PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT CEL-884

POLICY

Employees will wear respiratory protective equipment in designated respirator use areas, while engaged in certain activities and in certain emergency situations. In order to maintain a proper face seal, no facial hair will be permitted which impairs the face seal or obstructs proper operation of the exhalation valve. The facial hair requirement will apply to all employees except those exempted by Company Medical Department and approved by the Plant Manager of the plant involved.

PROCEDURE

A. Employee Selection for Required Respiratory Program

1. Employees with daily or frequent need for respirator protection in their normal job, and those who perform activities listed in CER & CCC "Activities Requiring the Use of a Respirator", are included in the required program. A list of those job classes is attached.

2. The required respiratory program includes training in the proper use and care of a respirator, fit testing to ensure effective use, and an assessment to determine if an employee is medically able to wear a respirator.

3. Superintendents will identify their employees within the required repiratory program.

B. Hazard Assessment

The Plant Industrial Hygienist is responsible for identifying areas in the plant or particular tasks where respirators are necessary to protect the health of employees. The list of potential exposure areas will be reviewed during the month of June each year.

C. Selection of the Protective Devices

1. The Plant Industrial Hygienist is responsible for respirator selection.

2. The Plant Industrial Hygienist will prepare a list of approved respirators/cartridges for each operating unit.

D. Training

The supervisor will not assign an employee to a job requiring the use of the respirator until the employee has been trained in respirator use.

The S.H.E. Department will instruct employees in the use, maintenance and limitations of respirators and provide each trainee an opportunity to handle the respirator, to have it fitted properly, and to wear a respirator in a test atmosphere. Those employees in the respiratory program must maintain a clean shaven area in the respirator seal area and have no facial hair which impairs proper function of the exhalation valve.

E. Medical Assessment

A medical assessment will be provided to determine if an employee is medically able to wear a respirator.

F. Storage, Inspection, Maintenance and Care

1. Employee responsibility.

a. Employees with personally assigned respirators are responsible for the daily care of their respirator:

(1) Clean respirator after each use.

(2) Replace cartridge or cannister as needed.

(3) Place the respirator in sanitary storage.

(4) Return respirator to the Safety Warehouse if the employee cannot make proper repair.

b. All employees who use a respirator shall:

(1) Inspect respirator for defects prior to use.

(2) Check respirator seal prior to entering contaminated area.

(3) Use only the specific make and model of respiratory for which the employee obtained a satisfactory quantitative fit test.

(4) Work with the S.H.E. Department to obtain a proper fit. This will require that an employee shave facial hair and maintain a clean shave in the respirator seal area, and have no facial hair that interferes with the exhalation valve.

(5) Retake respirator fit test when personal physical conditions have changed that may affect respirator seal. (i.e., need for prescription glasses, dentures, etc.)

2. Supervisor responsibility:

a. Schedule the training of each employee in the proper use of respiratory protective devices.

b. Arrange for proper sanitary storage of respirators.

c. Post barricades to warn of air contamination from leaks or spills.

d. Monitor each employee's respirator maintenance program to assure proper respirator care and use.

e. Identify plant operating conditions that may require respiratory protection and notify the plant Industrial Hygienist for assessment.

3. S.H.E. Department responsibility:

a. Arrange for a medical evaluation of all employees required to use a respirator.

b. Provide employee training in the use, maintenance and limitations of respirators.

c. Provide employees an opportunity to wear a respirator in a test atmosphere to evaluate the respirator fit.

d. Work with employee to obtain a proper respirator fit.

e. Repair respirators that cannot be repaired by employee.

f. Provide inspection, cleaning and maintenance for all emergency respirators.

g. Maintain records of inspection and repair for all emergency respirators.

CELANESE ENGINEERING RESINS
ACTIVITIES REQUIRING THE USE OF A RESPIRATOR

	ACTIVITY	RESPIRATOR
1.	Any handling of loose asbestos, antimony trioxide or SEO blend materials or while working on systems that convey these materials.	3M 9910 Dust Respirator High Efficiency Dust Respirator or Half-face Respirator with Dust Cartridge
2.	Unloading benzene trucks and collecting unit benzene samples.	Full or Half-face Organic Vapor Respirator - Black Color Coded Cartridge
3.	Unloading, transferring or collecting ETOX samples. Also, changing ETOX filters.	Half-face Organic Vapor Respirator - Black Color Coded Cartridge
4.	Opening any tank or vessel containing formaldehyde or that has not been cleared for maintenance.	Full-face Acid Gas Respirator - White Color Coded Cartridge
5.	Wash out of nylon coil.	Half-face Organic Vapor Respirator - Black Color Coded Cartridge
6.	Any work on or around the Komline - Sanderson Felt Filter, while it is open.	Positive Pressure Bottled Air Supplied Respirator or Half-face Organic Vapor Respirator - Black Color Coded Cartridge
7.	Drumming cyclone dust in SH-1, SH-2.	3M 8710 Dust Respirator
8.	Any work repairing BF-3 leaks, changing out BF-3 bottles or opening up lines, valves.	Positive-Pressure Bottled Air Supplied Respirator

