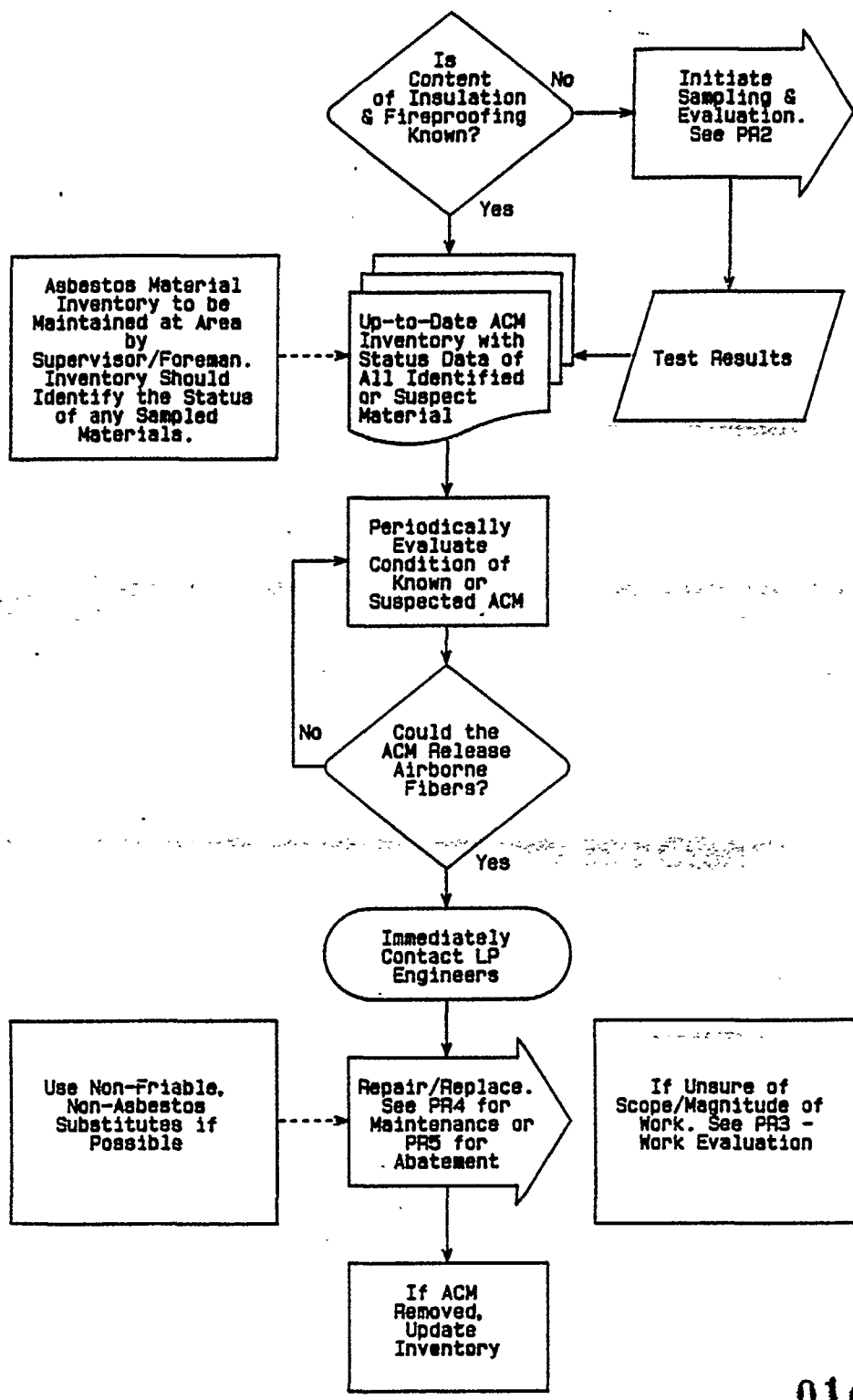
ENGINEERING

Engineering shall coordinate implementation of these procedures for projects under their control which involve asbestos such as:

