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Biochemical Research Laboratory

The Dow Chemical Company

EXPOSURES TO ASBESTOS DUST
ENCOUNTERED IN THE CHLORINE
CELLS MAINTENANCE AREA, 295,
236, 137 AND 261 BUILDINGS

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Date: 9/9/69
By: R. A. DeGesero

Signed Roy A. DeGesero Date September 9, 1969

Checked H. H. Hyle Date 9-9-69

PROBLEM

Supervision requested that the Environmental Research Laboratory survey and evaluate exposures to asbestos encountered by personnel during several operations in the Chlorine Cells area, 295, 236, 137 and 261 Buildings.

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CONCLUSIONS

1. The present TLV (Threshold Limit Value) for asbestos exposure is 5 mppcf (million particles per cubic foot). By 1971, barring information to the contrary, the TLV will be lowered to 2 mppcf. The proposed TLV should be observed.

2. The northern end of 295 Building (cell repair and screen making) is an area of potential asbestos exposure. The southern end of 236 Building (chipping and cell repair area) is an area of potential asbestos exposure. Other buildings reviewed in the Chlorine Cell Complex (261, 137) lack significant potential for asbestos exposure.

3. In 295 Building, personnel in the job classifications Cell Maintenance Man and Diaphragm Puller receive time-weighted exposures to asbestos in excess of the present and proposed TLV's for asbestos (5 mppcf and 2 mppcf, respectively). The time-weighted exposures for these job classifications are

Diaphragm Puller	--	9.4 mppcf
Cell Maintenance "weigher"	--	6.3 mppcf
Cell Maintenance "set-up men"	--	2.7 mppcf

These exposures are unacceptable and must either be reduced to within the proposed health standard of 2 mppcf by lowering concentrations of asbestos-containing dust in air, or approved respirators must be worn.

4. "Spares" in 295 Building are receiving time-weighted exposures of 1.7-9.4 mppcf, depending on whom they substitute for. The yearly average time-weighted exposure is 5.0 mppcf, assuming "Spares"

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7. The following job classifications in 236 and 137 Buildings were examined for potential asbestos exposure: Plant Mechanic (295, 137 Buildings), Electrode Maker (261 Building), Resin Protector Fabricator (236 Building), Cell Welder (236 Building), Special Welder (236 Building) and Electrician (295, 137 Buildings). Asbestos exposures encountered by personnel in these classifications are small, and asbestos is not used in their work areas to any great extent. No hazard to health from asbestos exposure is anticipated for personnel in these job classifications.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Personnel in the Chlorine Cells area who are currently receiving time-weighted exposures to asbestos-containing dust in excess of 2.0 mppcf should be required to use approved respiratory protection until other means of lowering exposures can be found (e. g., ventilation improvement, changing work procedures, etc.), or some material can be substituted for asbestos which does not present the pulmonary hazards of asbestos.

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6. All personnel who have occasion to use asbestos should be informed of the hazards of the material and learn correct procedures for handling asbestos fibers so as to prevent high dust levels. An educational effort concerning use of approved* respiratory protection should be undertaken or continued, especially in areas of major exposures.
7. Any upgrading in ventilation, procedures, or handling of materials should be evaluated by the Environmental Research Laboratory to ascertain the effectiveness of such changes in terms of lowering exposures to asbestos dust.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

A total of 36 breathing zone impinger samples and 3 electrostatic precipitator samples were collected in 295 Building on May 13, May 14, May 15, and May 27, 1969. Three breathing zone impinger samples were collected in 236 Building on August 4, 1969. The enclosed Floor Plan shows sampling points in 295 Building.

*U.S. Bureau of Mines approved respiratory protection available at the Safety Department, 400 Building, include the "Dustfoe" 66 and Suregard R2090 cartridge respirators which remove the respirable range of dust. Respirators must be properly fitted.

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r samples have been collected and evaluated using microscopy techniques. Concentrations of asbestos are expressed as millions of particles per cubic foot). Electrostatic precipitator samples have been concentration (mg/m^3) and crystalline composition (X-ray). Table 1 indicates that asbestos (serpentine) is the chief constituent.