9.	Any maintenance work on TEA lines.	Full-face Ammonia Gas Respirator - Green Color Coded Cartridge
10.	Changing chlorine cylinders, breaking chlorine gas lines or valves or while doing maintenance on any system containing chlorine gas.	Full-face Chlorine Gas/ Respirator - Chlorine Cylinder available from Safety as a minimum, or positive pressure supplied air respirator.
11.	Welding in stainless steel towers, vessels or enclosures or when cutting in any vessel, tower or enclosure.	Positive - Pressure Bottled Air Supplied Respirator
12.	Sandblasting.	Positive - Pressure Air Supplied Sandblasting Hood
13.	Asbestos insulation removal.	3M 9910 Dust Respirator
14.	Bagging and boxing product in Natural Finishing.	Half-face Organic Vapor Respirator - Black Color Coded Cartridge
15.	Members of Fire Crew.	Bio-Pak 60 Scott Air-Pack

REQUIRED GROUPS FOR CER

OPERATIONS: Operators, Helpers, Shift Supervisors, Producton Engineers, Unit Supervisor, Operations Superintendents.

MAINTENANCE: Mechanics, Helpers, First line Supervisors, Second (General) Line Supervisiors.

LABORATORY: Environmental Technician, Process Analyzer Chemists, Process Analyzer Technicians.

GENERAL GROUP
TECHNICAL/PROJECT ENGINEERING/CONTROLLERS/CONTRACTORS/VISITORS

All personnel who are assigned to a required respirator area, emergency response team, or a project which requires the use of a respirator will be required to be clean shaven in the respirator seal area.

Personnel with facial hair will not receive preferential treatment as it relates to project or unit assignments.

Department S. O. P.'s with copies sent to the S. H. E. Dept. will list specific individuals included in the above general group.

CELANESE CHEMICAL COMPANY
ACTIVITIES REQUIRING THE USE OF A RESPIRATOR

	Activity	Respirator
1.	Removing MO Reactor Catalyst. (except MO-4)	Full-face Chemical Cartridge, Respirator - Yellow Color Coded Organic Vapor/Acid Gas Cartridge
2.	Changing chlorine cylinders, breaking chlorine gas lines or valves or while doing maintenance on any system	Full-face Chlorine Gas Respirator - Chlorine Cylinder Available from Safety as a minimum or positive pressure supplied-air respirator.
3.	Adding triphenylphosphine to Butyraldehyde Reactor.	Over-the-head, Positive Pressure, Air Supplied Respirator
4.	Changing hydrazine drums, hoses valves.	Positive - Pressure, Air line Respirator or GMN-SSW Gas Mask - Orange Color Coded Cannister
5.	Welding in a stainless steel tower, vessel or enclosure or when cutting in any vessel, tower or enclosure.	Positive - Pressure Bottled Air Supplied Respirator
6.	Sandblasting.	Positive - Pressure Bottled Air Supplied Sandblasting Hood
7.	Cleaning or working on Aging Belts, Incline Belt or Paraform	Full-face Chemical Cartridge Respirator White Color Coded Acid Gas Cartridge as a minimum, or positive pressure supplied air respirator.
8.	Paraform Dryer Building.	Full-face or Half-face Chemical Cartridge Respirator - White Color Coded Acid Gas Cartridge

9.	Paraform grinding and ABI bagging line.	Full or Half-face Chemical Cartridge-Respirator - White Color Coded Acid Gas Cartridge
10.	Tank car cleaning - formaldehyde.	Full-face Chemical Cartridge, Resiprator - White Color Coded Acid Gas Cartridge for formaldehyde
11.	Asbestos insulation removal.	3M 9910 Dust Respirator
12.	Working on CO compressor in Oxo Butyraldehyde and MS units, when in operation and systems containing Co.	Positive - Pressure Air Supplied Respirator or Type N Gas Mask - Red Color Coded Cannister
13.	Opening any tank or vessel containing formaldehyde or that has not been cleared for maintenance.	Full-face Acid Gas Respirator - White Color Coded Cartridge
14.	Members of fire crew.	Bio-Pak 60 Scott Air-Pak

REQUIRED GROUP FOR CCC

OPERATIONS: All personnel except SNE's and Main Office Traffic Supervision.