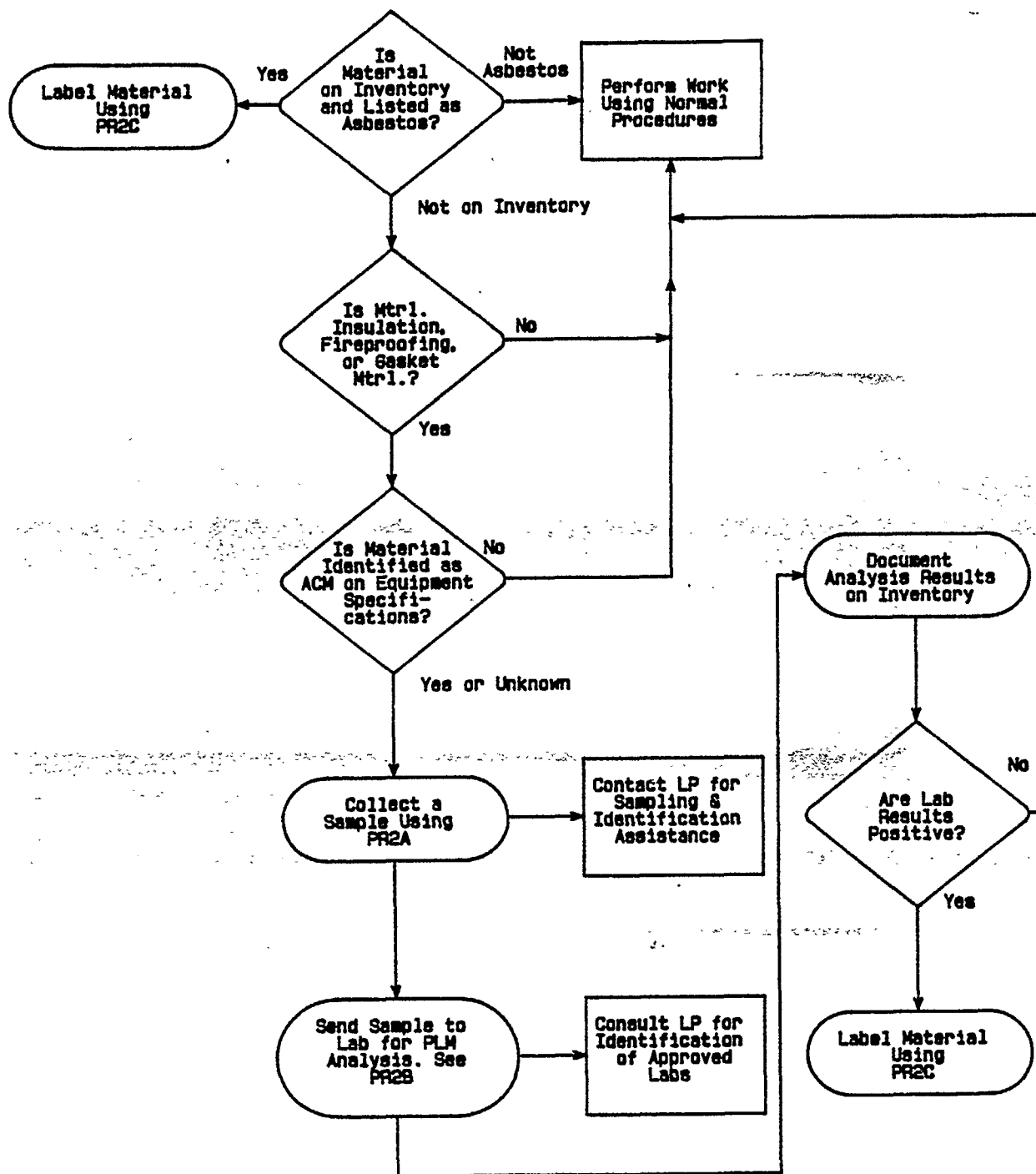
Procedure
Reference

- Equipment installation PR3
- Facility mothballing PR3
- Equipment modification PR4
- Facility or equipment removal/demolition PR5

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PRECAUTIONS

- Acquire safe work permit from supervisor/foreman prior to commencing work.
- Don protective clothing and equipment. Minimum acceptable PPE includes gloves and a High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) respirator.
- Employees shall not eat, drink, smoke or chew during the sampling and disposal process.
- Disposable clothing, head covering, and boots should be considered when removing multiple samples, and should not be removed until completed.
- Contaminated clothing shall be removed and employees shall wash their face and hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking, and upon completion of work.

