



SAF-1H
PSP

FORM G-44

TEXACO

DATE: May 18, 1989

TO: C. R. Chebul
Anacortes, WA

FROM: B. Bessette-Henderson
Houston, Tx

TRMI ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH & SAFETY			
MAY 19 '89			
RAC		PWT	
JOW	✓	DG	
GRA	✓	FGH	
BHS		DRH	
CHP		LAL	
JKW		RGL	
		DWM	
NMG		GFR	
RRW		JRS	
FILE			
X = HANDLE		✓ = NOTE	

Please add the enclosed page 2 to the report dated May 17, 1989. Our records indicate that copies of this report may be missing page 2.

If you should have any questions concerning this report, please call me at Texnet 658-4110.

RAC

WA-TEX 001104

C. R. Ferguson
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The full-shift sampling results were below the applicable exposure limits for both respirable dust and respirable silica. The respirable dust sample result of 1.95 mg/m³ noted in Table I was less than the WISHA (Washington Industrial Safety and Health Administration) standard of 5 mg/m³. The respirable silica result (<0.074 mg/m³) noted in Table II was less than the analytical limit of detection.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of this monitoring the following recommendations are submitted.

- (a) Personnel sampled during this survey are to be informed of their monitoring results following receipt of the data by the department representative.

For your convenience, employee notification forms are attached for completion and subsequent dissemination to the field.

- (b) Since there is a total dust threshold limit value for calcium silicate, it is recommended that total dust sampling be conducted during future work with calcium silicate insulation.

To quantify employee exposure to calcium silicate a total dust sample rather than a sample of respirable dust should be collected.

METHODS

Air samples for respirable silica and dust were collected for analysis by the use of calibrated sampling pumps drawing air through a pre-weighted polyvinyl chloride filter with a cyclone in train. The collection media was forwarded to NATLSCO, an accredited American Industrial Hygiene Association Laboratory and analyzed by gravimetric methods and NIOSH method 7500, an X-ray diffraction technique.