MAINTENANCE: Mechanics, Helpers, First Line Supervisors, Second (General) Line Supervisors.

S.H.E.: Safety Inspectors, Safety Equipment Helper, Industrial Hygienist, Environmental Engineer, Environmental Group Leader, Safety Superintendent, Fire Protection Engineer.

General Group

TECHNICAL/PROJECT ENGINEERING/CONTROLLERS/CONTRACTORS/VISITORS

All Personnel who are assigned to a required respirator area, emergency response team, or a project which requires the use of a respirator will be clean shaven in the respirator seal area.

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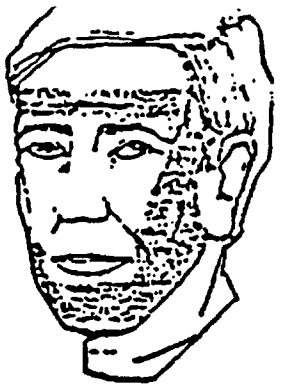
Department S. O. P.'s with copies sent to the S. H. E. Dept. will list specific individuals included in the above general group.



ATTACHMENT 1
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PROGRAM
BISHOP NO. VII-6

Definition of respriator seal area and examples of facial hair which is unacceptable and acceptable.

The shaded portions are your respirator seal areas. Facial hair is Not Permitted on these portions of the face.

Unacceptable



Full Beard



Goatee & Narrow Mustache



Goatee & Wide Mustache



Extended Side Burns



Fu Manchu Mustache

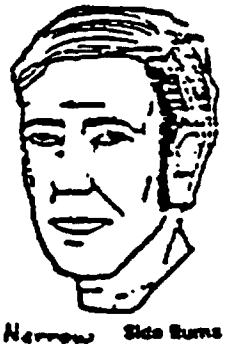


Wide Mustache

Acceptable



Clean Shaven



Narrow Side Burns
Not extending into face seal area



Narrow Mustache

009961

CELANESE ENGINEERING RESINS
Bishop, Texas

TO: Mr. D. A. Reck April 10, 1986

FROM: G. D. Boyd GDB-371-86

LABORATORY MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS

MARCH, 1986

DISTRIBUTION:

R. G. Brandt
C. R. DeRose
A. J. Draper
H. W. Hill
G. R. Llewellyn
D. G. Pausky
L. L. Bennett
W. H. Brough
J. R. Carr
J. F. Harper
D. W. Harris
E. J. Heinz
R. G. Hilbrich
A. B. Milam
R. D. Russell
W. J. Seeliger
D. D. Siemonsma
E. A. Thomas
E. D. Wendler
W. S. Allen
F. R. Dow
L. M. Harvey
A. E. Retherford
H. H. Thigpen

Chatham:
H. E. Booker
A. Sayko
R. N. Shaw

Summit:
S. P. Leyrer
J. Paul
J. Grates
R. Straff

CCCTC:
D. W. Steele

Florence:
R. L. Bunkley
D. W. Trott

Celanese Ltd.
J. Smillie
78/80 St. Albans Road
Watford, Hertfordshire
WD2 4AP
ENGLAND

009962

HIGHLIGHTS

EAST LABORATORY

Steve Vogt completed his training in the chemical section and is presently on the regular work schedule.

Luis Benavides reported to the East Lab on March 31 and is presently training in the chemical section. His projected training completion date is May 2, 1986.

Pam Wagner reported to the West Lab on March 31, 1986.

Fifty-nine personnel samples were collected in March. Below is a list of sampling by contaminant:

	TWA	STEL
Antimony	-	1
Asbestos	3	1
Formaldehyde	19	
Noise	29	
Total Dust	6	

In addition to the samples listed above, 4 Assay Technology badge samples (formaldehyde) were collected for the side-by-side comparison study, 19 area noise samples were collected for Leo Trejo (noise reduction projects), and 13 area formaldehyde samples were collected to determine background formaldehyde levels in Kingsville, Bishop, and Corpus Christi.