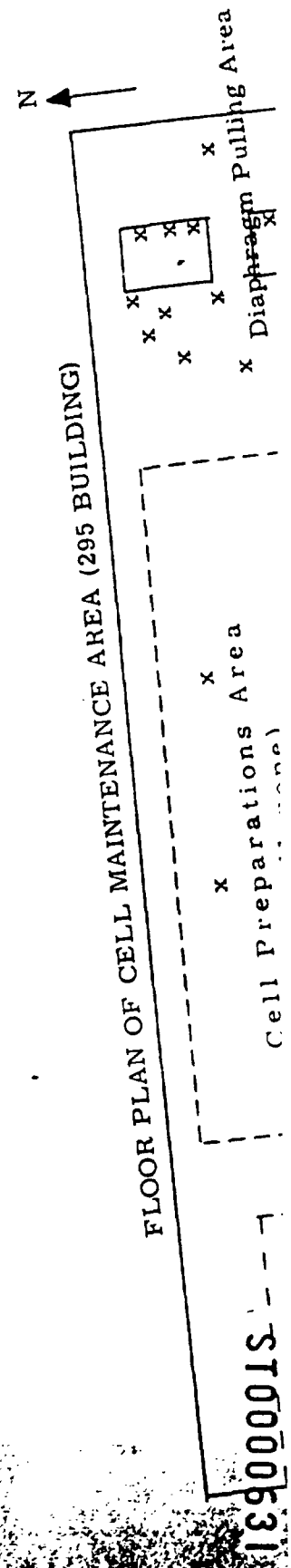


Table 1. X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS OF CRYSTALLINE MATTER IN THE BREATHING ZONE, 295 BUILDING.

Crystalline Material	Sample A	Sample B	Sample C
	chief constituent	chief constituent	chief constituent
Serpentine (asbestos)	5-15%	5-15%	10-20%
Calcite	5%	5%	5-10%
Quartz	10-15%	5-10%	10-20%
NaCl			
Mg(OH) ₂			

----- possible trace in each sample -----

*Note that no value can be determined as to the amount of crystalline material and noncrystalline material present. The samples could, however, be as much as 50% noncrystalline.

Sample	Concentration (weight/vol of air)
A	1.0 mg/m ³
B	0.7 mg/m ³
C	0.7 mg/m ³

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Job Evaluation

An estimate of the effects on health of exposure to asbestos requires knowledge of both the concentration of dust and the length of time a man encounters such concentrations. Supervision and men define their activities by work areas to account for the eight hour day. The enclosed Industrial Hygiene Job Analysis tables list concentrations and exposure times for those job classifications which show significant potential for asbestos exposure.

The job classification Cell Maintenance Man has been subclassified into individual activities. The "weigher" in 295 Building weighs out asbestos and assists the Diaphragm Puller. "Set-up men" remove screens from the cement rabbits, transport the screens to the Diaphragm Puller, cut and install asbestos rope, mix, and plaster asbestos cement onto cells. "Repair men" may work in either 295 or 236 Buildings. Repair men's greatest exposure to asbestos is encountered during a chipping operation called "grubbing." Pneumatic chisels are used to rout dried cement, asbestos rope and putty off the cement forms, or "rabbits."

Exposures

An exposure describes the time-weighted eight hour average concentration of asbestos-containing dust encountered by personnel in

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the job classification being evaluated. Concentration and time of exposure vary independently of each other as the activity or location of work changes. Time-weighting integrates these two variables by summing the products of (concentration x time) for each change in area or activity according to the formula:

$$8 \text{ hr time-weighted exposure} = \frac{1}{480 \text{ min}} \sum_{i=0}^n (\text{conc.} \times \text{time})_i =$$

for n different areas or activities.

The following table lists the time-weighted exposures for several job classifications in the Chlorine Cells area.

<u>Building(s)</u>	<u>Job Classification</u>	<u>Time-Weighted Exposure to Asbestos (mppcf)</u>
295, 236	Senior Cell Shop Mechanic	1.1
295, 236	Journeyman Cell Shop Mechanic	1.1
295	Foreman, Crew Leader	1.1
295	Plasterer	1.3
236, 295	Cell Maintenance "repair man"	1.7
295	Cell Maintenance "set-up man"	2.7
295	Cell Maintenance "weigher"	6.3
295	Diaphragm Puller	9.4
295	"Spares"	1.7-9.4*

*5.0 average

Several other job classifications in the Chlorine Cells area were reviewed for potential asbestos exposure. Either there was no potential or very low potential for the job classifications mentioned below, so time-weighting was dispensed with.

