

OSHA RULES AND REGULATIONS

SGP 0006598

TABLE G-2

Material	8-hour time-weighted average	Acceptable ceiling concentration	Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hour shift	
			Concentration	Maximum duration
Asbestos (237.4-1970)	10 p.p.m.	25 p.p.m.	60 p.p.m.	10 minutes
Beryllium and beryllium compounds (237.5-1970)	2 µg./ft. ³	5 µg./ft. ³	25 µg./ft. ³	30 minutes
Cadmium (237.6-1970)	0.1 mg./ft. ³	1 mg./ft. ³		
Cadmium dust (237.6-1970)	0.1 mg./ft. ³	0.5 mg./ft. ³	0.6 mg./ft. ³	
Cadmium fume (237.6-1970)	0.1 mg./ft. ³	0.5 mg./ft. ³	0.6 mg./ft. ³	
Carbon disulfide (237.7-1970)	10 p.p.m.	20 p.p.m.	100 p.p.m.	10 minutes
Carbon tetrachloride (237.7-1970)	10 p.p.m.	20 p.p.m.	200 p.p.m.	10 minutes
Chloroethylene (237.8-1970)	20 p.p.m.	30 p.p.m.	60 p.p.m.	10 minutes
Chloroethylene (237.8-1970)	20 p.p.m.	100 p.p.m.	200 p.p.m.	10 minutes
Formaldehyde (237.9-1970)	3 p.p.m.	6 p.p.m.	10 p.p.m.	10 minutes
Hydrogen sulfide (237.10-1970)	10 p.p.m.	20 p.p.m.	100 p.p.m.	10 minutes
Lead and its inorganic compounds (237.11-1970)	0.1 mg./ft. ³	1 mg./ft. ³		
Methyl chloride (237.12-1970)	100 p.p.m.	300 p.p.m.	600 p.p.m.	10 minutes
Methylene chloride (237.13-1970)	400 p.p.m.	1,000 p.p.m.	2,000 p.p.m.	10 minutes
Organic (alkyl) mercury (237.14-1970)	0.01 mg./ft. ³	0.04 mg./ft. ³		
Hydrogen (237.15-1970)	100 p.p.m.	300 p.p.m.	600 p.p.m.	10 minutes
Trichloroethylene (237.16-1970)	de.	de.	300 p.p.m.	10 minutes
Tetrahydroethylene (237.17-1970)	de.	de.	de.	10 minutes
Toluene (237.18-1970)	200 p.p.m.	600 p.p.m.	1,000 p.p.m.	10 minutes
Hydrogen sulfide (237.19-1970)	10 p.p.m.	20 p.p.m.	100 p.p.m.	10 minutes
Mercury (237.20-1970)	0.1 mg./ft. ³	1 mg./ft. ³		
Chromic acid and chromates (237.21-1970)	de.	de.	de.	de.

TABLE G-3—MINERAL DUSTS

Substance	Mppd*	Mg/ft. ³
Crystalline: Quartz (respirable).....	250*	10mg/ft. ³ =
Quartz (total dust).....	250*	2.5mg/ft. ³ =
Crystalline: Use 1/2 the value calculated from the count or mass formulae for quartz.		
Talc (respirable).....	250*	2.5mg/ft. ³ =
Talc (total dust).....	250*	2.5mg/ft. ³ =
Amorphous, including natural diatomaceous earth.....	20	20mg/ft. ³ =
Effect: Less than 1% crystalline:		
Mica.....	20	20mg/ft. ³ =
Asbestos.....	20	20mg/ft. ³ =
Talc (non-respirable).....	20	20mg/ft. ³ =
Talc (fibrous).....	20	20mg/ft. ³ =
Termolite (see talc, fibrous).....	20	20mg/ft. ³ =
Portland cement.....	10	10mg/ft. ³ =
Opaline (natural).....	10	10mg/ft. ³ =
Coal dust (respirable fraction less than 5% SiO ₂).....	2.5mg/ft. ³	2.5mg/ft. ³ =
For more than 5% SiO ₂	10mg/ft. ³	10mg/ft. ³ =
Flour or Nubner Dust: Respirable fraction.....	10	10mg/ft. ³ =
Total dust.....	20	20mg/ft. ³ =

Note: Conversion factors—
 * 100 million particles per cubic meter
 * 100 mg./ft.³
 * Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on long-term samples counted by light-field techniques
 * The percentage of crystalline silica in the formula is the amount determined from airborne samples, except in those instances in which other methods have been shown to be applicable.
 * As determined by the permeance filter method at 50% relative humidity.
 * Both concentration and percent quartz for the application of this limit are to be determined from the fraction passing a 5-micrometer with the following characteristics:
 * Containing < 1% quartz; if > 1% quartz, use quartz limit.