REMOVAL

- Place 6 mil polyethylene sheet underneath sampling point to catch falling material.
- Remove or reposition a small area of the protective covering (i.e. sheet metal, aluminum insulation cover, etc.) from the material, as necessary.
- Spray sample point with water to reduce emissions of friable material during the sample removal process.
- The minimum sample size should be at least 1" x 1" and extend the full depth of the material.
- Gently twist the open end of the coring device into the material until a hard substance stops further penetration. A core of the material should be contained in the device. If not, a tool such as a knife may have to be used to extract the sample. A sample can also be taken by using a knife to cut out or scrape off a small piece of material and then placing it into the container or bag, and sealing.
- The sample point should be sealed with a sealer/encapsulant or the protective cover repositioned to prevent fiber release.
- Temporarily mark the sample point for reference with the date of sampling and sample number, until the analysis results are received. Sample point identification should correspond to the sample record log identification.

CLEAN-UP

- Dispose of any materials that may have dislodged during the sampling process into a 6 mil polyethylene disposal bag and ensure material is wet when placed into bag.
- Clean up sampling area and the exterior of disposal bag(s) to remove any material that may have adhered to it, and seal disposal bag with duct tape.
- Dispose of protective clothing and respirator cartridges into a properly labeled disposal bag and seal with duct tape.
- Coordinate removal of bags to an approved disposal site with assistance from E&R.

NOTE: The respirator should be the last piece of personal protective equipment removed.

- Clean, inspect, and store respirator in accordance with Respiratory Protection Program.

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- Tightly close the sample container or seal the Zip Lock plastic bag. To prevent accidental opening of Zip Lock plastic bag, seal in a second Zip Lock plastic bag or container with lid taped.
- Wipe the exterior of sample container with a damp cloth to remove any material which may have adhered to it during sampling.
- Label the sample container as follows:

MEPUS
Facility name: _____
Sequence No.: _____
Sample point: _____
Date removed: _____
Name of sampler: _____

- Contact Loss Prevention for information on Sample Sequence #.
- Record each sample on the sample record log.

LABELING - PR2C

Label ACM on facility piping, vessels, etc. as follows:

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

NOTE: A warning sign may be posted in the area or at the facility entrance and ACM marked when a complete written label is not practical.

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A work evaluation requires a review of the scope of work for projects involving asbestos and determination of whether the task can or should be performed as Maintenance by MEPUS employees or as Abatement by contractors.

EVALUATION

- The purpose, duration and magnitude of each ACM removal/repair job should be evaluated by Operations, Loss Prevention and Environmental & Regulatory prior to scheduling the work.
- In the event of long term facility shutdown, the feasibility of ACM abatement work should be evaluated by the person responsible for facility "mothballing", with assistance from LP and E&R. Factors to consider during evaluation of abatement feasibility include:
 - abatement costs, logistics, time during mothball operations;
 - duration of shutdown;
 - present condition of ACM and estimated degree of deterioration during shutdown;
 - probability of restarting facility;
 - cost, logistics and time frame for ACM work required prior to restart due to deterioration, and
 - planned disposition of the facility.
- Equipment with ACM may be removed for scrap or sale provided:
 - the equipment contains no asbestos fibers which are likely to be released;
 - the equipment is properly labeled (PR2C), and
 - the purchaser has been fully informed of and accepts the risks of the presence of asbestos in the equipment.