<u>Building(s)</u>	<u>Job Classification</u>
263	Resin Protector Fabricator
295, 137	Plant Mechanic
261	Electrode Maker
236	Cell Welder
236	Special Welder
295, 137	Electrician

Health Standards

A Threshold Limit Value (TLV) describes that eight hour time-weighted exposure to asbestos a man can repeatedly encounter for his entire work career with no adverse effect on health. The TLV is a time-weighted average. Exposures may exceed the TLV for brief time periods, provided such excesses are matched by periods when the exposure is correspondingly below the TLV. The present TLV for asbestos is 5.0 mppcf by impinger sampling techniques. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), which formulates the

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TLV guidelines, has formally proposed that the TLV be lowered to 2.0 mppcf to provide better protection for asbestos workers. Barring evidence to the contrary, the TLV of 2.0 mppcf will go into effect in 1971.

"Spares," the Diaphragm Puller, Weigher and Set-Up Men receive time-weighted exposures in excess of the proposed TLV. A potential hazard to the health of individuals in these classifications exists. The other personnel in Chlorine Cells are exposed to less than 2 mppcf (time-weighted), and no hazard to their health is anticipated.

DISCUSSION

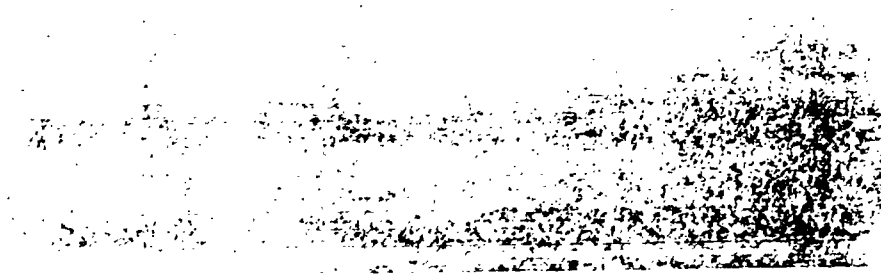
Asbestos concentrations vary considerably near the tanks in 295 Building. Depending on the operation, concentrations range from 0.5-40.8 mppcf. The following table lists the operations, concentration means and concentration ranges of breathing zone impinger samples near the tanks.

<u>Operation</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Dust Concentration (mppcf)</u>	
		<u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Sweep floors near bags	3	27.1-34.4	29.8
Swab excess wet asbestos off screens	8	0.5-30.0	16.3
Weigh out asbestos	6	4.3-40.8	15.1
Slurry asbestos and caustic	6	4.2-34.2	13.4
"Breaks" area	7	0.5-19.8	7.3

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Concentrations of dust in the breathing zone caused by broom sweeping could be lowered if spills were wetted or vacuumed instead of being swept up dry. Use of suitable ventilation near the tanks would lower concentrations of dust in the breathing zone during the swabbing off of wet slurry and during slurring of asbestos and caustic. Suitable ventilation at the scales would help lower dust concentrations in the breathing zone during weigh out operations. The concentrations measured in the breaks area would be lowered by adherence to both of the above suggestions.

Dust levels in the breaks area averaged 7.3 mppcf. This figure includes times when work has ceased at the tanks and scales. Data suggests that dust remains airborne in the breaks area and is added to as dust from other sources in the area (bags, spills) becomes airborne when men walk across spills or sit on bags. Concentrations of dust in the breaks area would be lower if spills were promptly vacuumed up, if bags were stored in a ventilated area and/or a better package were used, and men did not sit on burlap bags of asbestos.



