

Monsanto

FROM: NAME & LOCATION:

R. C. Williams, Texas City, Texas

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
MON-47

DATE

February 9, 1981

cc: N. J. Broussard

A. Glass

SUBJECT

Paper Coverall and Respirator
Usages in the Truck Dept.

REFERENCE

TO

Howard Jackson

Several months ago we had a problem in determining how we were going to handle asbestos waste. The two safety representatives E. Pascavage, V. Plowman and myself held several meetings to devise a procedure that was safe and economically suitable for disposing of this harmful waste. The problems that we exerted our attention to are as follows: (1) The handling of wet asbestos bags when burst. (2) Bags that are dry and burst because of sharp edges. (3) The volume that we will be handling and how often. (4) What protective clothing will be required if any. We decided to pick up asbestos waste twice a month and haul it to the holding area. The number of bags will vary at all times, however, no load will ever be less than forty bags most of the time. It was decided to use two helpers if possible. The helpers will be equipped with plastic gloves, dust respirators and paper coveralls. They will stay on the back of the truck until the job is completed. The clothing the helpers were using will be bagged and placed in the dumpster also. The bed of the truck will be washed out before placed back in normal service.

R.C. Williams
R. C. Williams

RCW:rms

6113
23756

Monsanto

FROM NAME & LOCATION

L. Schwab, Texas City, Texas

DATE November 6, 1979

SUBJECT ASBESTOS DISPOSAL

REFERENCE

C. M. McCullough
J. A. Glass
J. E. Fox
C. A. Mata
E. R. Hendrick
Bill Lancaster

TO : Maintenance Supervisors

There have been several questions about the proper procedure for handling asbestos when the insulation is related to dismantled piping or equipment. Since asbestos is a regulated substance under OSHA (Sub. Sec. 1910.93a), it is important that we are consistent in our handling procedures.

Pipe and Equipment to Salvage:

Insulation containing asbestos should be removed (according to our asbestos procedure) prior to the piping or equipment being taken to salvage. If for any specific reason, it is desirable to not remove the insulation, it must be handled as an exceptional case and will require special considerations, such as warning labels and certain notification to receiver of the equipment. The hauling of piping or equipment containing loose asbestos insulation is prohibited, either in or out of plant.

Dismantling of Units:

When major dismantling occurs involving large amounts of asbestos, EPA requires prior notification. This is usually done by the dismantler contracted to do the job. The OSHA requirements (and plant requirements) for stripping bagging, etc. will be the same as normal plant procedure.

The transporting of piping or equipment out of the plant containing asbestos insulation can be done provided it fits within the following guideline:

1. The items are to be labeled as containing asbestos using standard labels (Sec. g,(2), ii).
2. There can be no loose insulation and cut edges must be contained by covering and/or taping.
3. The transporter and receiver of the equipment must be made aware that asbestos is involved and that he assumes responsibility. This should be done by memo, with copies of regulation attached, if appropriate.

General:

In cases where there is some question whether the insulation contains asbestos, it shall be treated as asbestos until the results of sample analysis is obtained. The Industrial Hygiene Group can make rapid determination in most cases by microscopic examination of a small sample.

Questions relating to this subject, not covered in this procedure should be referred to Vernon Mapes, George Orum, or myself.


L. Schwab

LS:sr

6113
23757

Monsanto

FROM (NAME & LOCATION):

V. A. Mapes, Texas City, Texas

DATE : June 4, 1979

cc: C. M. McCullough
L. Schwab
G. A. Orum
N. J. Broussard

SUBJECT : ASBESTOS HANDLING CONCERNS

REFERENCE :

TO : J. E. Fox
Joe Skipper
Joe Lowe

Below is a list of concerns regarding the handling of asbestos insulation brought out at our first meeting:

1. Once a job is completed and all protective equipment and coveralls are removed, there is asbestos material remaining in the hair and on the neck.
2. Is there a possibility of contamination of food stuff, during a coffee break or lunch break? Should extra precautions be used?
3. Do personal clothes worn under throw-away coveralls become contaminated with asbestos?
4. Are re-usable filters sent to Safety Supply a hazard for the man cleaning them for re-use?
5. Are the pre-marked plastic bags presently used of sufficient quality to hold wet asbestos?

Our next meeting will be next week, I will let you know the time and date as soon as possible.

V. A. Mapes
V. A. Mapes

sr

6113
23758