(c) Methods of compliance—(1) Engineering methods. (i) Engineering controls. Engineering controls, such as, but not limited to, isolation, enclosure, exhaust ventilation, and dust collection, shall be used to meet the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) Local exhaust ventilation. (a) Local exhaust ventilation and dust collection systems shall be designed, constructed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, ANSI Z9.2-1971, which is incorporated by reference herein.

(b) See 1910.6 concerning the availability of ANSI Z9.2-1971, and the maintenance of a historic file in connection therewith. The address of the American National Standards Institute is given in 1910.100.

(iii) Particular tools. All hand-operated and power-operated tools which may produce or release asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, such as, but not limited to, saws, scrapers, abrasive wheels, and drills, shall be provided with local exhaust ventilation systems in accordance with subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(2) Work practices—(i) Wet methods. Insofar as practicable, asbestos shall be handled, mixed, applied, removed, cut, scored, or otherwise worked in a wet state sufficient to prevent the emission of airborne fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, unless the usefulness of the product would be diminished thereby.

(ii) Particular products and operations. No asbestos cement, mortar, coating, grout, plaster, or similar material containing asbestos shall be removed from bags, cartons, or other containers in which they are shipped, without being either wetted, or enclosed, or ventilated so as to prevent effectively the release of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(iii) Spraying, demolition, or removal. Employees engaged in the spraying of asbestos, the removal, or demolition of pipes, structures, or equipment covered or insulated with asbestos, and in the removal or demolition of asbestos insulation or coverings shall be provided with respiratory equipment in accordance with paragraph (d) (2) (iii) of this section and with special clothing in accordance with paragraph (d) (3) of this section.

(d) Personal protective equipment—(1) Compliance with the exposure limits prescribed by paragraph (b) of this section may not be achieved by the use of respirators or shift rotation of employees, except:

(i) During the time period necessary to install the engineering controls and to institute the work practices required by paragraph (c) of this section;

(ii) In work situations in which the methods prescribed in paragraph (c) of

(1) (a) Definitions. For the purpose of this section, (1) "Asbestos" includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite.

(2) "Asbestos fibers" means asbestos fibers longer than 5 micrometers.

(2) (b) Permissible exposure to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers—(1) Standard effective July 7, 1972. The 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers to which any employee may be exposed shall not exceed five fibers, longer than 5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air, as determined by the method prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) Standard effective July 1, 1976. The 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers to which any employee may be exposed shall not exceed two fibers, longer than 5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air, as determined by the method prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(3) Ceiling concentration. No employee shall be exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of 10 fibers, longer than 5 micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air, as determined by the method prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

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this section are either technically not feasible or feasible to an extent insufficient to reduce the airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers below the limits prescribed by paragraph (b) of this section; or

(iii) In emergencies.

(iv) Where both respirators and personnel rotation are allowed by subdivisions (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subparagraph, and both are practicable, personnel rotation shall be preferred and used.

(2) Where a respirator is permitted by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, it shall be selected from among those approved by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, or the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11 (37 P.R. 6244, Mar. 25, 1972), and shall be used in accordance with subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this subparagraph.

(i) Air purifying respirators. A reusable or single use air purifying respirator or a respirator described in subdivision (ii) or (iii) of this subparagraph, shall be used to reduce the concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers in the respirator below the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, when the ceiling or the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers are reasonably expected to exceed no more than 10 times those limits.

(ii) Powered air purifying respirators. A full facepiece powered air purifying respirator, or a powered air purifying respirator, or a respirator described in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph, shall be used to reduce the concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers in the respirator below the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, when the ceiling or the 8-hour time-weighted average concentrations of asbestos fibers are reasonably expected to exceed 10 times, but not 100 times, those limits.

(iii) Type "C" supplied-air respirators, continuous flow or pressure-demand class. A type "C" continuous flow or pressure-demand, supplied-air respirator shall be used to reduce the concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers in the respirator below the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, when the ceiling or the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers are reasonably expected to exceed 100 times those limits.

(iv) Establishment of a respirator program. (a) The employer shall establish a respirator program in accordance with the requirements of the American National Standards Practices for Respiratory Protection, ANSI Z88.2-1959, which is incorporated by reference herein.

b. See § 1910.6 concerning the availability of ANSI Z88.2-1959 and the maintenance thereof. The address of the American National Standards Institute is given in § 1910.120.