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PROBLEM	PROCESS	MATERIAL	BLDG.	DATE
T34.21-21-3	Chlorine Cell Maintenance	Asbestos	295	8/28/69

MATERIALS ENCOUNTERED AND EQUIPMENT OPERATED:

moving screens, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION	Time	Dust Conc. (mppcf)
	(min)	
Dumping asbestos into caustic and mixing by hand	41.6	13.4
Manipulating coated screens and preparing coatings	218.4	16.3
Miscellaneous jobs near tanks (refill caustic, etc.)	31.2	2.6
Carry samples to lab	6.5	<1.0
Pulling series in operations areas	162.3	<1.0
Breaks (assumed taken in maintenance area usually)	20.0	7.3

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PROBLEM	PROCESS	MATERIAL	BLOG.	DATE
T34. 21-21-3	Chlorine Cell Maintenance	Asbestos	295	8/28/69

Cell Maintenance Man "Weigher"

MATERIALS ENCOUNTERED AND EQUIPMENT OPERATED:

Asbestos dust. During weigh-out operation (16 times per day, 135 pounds of asbestos fiber per time)

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PROBLEM	PROCESS	MATERIAL	BLDG.	DATE
T34. 21-21-3	Chlorine Cell Maintenance	Asbestos	295	8/28/69
JOB CLASSIFICATION				
Cell Maintenance Man "Set-Up" Man				
MATERIALS ENCOUNTERED AND EQUIPMENT OPERATED:				
Asbestos. During set-up of rabbits, ropes (cut and install), mix asbestos containing cement, grub rabbits, straighten plates, install screens.				
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION				
	Time (min.)	Dust Conc. (mppcf)		
Cut and install ropes (pure asbestos)	10	3.1		
Mix cement containing asbestos	3	3.2		
Move cells and screens near Diaphragm Puller	218	2.6		
Grub rabbits	68	5.5		
Pull series in operating area	161	<1.0		
Break (assumed taken in Cell maintenance area)	20	7.3		
$\text{time-weighted exposure} = \frac{1}{480 \text{ min}} \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{conc.} \times \text{time})_i = 2.7 \text{ mppcf}$				

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FORM 64	PROCESS	MATERIAL	SLDC	DATE
T34.21-21-3	Chlorine Cell Maintenance	Asbestos	295	8/28/69
JOB CLASSIFICATION				
Spare Men				
MATERIALS ENCOUNTERED AND EQUIPMENT OPERATED:				
Asbestos. During any operations in the Cell Maintenance area; substitutes for Cell Maintenance Men (Set-Up, Weigher, Repair Men) and Diaphragm Puller as needed.				
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION				
Time (min)				Dust Conc. (mppcf)
Exposed to average of all dust concentrations in 295 Building in the Cell Maintenance area as per the tables on each job classification in the text.				5.0*
*Time-weighted exposure is in the range of 1.7-9.4 mppcf. Assuming equal distribution of time for the job classifications, the Spare Men substitute for (e.g., Cell Maintenance Men and Diaphragm Puller), the mean time-weighted exposure is <u>5.0 mppcf.</u>				

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PROBLEM	PROCESS	MATERIAL	BLDG.	DATE
T34.21-21-3	Chlorine Cell Maintenance	Asbestos	295	8/28/69

JOB CLASSIFICATION

Cement. Very seldom exposure to asbestos, occurs only if plasterer goes into cell maintenance area of 295 Building to help out cell maintenance crew.

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION	Time (min.)	Dust Conc. (mppcf)
Working atop series, plastering with cement and sand, cleaning skids, tearing down series in operating area	420	<1.0
Run washer, opening cells, miscellany at northwest corner of 295 Building	20	<1.0
Grub rabbits	15	5.5
Pull diaphragms (very seldom done)	5	14.9
Breaks, etc., taken in operating area usually	20	<1.0
time-weighted average = $\frac{1}{480 \text{ min}} \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{conc.} \times \text{time})_i = 1.3 \text{ mppcf}$		

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STUDENTS

UNIT INDEX

The time-weighted exposures encountered by the Diaphragm Puller, "Spares," Cell Maintenance "weigher" and Cell Maintenance "set-up man," all in 295 Building, are in excess of present or proposed TLV's for asbestos exposure (5.0 mppcf and 2.0 mppcf, respectively). A potential hazard to health exists at the time-weighted levels of exposure to asbestos encountered by the men in these job classifications. Recommendations to improve engineering and/or use of approved respiratory protection to lower the exposures to within the proposed TLV of 2.0 mppcf have been made. All other job classifications reviewed in 295, 236, 261 or 137 Buildings are within the proposed TLV. No foreseeable hazard to health exists at such levels of exposure to asbestos. General recommendations reflecting good practice in handling and storage of asbestos were also made.

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