



STATE OF OHIO
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF OHIO
DIVISION OF SAFETY AND HYGIENE
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June 23, 1975

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
BRK-98

Risk #SI 267

Fisher Body
Division of General Motors
2525 West 4th St., Road
Mansfield, Ohio 44906

Attn: Dave Turner, Safety Director

Dear Mr. Turner:

On May 30, 1975, an inspection conducted at the power plant to investigate conditions under which employees were working with asbestos. Also, samples were taken for asbestos during the inspection.

The following persons were contacted:

- (a) Dave Turner- Safety Director
- (b) Tom Bixler- Union (U.A.W.) Health and Safety Representation
- (c) Dr. John Blackwood, company physician

Samples were taken using MSA personal sampling pumps plus AA (0.8 micron) filters, open face cassettes.

The results are listed on the accompanying table listing work site concentration (employees exposure) current Threshold Limit Values (TLV's) from the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist, 1974 Handbook, and the Federal Register OSHA, 1910.93(a) asbestos regulation.

Based on the findings of the survey, the current TLV for asbestos was not exceeded. However, this is not to say there is no problem with handling asbestos throughout. As you know, I had sampled only a small segment of the total operation. And without further sampling of other operations involved in the cutting, handling, etc. of asbestos, it is hard to determine the extent of the employees exposure to asbestos.

Threshold Limit Values (TLV's) refer to airborne concentrations of substances and represent conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effects. Because of wide variations in individual susceptibility, however exposure of an occasional individual at or even below current TLV's may not prevent, discomfort, aggravation of pre-existing

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conditions, or an occupational illness. Many TLV's are and do not necessarily represent prolonged exposures after many years of working.

The following recommendations are offered for consideration.

- A. I suggest reading the entire asbestos regulation found in the Federal Register 29CFR, 1910.93a Asbestos paying close attention to 1910.93a (c) (1)(i), (c)I ii(a) and (b) and (c) (1) iii, 1910.93a (2)(i) and ii and iii; 1910.93a (d) the entire section, plus methods of measurements, caution signs and labels, housekeeping, record keeping and especially medical examinations. If you should have any questions in regards to these sections, please feel free to contact me.
- B. I felt that one reason why the last asbestos count was low is because of the practice of wet handling of the asbestos material was used when said material was being stripped from the bin. Whenever possible, the method of working with asbestos wet with approved respirators should be instituted, however, I should caution you that periodic monitoring should be instituted to determine if the above method is working satisfactorily. When it is not possible to handle asbestos material wet then local exhaust ventilation (See 29CFR 1910.93a (c) (1) or Type "C" supplied air respirators, continuous flow or pressure demand class. Again, monitoring should be instituted to determine if instituted methods are effective.

Concurrent with the inspection, I was informed that at times, welders will enter "confined spaces, boilers, bins, etc., for repairs. I am enclosing a copy of a Confined Space Entry Procedure, and suggest that it is read carefully and appropriate action be taken. OSHA has regulations in regards to welding in confined spaces 29CFR 1910.1910 252 (f)(4) i, ii, iii, iv, v, I suggest that you review them.

Lastly, I would like to direct your attention to the fact that effective July 1, 1976 the 8 hour time weighted average for asbestos will be 2 fibers per cubic centimeter as required by OSHA.

If the Division can be of further assistance to the company, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

Dale Selchan

Dale Selchan
Industrial Hygienist

DS:bs

Enclosure: Confined Space Entry
Procedure