Revision A.85 of the RTE-A operating system for the lab HP-1000 was installed on March 19, 1986. Only two hours down time were required to install the new software because the majority of the work was accomplished at Hewlett-Packard's Corpus Christi office. A newer version of the LAS (GC software) and BLISS were installed at the same time.

One training session for non-Lab personnel on the use of the BLISS search routine was held March 20. This search routine allows sophisticated access to the analytical results in the Lab data base. More training sessions will be held as interest demands.

The initial meeting of the Laboratory SPC team was held on March 25, 1986. Team members include Leanne Harvey, Team Leader; Jim Russell, Facilitator; Felix Soliz, Lab Supervisor; Cinda Alvarado, Rey Garcia, Don Skrovan, Jim Vargas, and Steve Vogt. Rodney Pope is also assigned to this team and will join us upon his transfer to the East Laboratory in May.

Flow-through core-testing of the simulated APAP unit waste streams was completed in March. As suspected, the hydroxlamine proved to be incompatible with the Bishop and Bay City well formations. Hydroxylamine reacts at room temperature in the core, causing much gas formation. The testing will be documented in April.

009963

Development of the 1,4-dioxolane process is nearing completion. Total organic carbon analyses of the waste water stream indicate that there are unknowns present which we do not see by our gas chromatography (GC) analyses. These "extra" by-products reduce the yield by 0.5 - 1.0%. Current work is focused on determining whether "inerts" have built up in the reaction mixture which may require some blow-down and efficiency loss. The Tech Center will do some corrosion testing to help select a suitable material of construction for the reactor and reboiler. This will complete the development effort. Our current best estimate of process yield to dioxolane is 95% based on formaldehyde fed and 96% based on ethylene glycol fed.

WEST LABORATORY

The Tech Center has completed analyzing the various distillation samples of return methanol from SH-1 using gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy (GC/MS). These analyses did not identify any potential compounds which would cause yellowing of Celcon (when reacted with Irganox). Since the GC/MS analyses concentrated only on the major components, concentration and separation of the minor components is underway using liquid chromatography.

Method development (utilizing the Image Analyzer) for black specks in Celanex keytop products is in progress. Speck sizing and differentiation is underway.

Analysis for silicone oil in four complaint lots from Polyplastics has been completed. Three of the four lots were found to contain less than 18 wt% silicone oil (specification 20 $\pm$ 2 wt%). The samples were analyzed using a gravimetric method. Additionally, one sample was analyzed by the method used by Polyplastics. The Bishop analysis was confirmed by the Polyplastic analytical method.

An EMS Advisory Council was established to provide guidance and maintain smooth operation of the EMS Crew. The membership was established and some preliminary action items were assigned. The first meeting is tentatively scheduled for May.

David Clapper (Senior Lab Technician) and Toyo Kawamura (Warehouse Foreman) provided two 40-hour ECA courses for the new members of the EMS Crew. Thank you, David and Toyo!

PROCESS ANALYZER GROUP

All pH meters and sample loss flow switches for the Spill Control project are in Plant. Initial TOD analyzer checkout and factory training has been rescheduled for April 23 and 24. The first two TOD analyzers are now scheduled to ship to Bishop during the last week of April. Sample system optimization continues.

009964

The Acetate reactor water analyzer is on-line and showing acceptable correlation with Karl Fisher water analysis. Unit lab sampling has been reduced to once every two hours.

Problems were encountered with the MO-IV absorber vent analyzer. % HCHO has been low and sometimes below the detectable limit of the analyzer. Some problems in the sample system have been identified. Work is continuing to resolve these problems and identify others.

CO analyzers were installed in the MS control room AC duct and the tank car cleaning rack breathing air. These are both operating well.

The engineering package for the T-243 OH density meter is complete and the analyzer should be installed in April.

The SH-2 Komline-Sanderson oxygen analyzer has been taken off-line until sample system modifications are complete. The SH-2 Quench/Grinder Vent oxygen analyzer's purge was incorrectly connected to 1 psi nitrogen, which was inadequate for purge requirements. We are awaiting the connection of approximately 40 psi nitrogen.

The MH-2 TO Feed GC has been up and running most of the month, and has been turned over to the unit. The Honda feed GC is in the final stages of commissioning, and calibration methods are being optimized. We anticipate completion by mid-April.

The titrator was started up for the analysis of low levels of free TEA before and after the HH system. We are currently optimizing the analysis parameters. Plugging problems have been encountered with the Quench tank sample stream to the titrator. Engineering is making piping modifications to correct this.

A Uniloc oxygen analyzer, salvaged from Paraform, will be installed on the Flake Compaction/Transfer system.

