



PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

FD-1408

Inter Office

Personnel and Organization Staff

November 11, 1981

To: Mr. J. A. Hudson, Manager
Dearborn Glass Plant

cc R. L. Kuhn
M. S. Lechner, M.D.
P. B. Paxton
R. Smith

Subject: Industrial Hygiene Survey - Asbestos at the Glass Plant
Storage

As requested by Mr. R. Smith, Labor Relations, we analyzed three bulk samples of insulation collected October 12, 1981 at your storage area in the AAD warehouse, for asbestos. Several pipes in the area have insulation exposed from wear and old age. Two samples were obtained from these pipes. A third sample was collected from a piece of insulation that had fallen to the floor.

The Industrial Hygiene Laboratory performed a screening test for asbestos. All three samples indicated "presumptive" positive results for asbestos. By "presumptive" we mean that this test is not specific for asbestos identification. Instead, this screening procedure tests qualitatively for magnesium which is liberated from chrysotile or iron which is released from amosite or crocidolite, common types of asbestos. In order to obtain conclusive results, a more exhaustive analysis, such as x-ray diffraction, is required and would entail sending the samples to a consulting laboratory. If you require this analysis, please contact this section. In the interim, the insulation should be treated as if it contains asbestos.

In its present form as an insulating cover for pipe, if left undisturbed the exposed insulation does not pose a substantial risk to those working there. However, since there is a possibility of the insulation crumbling and becoming airborne, we recommend, if work continues in this area, air monitoring to document any possible contamination. Routinely, most excessive exposures occur during the removal or bagging of insulation where cutting and chipping results in the airborne release of fibers or fiber bundles. If any work is performed on this insulation, such as removal, adequate protection must be supplied including use of corporate-approved respirators and protective clothing and OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.1001 followed. In any case, our section should be advised.

Additionally, several barrels labeled as containing PCB contaminated material were located close to column B-19. These barrels are presently unprotected from possible damage from lift truck activity. Dikes to contain any spill should be installed if the barrels are to stay for any length of time. SSECO should be contacted for further information and assistance.

SCF-FORD-3168

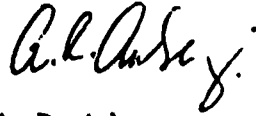
8005 0624

PQ

PRODUCED BY FORD

J. A. Hudson
Page Two
November 18, 1981

If there are further questions, please contact the writer at 78955.



A. R. Amberg
Industrial Hygienist
Industrial Hygiene and
Toxicology Department
Employee Health Services

st

8005 0625

PRODUCED BY FORD