

- After evaluating asbestos handling at Chambers Works, Lynch and Thatcher concluded that certain operations with asbestos represented the most hazardous operations with the greatest potential for air contamination from asbestos dust. These operations were:

- Sawing
- Welding
- Shaping
- Material handling
- Cutting
- Filing
- Grinding
- and Sanding

EXHIBIT # Appendix 24B
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- Attachments 3 and 4 show monitoring data from evaluations in the above categories. Chambers Works personnel conducted these tests at both Chambers Works and the Du Pont Spruance Plant.
- All of the measurements taken were within the accepted standards of 1966 and are also within today's standards.
- It is interesting to note that the areas selected by Lynch and Thatcher in 1966 on what to measure are about the same recommended areas shown in Table 2.1, Page 27, of the Occupational Exposure Sampling Strategy printed by NIOSH in January, 1977. However, this is not surprising since Lynch and Thatcher consulted with Dr. Jeremiah Lynch (see Attachments 5 and 6 for examples) in the 1967-1968 period and Dr. Jeremiah Lynch is the author of the aforementioned NIOSH strategy. Dr. Jeremiah Lynch continued discussions with Du Pont into 1970 (see Attachment 7).
- Based on their evaluations of the stationary samples, Lynch and Thatcher selected pipecoverers and ladders as the group of employees with the greatest asbestos exposure potential and conducted over 150 monitoring tests for these individuals. Attachment 8 shows the list of personnel with the maximum asbestos exposure potential that was developed in 1968.

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