ESIS, Inc.
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Aileen Teng
12815 Leader
Houston, TX 77072

August 16, 1985

Mr. Terry Lohman
Plant Manager
J-M MANUFACTURING
Denison, TX 75020

Re: ESIS 51-180

Dear Mr. Lohman:

On July 24, 1985, I visited your plant to conduct an Environmental Health Survey. You will find the results in the Environmental Health Report attached. This report contains the results of our survey and is an indication of the environmental health conditions that existed at that time.

I wish to thank you and your staff for the cooperation that was extended during the course of this visit.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact me at 713/933-1826.

Very truly yours,

Aileen Teng/sh

Aileen Teng
Certified Industrial Hygienist

AT/sh

cc: Dr. E. Edward Wang, Ph.D.
J-M Manufacturing Co., Inc.
A/C Pipe Corp.
1051 Sperry Rd.
Stockton, CA 95206

Ms. Beth Ingleston
Alexander & Alexander of New York
1185 Avenue of the Americas
New York City, NY 10013

AUG. 21 1985

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ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH REPORT

PREPARED FOR:

J-M Manufacturing
Denison, Texas

CONTRACT NUMBER:

ESIS 51-180

PREPARED BY:

Aileen Teng
Certified Industrial Hygienist
Loss Control Services, Inc.

ACCOMPANIED BY:

Tim Armstrong, Supervisor of Industrial Engineering

DATE OF SURVEY:

July 24, 1985

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH REPORT

INTRODUCTION

On July 24, 1985, an industrial hygiene survey was conducted at J-M Manufacturing, Denison, Texas to evaluate the asbestos exposure levels at three work stations - large coupling cutoff, small coupling cutoff, and PVC assembly. The survey was conducted at the request of J-M Manufacturing as part of an on-going asbestos monitoring program.

The standards, guidelines, methods, results, and discussion pertinent to this report follow.

STANDARDS & GUIDELINES

The results of this report are based on current OSHA standards and/or accepted state of the art industrial hygiene practices to give reasonable protection to the health and well being of your employees.

METHODS

Air sampling and analyses were conducted, using the following methods:

Air Contaminant	Vacuum Source	Flow Rate	Collection Medium	Sampling & Analyses Methods
Asbestos	Du-Pont P-2500 sampling pumps and Gilian Model HFS-113UT sampling pumps	1.5 lpm	Open face AA filters	NIOSH P & CAM 239; PCM

lpm: liters per minute
PCM: Phase Contrast Microscopy, Porton Reticle; 450 x magnification.

Samples were collected in the workers' breathing zones to obtain samples indicative of actual employee exposure. Sampling pumps were calibrated prior to and after the sampling period.

All analyses were performed by Environmental Health Laboratory which is accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association.

RESULTS

Results of asbestos sampling are presented in Table I.

TABLE I

AIR SAMPLING DATA

LOCATION	AIR CONTAMINANT	UNITS	AIR CONC.	FEDERAL STANDARD	TWA (1)	SAMPLE TIME (MIN.)	SAMPLE VOL. (LITERS)	COMMENTS
Large Coupling Cutoff Operator	Asbestos	fibers/ cc	0.21 0.24	2	0.23	203 245	304.5 367.5	The TWA exposure level did not exceed OSHA permissible exposure limit.
Small Coupling Cutoff Operator	Asbestos	fibers/ cc	0.13 0.065	2	0.10	230 250	345 375	The TWA exposure level did not exceed OSHA permissible exposure limit.
PVC Assembly & Molding Swing Saw Operator	Asbestos	fibers/ cc	0.039 0.033 0.046	2	0.04	77 76 240	115.5 114 360	The TWA exposure level did not exceed OSHA permissible exposure limit.

(1) T.W.A. - The Time Weighted average concentration for a normal 8 hour workday. This determination is based on the actual exposure time to the air contaminant.

DISCUSSION

Air sampling was conducted to reevaluate the asbestos exposure levels at large coupling cutoff, small coupling cutoff, and molding swing saw at PVC assembly area. The asbestos levels at these areas had been found to be over the OSHA proposed standard during the previous industrial hygiene survey. Recommendations for controlling the asbestos levels had been submitted in the Industrial hygiene report dated April 17, 1985. As a result, the existing dust collecting system has been adjusted and maintained.

As can be seen from the sample results presented in Table I, the asbestos levels have been significantly reduced. An effective maintenance program is essential in controlling asbestos exposure. Routine inspection and maintenance of the dust collecting system should be conducted to assure that it is working properly.