PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
ECC-15

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SAFETY MEMORANDUM

TO Mr. J. R. Thomas DATE August 18, 1972

JECT Minutes of the August 15 Safety Steering Committee Meeting

PIES TO Mr. H. H. Imray and Members of the Safety Steering Committee

The TEX Safety Steering Committee met on August 15, 1972, at 2:30 p.m. in Mr. S. B. Vaughn's office. The new OSHA standard for exposure of personnel to airborne asbestos fibers was discussed. Those present were Messrs. Vaughn, chairman, A. R. Hengst, George Prendergast, W. W. Sorensen, Don Pringle, W. R. Saunders, Orville Dunlap, B. N. Killingsworth, and Dr. G. A. Hardie.

Mr. Don Pringle opened the meeting by giving a resume of the new OSHA accepted standard for employees concerned with materials containing asbestos. The accepted standard is a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Standard. Up to this time, there was no national standard for asbestos exposure, but the Industrial Hygiene Association had a standard. The OSHA-accepted NIOSH standard for exposure to asbestos dust is effective June 1, 1972. It is concerned with fibers longer than 5 micrometers (microns). Ceilings are set at 15 minutes exposure to atmosphere containing 10 fibers per milliliter of air and 8 hours exposure to atmosphere containing 5 fibers per milliliter of air. In 1976, the ~~Standard~~ Standard is to be lowered to 2 fibers per milliliter of air.

Listed below are the controls necessary to abide by the new standard:

1. Personal respirators are not reliable and are to be worn only for maintenance on equipment. Engineering must work to remove asbestos fibers from the air rather than use personal protective equipment.

2. Personnel subjected to asbestos must have separate lockers for work clothes and street clothes. Work clothing must be furnished and the laundering must follow certain specifications.

3. Scrap material must be placed in plastic bags and not haphazardly discarded. Asbestos material will not be allowed to be airborne in the work area. A vacuum system must be used to collect airborne particles.

4. Caution signs must be placed in work areas that contain asbestos fibers in excess of the permissible limit.

5. Physical examinations must be performed periodically on personnel subjected to asbestos. Chest X rays and pulmonary function tests must be done on an annual basis. Medical records must be retained on file for 20 years.

6. Monitoring of personnel work areas must be done on intervals no longer than 6 months apart.

Mr. Orville Dunlap presented data of materials used at Texas Eastman Company containing asbestos, where and how they are used, and how many people are exposed. This data was examined by the committee with the following findings:

1. Gaskets and packing materials do not present a problem.

2. Several materials containing asbestos do present a problem. Some of these materials are insulation (both pipe and block) and filter aid materials. Cutting of Transite and haveg pipe may present a problem.

   a. Insulation materials which present a problem are JM "Thermobestos," JM "Superex," Pabco "Super Caltemp Type IC," GAF "Calsilite," Ruberoid "Calsilite," BEH "Thermasil," Pitts-Corn. "Unibestos," Owens-Corn. "Kaylo-10," and possibly Ryder "Thermocote V."

   b. Filter aid material which presents a problem is JM "Fibra-Flo." This material is used at the polypropylene manufacturing plant.

Mr. W. W. Sorensen reported that Johns-Manville claims to have an asbestos-free substitute for calcium silicate insulation which now contains asbestos. It will not be on the market until January, 1973.

The following assignments were given to committee members:

1. Mr. W. R. Saunders was assigned to see if a substitute could be found for JM "Fibra-Flo" filter material.

2. Messrs. Pringle and Killingsworth are to check on the safe practice of handling JM "Fibra-Flo" filter material in the filter aid additive area at Building 50-8 in case a substitute cannot be found.

3. Messrs. Pringle and Killingsworth were to monitor the cutting, application, and demolition of insulation at Texas Eastman.

4. Mr. W. W. Sorensen is to see what substitutes are available for insulating materials.

5. Mr. Orville Dunlap will follow up to complete his report of materials containing asbestos. The content of some trade name materials still needs to be identified.

The Medical Department reported that monitoring equipment had been ordered for several months but has not been received. It is expected within one month.

At this time, there is no known substitute for some of the materials which contain asbestos and are used at Texas Eastman Company. However, compliance with the new standards is not expected to be a major problem. The committee does not feel it has enough information on the hazards of handling asbestos at this time to make firm recommendations for action at Texas Eastman Company. They are to meet again in one month with additional information to make recommendations.

B. N. Killingsworth

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