(c) No employee shall be assigned tasks requiring the use of respirators if

based upon his most recent examination, an examining physician determines that the employee will be unable to function normally wearing a respirator, or that the safety or health of the employee or other employees will be impaired by his use of a respirator. Such employee shall be rotated to another job or given the opportunity to transfer to a different position where duties he is able to perform with the same employer, in the same geographical area and with the same seniority, status, and rate of pay he had just prior to such transfer, if such a different position is available.

(10) (i) Special clothing: The employer shall provide, and require the use of, special clothing, such as coveralls or similar whole body clothing, head coverings, gloves, and foot coverings for any employee exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers, which exceed the ceiling level prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) Change rooms: (i) At any fixed place of employment exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, the employer shall provide change rooms for employees working regularly at the place.

(ii) Clothes lockers: The employer shall provide two separate lockers or containers for each employee, so separated or isolated as to prevent contamination of the employee's street clothes from his work clothes.

(11) (i) Laundering: (a) Laundering of asbestos contaminated clothing shall be done so as to prevent the release of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Any employer who gives asbestos-contaminated clothing to another person for laundering shall inform such person of the requirement in (a) of this subdivision to effectively prevent the release of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(c) Contaminated clothing shall be transported in sealed impermeable bags, or other closed, impermeable containers, and labeled in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section.

(12) (i) Method of measurement. All determinations of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers shall be made by the membrane filter method at 400-450 X (magnification) (4 millimeter objective) with phase contrast illumination.

(13) (i) Monitoring—(1) Initial determinations. Within 6 months of the publication of this section, every employer shall cause every place of employment where asbestos fibers are released to be monitored in such a way as to determine whether every employee's exposure to asbestos fibers is below the limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section. If the limits are exceeded, the employer shall immediately undertake a compliance program in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(14) (i) Personal monitoring—(1) Sam-

pling shall be collected from within the breathing zone of the employees, on membrane filters of 0.8 micrometer porosity mounted in an open-face filter holder. Samples shall be taken for the determination of the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations and of the ceiling concentrations of asbestos fibers.

(ii) Sampling frequency and pattern. After the initial determinations required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, samples shall be of such frequency and pattern as to represent with reasonable accuracy the levels of exposure of employees. In no case shall the sampling be done at intervals greater than 6 months for employees whose exposure to asbestos may reasonably be foreseen to exceed the limits prescribed by paragraph (b) of this section.

(15) (i) Environmental monitoring—(1) Samples shall be collected from areas of a work environment which are representative of the airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers which may reach the breathing zone of employees. Samples shall be collected on a membrane filter of 0.8 micrometer porosity mounted in an open-face filter holder. Samples shall be taken for the determination of the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations and of the ceiling concentrations of asbestos fibers.

(ii) Sampling frequency and pattern. After the initial determinations required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, samples shall be of such frequency and pattern as to represent with reasonable accuracy the levels of exposure of the employees. In no case shall sampling be at intervals greater than 6 months for employees whose exposures to asbestos may reasonably be foreseen to exceed the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(16) (i) Employee observation of monitoring. Affected employees, or their representatives, shall be given a reasonable opportunity to observe any monitoring required by this paragraph and shall have access to the records thereof.

(17) (i) Caution signs and labels. (1) Caution signs. (i) Posting. Caution signs shall be provided and displayed at each location where airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers may be in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section. Signs shall be posted at such a distance from such a location so that an employee may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering the area marked by the signs. Signs shall be posted at all approaches to areas containing excessive concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers.

(ii) Sign specifications. The warning signs required by subdivision (i) of this subparagraph shall conform to the requirements of 20" x 14" vertical format signs specified in § 1910.145(d)(4), and to this subdivision. The signs shall display the following legend in the lower panel, with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to that specified in this subdivision.

Spacing between lines shall be at least equal to the height of the upper of any two lines. (19)

(iii) Label specifications. The caution labels required by subdivision (i) of this subparagraph shall be printed in letters of sufficient size and contrast as to be readily visible and legible. The label shall state:

Contains Asbestos Fibers
Avoid Creating Dust

**Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cause
(2) Serious Bodily Harm**

(2) Waste disposal. Asbestos waste, scrap, debris, bags, containers, equipment, and asbestos-contaminated clothing, consigned for disposal, which may produce in any reasonably foreseeable use, handling, storage, processing, disposal, or transportation airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section shall be collected and disposed of in sealed impermeable bags or other closed, impermeable containers.