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance operations are characterized by the following:

- ACM removal is not the primary goal
- Small scale operation (normally using a glove bag)
- Short duration (normally 1 day or less)
- Potential employee exposures above Action Level are unlikely due to type of task and/or worker isolation techniques
- Non-repetitive operation
- Two to three person operation

Tasks commonly associated with maintenance work include:

- Repair of piping and valve leaks
- Repair/removal of small quantities of asbestos insulation on piping
- Repair/removal of small areas of fireproofing material
- Replacement of asbestos gaskets
- Drywall installation and removal
- Repair, modification or removal of small quantities of transite piping
- Replacement of valve packing materials

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ABATEMENT

Abatement operations are characterized by the following:

- ACM removal is the primary goal
- Medium to large scale operation (beyond the scope of glove bag removal).
- Duration of job could exceed 1 day.
- Potential employee exposures above the Action Level are likely to occur due to the type and duration of the task.
- Any indoor repair/removal operations.
- Repair/removal is complex, due to location, configuration, degree of deterioration, etc.

Tasks commonly associated with abatement work include:

- Repair/removal of medium to large quantities of pipe insulation.
- Stripping of sprayed-on fireproofing or insulating materials.
- Repair/removal of asbestos insulation/wallboard inside buildings.
- Demolition of facilities, equipment or piping which contain asbestos.
- Renovation of facilities, equipment or piping which contain asbestos.

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The following procedures should be utilized when conducting maintenance, repair or removal work involving ACM. MEPUS employee work in this area should be limited to glove bag operations, whenever possible.

PREPARATION

- Removal/disposal permit or verbal approval obtained from E&R Engineer
- Materials recommended:
 - Disposable coveralls
 - Adhesive cloth
 - Gloves
 - Duct tape
 - Scrub brush
 - Screwdriver and scissors
 - Pointed wire cutters
 - Smoke tube and bulb
 - 6 mil polyethylene sheeting
 - Asbestos stickers if bags are not labeled for asbestos
 - Barrier tape indicating:
DANGER ASBESTOS
 - Fullface HEPA air-purifying respirator, airline respirator or SCBA
 - Free-standing signs indicating:
 - Head covers
 - Rubber boots
 - 6 mil polyethylene disposal bags
 - HEPA vacuum
 - Putty knife
 - Utility knife with retractable blade
 - Clean cloths
 - Encapsulant or sealant
 - Spray adhesive
 - Glove bags (Polyvinylchloride type preferred)
 - Sprayer with amended water or wetting agent

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

PRECAUTIONS

- Use barrier tape to rope off area a minimum of 25 feet from the operation.
- Place signs at prominent location.
- Place 6 mil polyethylene sheeting underneath the glove bag removal site.
- Coordinate personal air monitoring with Loss Prevention.
- All personnel entering the work area will don protective clothing and equipment. Put respirator on first under head cover, then put suit, rubber boots, and gloves on. All arm and leg openings must be taped shut. The respirator will not be removed until clean up has been completed.

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REMOVAL

- A minimum crew for a glove bag operation is two: one performs the actual removal with "hands in the gloves" and the second directs the spray wand at the work and assists.
- Employees shall not eat, drink, smoke or chew during the maintenance, repair or removal process.
- Contaminated clothing shall be removed and employees shall wash their hands prior to eating, drinking or smoking, and upon completion of the work.
- The area inside the barricade is considered contaminated.
- Ensure pipe is sufficiently cool so the glove bag will not melt.
- Wrap the adjacent sections of pipe with 6 mil polyethylene.
- Wrap duct tape around the piping where the glove bag will be attached.
- Slit the glove bag as necessary to fit it over the pipe.
- Attach the glove bag to the previously applied duct tape to form a tight seal.
- Put the necessary tools in the pouch of the glove bag: Adhesive cloth, utility knife, putty knife, screwdriver, scrub brush, wire cutters, rags, and smoke tube/bulb.
- Spray the inside of the bag along the top and side edges with spray adhesive and bring the sides together.
- Fold the top edge of the bag over on itself about an inch, then tape the folded edge to the bag. Seal all holes with duct tape.
- Prepare an opening for the spray wand and reinforce slit with duct tape. Support sprayer and bag.
- Test glove bag with smoke tube/bulb and watch for leaks at seams, joints, corners, and arms. Seal leaks with duct tape.
- Wet the covering of the ACM with a wetting agent, keeping it wet through the entire operation.
- Remove the outer covering of the ACM. Cut the wires holding the ACM in place. To avoid puncturing the bag, fold the ends of the wire inward and wrap the wire in the covering which has already been removed from the pipe. Place the covering and wire at the bottom of the bag.
- Remove the ACM. If possible, remove sections as they are installed. Keep the ACM (especially newly exposed surfaces) wet during the removal.
- Lower removed ACM carefully to the bottom of the bag.
- Using the putty knife and the screwdriver, scrape any remaining residue from the pipe. Rinse the pipe while scraping. Wipe all cleaned surfaces with a wet rag.
- Wrap adhesive cloth around the exposed ends of remaining ACM, overlapping the unremoved covering and part of the pipe.
- Rinse and wipe the inside of the glove bag.
- Rinse and wipe the tools, then put them in the pouch.
- Remove tool pouch by pulling into sleeve, cleaning pouch and inverted sleeve and sealing off cleaned section.
- Remove the other hand from the glove bag, also inverting the sleeve in the process. Cut the thumb of glove off.