STATISTICS

	% OVERTIME	% ABSENTEEISM	
EAST LAB		7.5	2.5
WEST LAB		15.1	1.7
PROCESS ANALYZER GROUP		3.7	0.8

ANALYICAL COSTS

Starting this month product line analytical costs will be reported in this section of the Laboratory Monthly Summary. These costs are not calculated by the Accounting Department methods and do not represent current allocated Laboratory charges. The following is a summary of what these costs represent and how they are calculated:

1. Costs are for analytical services provided by SNE personnel only. (Routine Analytical)
2. Reporting is on a calendar month basis.
3. Charges are based on average analyst time to complete an analysis multiplied by an hourly analyst rate.
4. Analyst rates are determined from the annual Laboratory budgets and the number of analyst hours available.
5. Only budget items supporting the routine analytical function are included in the rates.

Detailed analyltical cost reports will eventually be provided for each product line. These reports will differ depending whether they are generated by LDMS or BLISS but will contain essentially the same information. LDMS generated reports for Celcon are attached for general distribution this month as examples. The costs are incorrect in the examples but can be multiplied by 2 to obtain approximate values. Correct detailed reports will be distributed to all product lines serviced by LDMS in May. Reports from the BLISS system should be available in June following corrections to the system library program. Detailed reports from both systems will be sent only to the product line superintendents unless otherwise requested. A monthly 'LABORATORY ANALYTICAL COST SUMMARY' should also be completed in June and will be widely distributed. An incomplete summary is included in this report.

CELANESE ENGINEERING RESINS
Bishop, Texas

To: Mr. D. A. Reck May 7, 1986

FROM: G. D. Boyd GDB-376-86

LABORATORY MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS

APRIL, 1986

DISTRIBUTION:

R. G. Brandt
C. R. DeRose
A. J. Draper
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G. R. Llewellyn
D. G. Pausky
L. L. Bennett
W. H. Brough
J. R. Carr
J. F. Harper
D. W. Harris
E. J. Heinz
R. G. Hilbrich
A. B. Milam
R. D. Russell
W. J. Seeliger
D. D. Siemonsma
E. A. Thomas
E. D. Wendler
W. S. Allen
F. R. Dow
L. M. Harvey
A. E. Retherford
H. H. Thigpen

Chatham:
H. E. Booker
A. Sayko
R. N. Shaw

Summit:
S. P. Leyrer
J. Paul
J. Grates
R. Straff

CCCTC:
D. W. Steele

Florence:
R. L. Bunkley
D. W. Trott

Celanese Ltd.
J. Smillie
78/80 St. Albans Road
Watford, Hertfordshire
WD2 4AP
ENGLAND

009967

HIGHLIGHTS

EAST LAB

Luis Benavides completed his training in the East Lab wet chemical section and is now on the current technician work schedule.

Rodney Pope reported to the East Lab on April 28 and is presently training in the wet chemical section.

Estevan Cardona returned to the West Lab on April 28.

The East Lab prepared nine 55-gallon drums of nucleant for the Nylon Unit.

Forty-five samples were collected in April. Below is a list of sampling by contaminant:

	TWA	STEL
Antimony	-	2
Asbestos	-	2
Benzene	4	-
Formaldehyde	20	-
Methanol	12	-
Mica	1	4

In addition to the samples listed above, 63 area noise samples were collected for Leo Trejo (noise reduction projects). Work is also being done to determine the reproducibility of the Assay Technology formaldehyde badge results.

The accounting portion of the BLISS software was debugged by Baytek Engineering so that May's workload report (available June 1) should be accurate. Several other minor problems exist with the software, but it is believed that most of these are associated with the either the LAS or the installation of the last operating system. A new version of the LAS and the operating system will be released by Hewlett-Packard later this year that should solve many known problems and upgrade the LAS.

Three plotters, one bar-code reader, and one line printer were ordered for the Laboratory computer system. The plotters will mainly be associated with the SPC effort, while anticipated increases in report printing dictated the need for a dedicated system printer.

The Baytek proposal for enhancing the BLISS system was reworded and clarified to more closely fit Laboratory needs. The new proposal has been submitted to Baytek for quotation adjustment.

The APAP waste streams were tested for compatibility with the current #16 Boiler waste-liquid burn system and the Polyol components of that stream. The APAP waste streams were completely compatible with the current system. A mixing system similar to the current Polyol mix tank will be required.