(c) Recordkeeping. (1) Exposure records. Every employer shall maintain records of any personal or environmental monitoring required by this section. Records shall be maintained for a period of at least 3 years and shall be made available upon request to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and to authorized representatives of either.

221 Employee access. Every employee and former employee shall have reasonable access to any record required to be maintained by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, which indicates the employee's own exposure to asbestos fibers.

Employee notification. Any employee found to have been exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos

(j) Medical examinations—(1) General. The employer shall provide or make available at his cost, medical examinations relative to exposure to asbestos required by this paragraph.

(2) **Preplacement.** The employer shall provide or make available to each of his employees, within 30 calendar days following his first employment in an occupation exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers, a comprehensive medical examination, which shall include, as a minimum, a chest roentgenogram (posterior-anterior 14 x 17 inches), a history to elicit symptomatology of respiratory disease, and pulmonary function tests to include forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume at 1 second (FEV₁).

(3) Annual examinations. On or before January 31, 1973, and at least annually thereafter, every employer shall provide, or make available, comprehensive medical examinations to each of his employees engaged in occupations exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers. Such annual examination shall include, as a minimum, a chest roentgenogram (posterior-anterior 14 x 17 inches), a history to elicit symptomatology of respiratory disease, and pulmonary function tests to include forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁).

(14) Termination of employment. The employer shall provide, or make available, within 30 calendar days before or after the termination of employment of any employee engaged in an occupation exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers, a comprehensive medical examination which shall include, as a minimum, a chest roentgenogram (posterior-anterior 14 x 17 inches), a history to elicit symptomatology of respiratory disease, and pulmonary function tests to include forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume at 1 second (FEV₁).

(3) Recent examinations. No medical examination is required of any employee, if adequate records show that the employee has been examined in accordance with this paragraph within the 1-year period.

6. (c) Medical records.—(1) Main-
tenance. Employers of employees examined
pursuant to this paragraph shall cause
to be maintained complete and accurate
records of all such medical examina-
tions. Records shall be retained by
employers for at least 20 years.

(iii) Access. The contents of the records of the medical examinations required by this paragraph shall be made available, for inspection and copying, to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, the Director of NIOSH, to authorized physicians and medical consultants of either of them, and, upon the request of an employee or former employee, to his physician. Any physician who conducts a medical examination required by this

§ 1910.93b Coal tar pitch volatiles in-
terpretation of term.

As used in § 1910.43 (Table G-1), coal tar pitch volatiles include the fused polycyclic hydrocarbons which volatilize from the distillation residues of coal, petroleum, wood, and other organic matter.

[37 FR 24749 Effective November 21, 1972]

(a) Abrasive blasting—(1) Definition applicable to this paragraph.—(i) Abrasive. A solid substance used in an abrasive blasting operation.

(11) Abrasive-blasting respirator, continuous flow air-line respirator constructed so that it will cover the wearer's head, neck, and shoulders to protect him from rebounding abrasive.

(11) **Blast cleaning barrel.** A complete enclosure which rotates on an axis, and which has an internal moving tread that tumble the parts, in order to expose various surfaces of the parts to the action of an automatic blast spray.

(iv) **Blast cleaning room.** A complete enclosure in which blasting operations are performed and where the operator works inside of the room to operate the blasting nozzle and direct the flow of the abrasive material.

(v) **Blasting cabinet.** An enclosure where the operator stands outside and operates the blasting nozzle through an opening or openings in the enclosure.

(vi) Clean air. Air of such purity that it will not cause harm or discomfort to individual if it is inhaled for extended periods of time.

(vii) Dust collector. A device or combination of devices for separating Cr from the air handled by an exhaust ventilation system.

(viii) Exhaust ventilation system, system for removing contaminated air from a space, comprising two or more of the following elements (a) enclosure or hood, (b) duct work, (c) dust collecting equipment, (d) exhauster, and (e) discharge stack.

(ix) Particulate-filter respirator. A air purifying respirator, commonly referred to as a dust or a fume respirator which removes most of the dust, or fume from the air passing through the device.

(x) Respirable dust. Airborne dust sizes capable of passing through the upper respiratory system to reach lower lung passages.

(ii) Rotary blast clearing table.
enclosure where the pieces to be clear
are positioned on a rotating table and
passed automatically through a series
blast sprays.

(xii) **Abrasive blasting.** The forceful application of an abrasive to a surface by pneumatic pressure, hydraulic pressure or centrifugal force.

(2) Dust hazards from abrasive blasting. (i) Abrasives and the surface coatings on the materials blasted chattered and pulverized during blast