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REMOVAL (Cont.)

- Insert the nozzle of the HEPA vacuum in the thumb opening and run it long enough to collapse the bag.
- Twist the bag and wrap it with duct tape just above the glove and remove the HEPA vacuum nozzle.
- Remove the duct tape from the shoulders of the bag. Cut the bag across the top and fold the dirty side inward. Put the glove bag in a 6 mil disposable bag and seal.

CLEAN-UP

- Inspect the sections of the pipe where the ACM has been removed. Remove any remaining material with a wet rag or the HEPA vacuum.
- Apply a coat of sealant or encapsulant to the exposed ends.
- Clean up any material or water on the ground and polyethylene sheet with wet rags and/or the HEPA vacuum.
- Dispose of any material, wet rags, etc., in a disposal bag.
- Clean exterior of disposal bag(s).
- Vacuum protective clothing materials, remove and place in the disposal bag.

NOTE: The respirator should be the last piece of personal protective equipment removed.

- Wipe exterior of respirator clean with a damp rag, remove filters, and place in the disposal bag.
- Place disposal bags in designated containers.
- Remove barricades.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

- If the bag develops a leak, stop work inside the bag.
- Catch the water in a plastic disposal bag. Lift and move the bag so that water stops running out. Do not "pump" the bag in a way that would force air out.
- Twist the bag in the area of the puncture to form a stem, dry the surface and tape it securely closed.

DISPOSAL

- Ensure proper approval and/or permit for disposal has been obtained.
- Containers shall be marked with proper shipping names, hazard class, identification number, disposal facility address, and location address.
- Coordinate removal of containers to an approved disposal site with assistance from E&R.

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The following procedures should be utilized for abatement work involving ACM.

PREPARATION

- Due to specialized nature of abatement work, it should be performed by an EPA and/or state certified asbestos abatement contractor.
- Coordinate contractor identification and contract preparation with LP and E&R.
- Identify scope of abatement work to be performed.
- Participate in a site survey with contractor and Loss Prevention.
- Ensure pre-job, personnel/area and clearance air monitoring is conducted.

ABATEMENT

- The actual abatement method will be determined by the contractor, but must be in compliance with OSHA 29CFR1926.58, and must meet MEPUS's requirements as follows:
 - Work area will be sealed off and marked with barricades and warning signs.
 - Decontamination facilities will be provided.
 - HEPA or supplied air respirators sufficient for the airborne concentrations anticipated will be utilized and maintained in accordance with ANSI Z88.2-1980.
 - A comprehensive industrial hygiene monitoring program must be outlined in writing and implemented. Consultants may be used for this work if approved by Loss Prevention.
 - Prior to removal, ACM will be saturated with water and a wetting agent to minimize fiber release.
 - ACM will be bagged for disposal. Place bags in designated containers.
 - Any small clumps of ACM will be removed from equipment or vessels.
 - Equipment or vessels not being re-insulated will be sprayed with an encapsulant.
 - The ACM will be handled in such a manner to avoid dust generation.
 - All protective coverings will be bagged and disposed of as asbestos.
 - All bags used for disposal will have the appropriate warning labels.
 - For those jobs that have gross contamination of the soil with asbestos, the contaminated soil will be disposed of as asbestos.
 - No one is to be allowed in the regulated area without a full suit of personal protective equipment to include coveralls, rubber boots, rubber or cotton gloves, head covering, hard hat, safety glasses or goggles and a respirator.