A series of evaporations were performed on samples from October 1985, February 1986 and April, 1986 from Solar Ponds 7E-A, 8E-A and 13E. This study was designed to determine if evaporation rates and residue concentrations have changed (due to lower volume) as compared to the data from October 1985 (FRD-142-86).

This investigation determined that the Solar Ponds contain the following ambient dry point residues:

	Wt% Residue		
	7E-A	8E-A	13E
October 10, 1985	----	14.2	----
October 28, 1985	14.8	----	----
February 24, 1986	15.0	13.3	---
April 18, 1986	17.2	15.4	66.5

A report will be written to detail this investigation.

Dioxolane process development studies are complete and documentation is underway. Diethylene glycol in the ethylene glycol (EG) feed builds up and eventually fills the reactor to the point where HCHO conversion and reaction efficiency are adversely effected. "Pure" EG will be required. This has no significant effect on the economics. No other "inert" components build up to any significant extent. Reactor blow-down requirements should represent no more than 0.5-1.0% efficiency loss. Process yields are about 96% based on EG and about 95% based on HCHO (assumes 1% loss due to reactor blow-down).

EAST LAB

The Laboratory is developing a method for the analysis of Elvamide in the Elvamide concentrate added to Celcon as an acid scavenger in the M25, M90, M270-Natural product line. Currently, extraction with an alcoholic solvent followed by gravimetric analysis of the non-Elvamide portion of the concentrate (not alcohol soluble) appears best suited for routine application. Development of the exact procedure and determining the accuracy of this procedure is underway.

The silicone concentration of incoming lots of LW90-SC was determined. The analyses of the incoming lots showed the silicone oil content to be below specifications (18022 wt%) at 17.3 wt%. Quality Assurance and Purchasing are currently conferring with the outside compounder. A round robin testing procedure may be needed to resolve differences seen between the Bishop Laboratory and the outside compounder.

In-house training on the basic Olympus Image Analyzer system was provided by Olympus personnel. Additionally, the analysis system, designed for the analysis of black specks in keycap Celanex, was realigned and checked. The system is operational as designed and development of a black speck analytical method is underway.

009969

The West Laboratory SPC Team is in the process of determining which processes (analyses) will be tracked by the team. Evaluation of the analyses currently tracked is underway. Additionally, data is being gathered on which analyses are involved in the most amount of re-analyses. This information will provide a basis for setting up an extensive SPC program in the West Laboratory.

The West Laboratory Quality Manual has been completed. The analytical methods have not been revised to the correct format. It is estimated that approximately 150 methods will need to be revised. Also, we are currently awaiting NBS calibrated standards to be able to proceed with the tool and gage calibration portion of the program.

PROCESS ANALYZER GROUP

Factory training and source inspection for the Spill Control TOD analyzers was completed April 23, 24. Krebs cyclone sample filters are on order to replace the Collins Filters, previously used in these sample systems. This should provide adequate filtration with reduced maintenance requirements.

The SH-2 Komline-Sanderson oxygen analyzer has been on-line for two weeks now. The sample system was modified to allow removal of excess liquid (present through condensation or entrainment). Work is underway to determine and minimize the analyis bias due to the liquid knock-out. The Quench/ Grinder vent O_2 analyzer modifications are almost complete. This analyzer should be on-line the first week of May.

The MH-2 TO Feed GC continues to run well.

The Honda Reactor Feed GC (for ETOX and Methylal Analysis) experienced several shut-downs this month due to sample pump failures. Thus far, the analysis has worked well but sample system reliability has been unacceptable.

The MH-2 titrator is still down, awaiting modifications in the return line from the sample system cyclone discharge.

The density gage on T-243 OH is currently being installed. Startup is scheduled for late May.

The MS cooling tower blowdown conductivity engineering package has been issued.

The Turbidity analyzer on the injection well stream was changed to the BOD clarifier outfall on a trial basis. The analyzer has performed well in this service. A second analyzer will be purchased to allow analysis at both sample points.

A survey is underway to evaluate all plant analyzers for cost effectiveness. Those not cost effective will be upgraded, replaced, or removed from service. The preliminary survey should be complete by June.

All Analyzer Personnel have been trained on SPC techniques. John Donnell and Mike Coleman, Analyzer Group SPC facilitators, will be going to Clear Lake in May to discuss Clear Lake's Analyzer SPC successes and failures.

STATISTICS

	% OVERTIME	% ABSENTEEISM
West Lab	2.5	2.6
East Lab	5.2	0.9
Process Analyzers	2.1	0.9