

The following strategy and timetable are recommended for asbestos, hexavalent chromium compounds and benzene:

- For applications with known substitute materials not requiring major redesign, eliminate if appropriate by Job #1, 1985.
- For applications with known substitute materials but requiring major redesign, eliminate if appropriate consistent with cycle plans and facility projects.
- For applications without defined substitutes, advanced engineering will be required before a strategy and timetable can be developed.
- If elimination is not appropriate or possible, provide adequate controls on exposure.

Strategies and timetables remain to be developed for the balance of the eight priority potential carcinogens.

A generalized workplan has been prepared on the basis of the evaluation of the substances referred to above. The workplan requires central program management, with action implementation by NAAO/DPO Product Engineering Offices, Purchasing activities, Product Planning, Vehicle activities, Manufacturing activities, and the Manufacturing and Supply Staffs. The workplan timing requires one year to define the uses of a potentially carcinogenic substance with elimination requiring two additional years for a substance having a known substitute with no major redesign required. For material applications requiring major redesign, the timing is consistent with new product phase V timing of 33 months for vehicle and 45 months for powertrain programs.

Although a strategy and workplan are proposed in this paper and efforts have been started in these areas, there are considerable timing and feasibility issues in each of the identified applications. Without funding or directed prioritization over other engineering effort, the work on the identified asbestos, hexavalent chromium compound or benzene applications cannot proceed under present economic conditions. Nevertheless, a measured Company reaction is necessary to initiate orderly substitution programs with sufficient flexibility to adapt to engineering and economic limitations.

Materials and Toxicology System (MATS)

A new computer data base is being developed which links health, product, and manufacturing data bases to facilitate rapid identification of potential carcinogens and other toxic substances. The links between these systems will provide a method for generating a list of production and nonproduction material specifications which contain Category I substances. To date, of the four major MATS subsystems, two have been completed and the others are being manually operated. In addition, PEP 3-189 which specifies procedures for the review of new materials is being revised to include the necessary actions for entering data on toxic and hazardous substances into the data base. The work to date in development of the Materials & Toxicology System (MATS) has emphasized the need for material definition on all part releases. To this end the total engineering release file has been audited and the responsible PEO's are preparing material definition for all part releases.

Recommendations

Achievement of the elimination or control of potential carcinogens requires a corporate commitment to foster an integrated and sustained effort throughout the Company over a number of years. To accomplish this, the following actions and responsibilities are recommended:

1. Assign hazardous substance control program management responsibility to Environmental and Safety Engineering Staff. (Responsibility: Environmental & Safety Engineering Staff - ESES)
2. Establish a Hazardous Substance Control Committee chaired by Environmental and Safety Engineering Staff. The Task Force would be discontinued. (Responsibility: ESES)
3. Revise Directive B-101 (Occupational Safety and Health and Control of Hazardous Materials) to reflect adjusted responsibilities for line and staff. No new Policy is required, the matter is covered under Policy C-3, Standards of Corporate Conduct. (Responsibility: ESES Program Manager)

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