DISPOSAL

- Ensure proper approval and/or permit for disposal has been obtained.
- Containers shall be marked with proper shipping names, hazard class, identification number, disposal facility address, and location address.
- Coordinate removal of containers to an approved disposal site with assistance from E&R.

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PREPARATION

- The potential for release of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the OSHA Action Level (0.1 f/cc) shall be evaluated to determine the degree of exposure monitoring required.
- The sampling medium for air samples shall be 0.8 micron mixed cellulose ester filter membranes.
- The collection device shall be an electrically conductive 25-mm diameter cassette with an open-faced 50-mm extension cowl (Millipore preferred).
- An air flow rate between 0.5 and 2.5 liter/minute shall be used (2.0 lpm preferred).
- Calibrate each personal sampling pump before and after use with a representative filter cassette installed between the pump and the calibration device.

MONITORING

- When the potential for exposure exists, the 8-hour time weighted average and ceiling concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers greater than 5 micrometers long shall be determined for each employee involved.
- Personal samples shall be taken in the "breathing zone" of the employee (i.e., attached to or near the collar or lapel near the worker's face).
- A sufficient air volume for each air sample shall be collected to yield between 100 and 1300 fibers per square millimeter on the membrane filter. If a filter darkens in appearance or if loose dust is seen on the filter, a second sample should be started, at 1/2 of the original flow rate but not below 0.5 liters/minute.

ANALYSIS/RECORDKEEPING

- An original CO-4332 "Air Sampling Data Sheet" shall be prepared for each sample filter.
- The filters along with the CO-4332 forms shall be submitted to the Mobil Technical Services Lab (Princeton) or other certified testing lab for analysis.
- Sample analysis shall be by Phase Contrast Microscopy, or electron microscope, if appropriate.
- Ship the samples in a rigid container with sufficient packing material to prevent dislodging the collected fibers. Packing material that has a high electrostatic charge on its surface (e.g., expanded polystyrene) cannot be used because such material can cause loss of fibers to the sides of the cassette. Filters should be taped to a piece of cardboard and wrapped in plastic bubble sheet-type material.
- Blanks must be supplied to the analytical lab along with the air samples. A minimum of two (2) filter cassettes or 10% of the total number of samples (which ever is greater) must be provided as blanks.
- Employee exposure monitoring records shall be maintained for at least 30 years.

EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION

- Employees monitored shall be advised in writing of the air monitoring results within 15 days of the receipt of the information, either individually or by posting the results at a location accessible to all involved employees.
- Corrective actions should be outlined/identified for all results which indicate exposures in excess of the Exposure Limit.

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MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

- Employees required to wear respirators during maintenance functions shall be identified to the Regional Medical Department by the MEPUS Loss Prevention Manager for respirator user physicals.
- Employees potentially exposed to airborne asbestos above the OSHA Action Level (0.1 f/cc) regardless of respiratory protection shall be identified to the Regional Medical Department by the MEPUS Loss Prevention Manager.
- A description of job duties as they relate to asbestos exposure, representative or anticipated asbestos exposure levels, and a description of any personal protective/respiratory equipment used should be provided on FCO-5319 "OSHA Mandated Medical Surveillance, Exposure Information" form for each employee/individual identified for medical surveillance.
- Medical examinations shall be provided in accordance with Mobil Management Guide 03-1308 MEDICAL - Health Procedures for Asbestos Exposure.

TRAINING - PR7

All employees potentially exposed to airborne asbestos fibers in concentrations above the Action Level shall be trained prior to potential exposure on:

- Recognition of asbestos or possible asbestos, including physical characteristics.
 - The health effects associated with asbestos exposure.
 - The relationship between smoking and asbestos exposure in producing lung cancer.
 - The quantity, location, manner of use, and storage of asbestos, and the specific nature of operations which could result in exposure to asbestos.
 - The engineering and administrative controls utilized to minimize asbestos exposure.
 - The specific procedures implemented to protect employees from asbestos exposure, such as standard work practices, area preparation, removal techniques, emergency and clean-up procedures, and personal protective equipment.
 - The purpose, proper use and limitations of respirators and protective clothing.
 - The purpose and description of the medical surveillance program.
 - An overview of applicable standards concerning asbestos.
- All field employees assigned to locations where asbestos has been identified shall be advised of their responsibilities annually.

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QUALIFICATIONS

- Service companies contracted to perform asbestos abatement work at Mobil-owned, leased or operated facilities shall be properly certified by the EPA, and/or the state where the work will be conducted.
- Contractor qualification requirements include proof of demonstrated experience on asbestos abatement projects, adequate "occurrence-type" insurance, applicable state asbestos certifications, and proof of supervisor and employee experience/training on asbestos abatement projects in accordance with applicable federal/state regulations.

PREPARATION

- Contractors shall provide proposed removal/disposal procedures for review prior to award of any job involving the installation, modification or removal of asbestos-containing materials.
- All requirements contained in this Guide, OSHA 29CFR1926.58 (Asbestos ...), and applicable federal/state regulations must be observed during the installation, modification, or removal and disposal of asbestos.

ABATEMENT/DISPOSAL

- A competent person, as defined by OSHA, must be on-site at all times.
- A regulated area must be identified at the job site.
- The proper warning signs must be posted at the job site.
- Access to the regulated area must be controlled.
- All persons in the regulated area must wear appropriate personal protection equipment.
- Only employees that have been properly trained in asbestos removal, respiratory protection and have had an appropriate medical exam shall be allowed in the regulated area.
- Transportation and trailers must be coordinated with the disposal site.
- A decontamination area in accordance with current regulatory standards must be provided at the job site.

REGULATORY REPORTING - PR9

PREPARATION

- The appropriate state agencies shall be notified as early as possible of the need to perform work involving ACM.
- A minimum of 14 days advance notice is recommended.
- Most state agencies involved with asbestos control require at least 10 days advance notice of scheduled work involving ACM, and immediate notification for emergency maintenance.
- The following information should be compiled to properly assess the disposal requirements.
 - Description of the facilities (name, size, age, purpose or use) involved in the stripping/renovating of ACM.
 - Calculations showing amount of ACM to be removed. Give amounts in linear feet for piping and square feet for vessels. Explain the technique used in the estimation.

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PREPARATION (Cont.)

- Estimated start and completion date of removal work.
- Description of renovation methods to be employed and discussion of procedures to be taken to ensure personnel safety and proper handling of ACM, (i.e., wetting the material, careful handling, storage of wastes, etc.).
- Name of landfill where the asbestos waste will be taken for disposal.
- Discussion (who, what, when, where, why) of decision to renovate ACM.
- The completed state's removal/disposal permit request form should be submitted to the proper disposal agency.

EMERGENCY REPAIR

- Facility/equipment malfunctions requiring emergency repairs which have already disturbed or could require the disturbance or removal of ACM shall be reported immediately to E&R. E&R will notify the appropriate state agency.

RELEASE/DISPOSAL

- Spills which result in a release of one pound or more of asbestos shall be reported immediately to E&R for coordination of federal and state agency notifications.
- Asbestos-containing material with commercial value being transported shall be packaged and sealed in impermeable bags (minimum thickness - 6 mils), or other closed impermeable containers, in accordance with DOT 49CFR173.1090 (Asbestos ...). Asbestos with commercial value has a DOT hazard Class of ORM-C. Containers shall be marked with proper shipping name, hazard class, and consignee (re-cycler) or consignor (MEPUS) address.
- Asbestos waste preparation, permitting and disposal activities shall also be performed in accordance with 29CFR1926.58 (Asbestos ...), DOT Hazardous Material regulations and the applicable state environmental control agency's requirements.
- Waste asbestos materials and used disposable protective equipment shall be collected and sealed in impermeable bags (6 mils) or other closed impermeable containers in accordance with DOT 49CFR173.1300. Waste asbestos has a DOT Hazard Class of ORM-E. Containers shall be marked with the proper shipping names, hazard class, identification number, and consignee (disposal facility/lab), or consignor (MEPUS) address.

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The potential for accidental release of asbestos fibers may occur as a result of explosions, fires, process upsets, physical impacts and adverse weather conditions, involving equipment with ACM (i.e., insulated or transite coated piping, boilers, heater treaters, furnaces, fireproofing and transite wall board, etc.).

In the event of an accidental release of asbestos fibers, the following actions should be taken in addition to the procedures outlined in the local Emergency Response Plan:

IMMEDIATE PRECAUTIONS

- Rescue and administration of first-aid to injured employees is the first priority.
- Secure process equipment and mitigate immediate hazards, (i.e., potential for fire, toxic gas, over pressure, etc.)
- Rope off affected area with barrier tape. Keep unnecessary personnel away from affected area.
- Do not scatter detached ACM.
- If employee clothing is contaminated with asbestos fibers, remove and place in disposal bag.
- Contact Loss Prevention for assistance with employee protection measures.
- Notify E&R for coordination of required release reporting.
- Medical surveillance is not required for personnel potentially exposed to a single, short-term accidental release of asbestos fibers.

INITIAL CLEANUP

- Utilize the minimum number of personnel necessary.
- All personnel entering affected area will don protective clothing and equipment. Put respirator on first under head cover, then put suit, rubber boots and gloves on. All arm leg openings must be taped shut. The respirator will not be removed until cleanup has been completed.
- Apply water or wetting agents to damaged and exposed ACM.
- Cautiously collect and bag detached ACM, being careful to maintain wet state to minimize fiber release.

RESTORATION

- Consider removal of damaged and remaining ACM by a certified abatement contractor (PR5).
- Minor repair and removal of damaged ACM should be performed in accordance with Maintenance, Repair or Removal (PR4).

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Abatement	The reduction of the present or future risk of exposure to asbestos through encapsulation, enclosure, or removal of friable asbestos containing materials to include stripping of asbestos insulation/fireproofing, demolition of building/structures containing asbestos, and any asbestos removal work performed indoors.
ACM	Asbestos-containing material.
Asbestos	A hydrated magnesium silicate in fibrous form.
Asbestos Fibers	OSHA requirements pertain to those asbestos fibers that are longer than 5 micrometers, with a length-to-diameter ratio of at least 3 to 1.
Action Level	The requirements of this guide and of OSHA 29CFR1926.58 (Asbestos....) shall be initiated for any activity where the potential employee exposure exceeds 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter in air as an 8-hour time weighted average.
Adequately Wetted	The coating or mixing of asbestos containing materials with water or other aqueous solution to eliminate the potential for airborne asbestos fibers.
Competent Person	An individual who is capable of identifying existing ACM hazards and has the authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.
Demolition	The removal of any load supporting structural members or equipment within a facility.
Encapsulation	The enclosing or encasing of asbestos to prevent fiber release.
Exposure Limit	The 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentration of asbestos fibers to which an employee may be exposed shall not exceed 0.2 fibers longer than 5 micrometers per cubic centimeter of air.
Friable Asbestos	Materials containing over one percent asbestos by weight that hand pressure can crumble, pulverize or reduce to powder when dry.
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air
Maintenance	The performance of replacement/repair activities on equipment required to keep it in working order which will result in the disturbance/removal of asbestos containing materials such as pipe/valve repair or replacement, wall board installation/removal or gasket replacement.
Renovation	The altering of one or more facility components or pieces of equipment.

REGULATIONS/STANDARDS

29 CFR 1926.58 "Asbestos, Tremolite, Anthophyllite and Actinolite"

40CFR61, Subpart M "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, Asbestos Regulations".

Mobil Management Guide 03-1308 "Health Procedures for Asbestos Exposure".

American National Standards Institute Z88.2-1980 "Practices for Respiratory Protection".

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