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MOBIL OIL CORPORATION:

NEW YORK
DEPARTMENTS

FIELD UNITS

SUBSIDIARIES

☒ CORPORATE ACTIVITIES	☒	☒	☒
☒ METS	☒	☒	☒
☒ NORTH AMERICAN DIVISION	☒	☒	☒
☒ INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	☒	☐	☒
☒ MOBIL CHEMICAL	☒	☒	☒

THIS BULLETIN COVERS ISSUANCE OF THE FOLLOWING

GUIDE NUMBER	PAGES	EFFECTIVE	SCHEDULE EXHIBIT FORM	SUBJECT
03-1308	1-6F	July 7, 1972	Appendix 1 (pp 1-5 F) Exhibit A (p 1 F) Exhibit B (p 1 F) CO-993 CO-1094	Medical Supervision of Asbestos Workers

This Guide recommends procedures for establishing a medical and industrial hygiene control program in order to protect the health of employees exposed to asbestos and asbestos-containing products, in compliance with Federal regulations.

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*The number of the last bulletin transmitting an
Employee Relations Guide was NORAM 73-8, INTA 73-5.

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

MBL-93

014377

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS	SECTION MEDICAL	NUMBER 03-1308
	SUBJECT Medical Supervision of Asbestos Workers	

Mobil Oil Corporation

- Corporate Activities All New York departments, field units and subsidiaries
- METS All New York departments, field units and subsidiaries
- North American Division All New York departments, field units and subsidiaries
- International Division All New York departments and subsidiaries
- Mobil Chemical All New York departments, field units and subsidiaries

PURPOSE

To recommend responsibilities and procedures for a medical and industrial hygiene control program, to protect the health of employees exposed to asbestos and asbestos-containing products in compliance with Federal regulations.

REFERENCE

Appendix 1 "Occupational Safety and Health Standards. Standard for Exposures to Asbestos Dust." (29CFR1910)

RESPONSIBILITIES

Employer-Corporation

- The employer-corporation Regional Industrial Hygienist should:
 - Conduct industrial hygiene surveys of all operations where asbestos is used, and at a minimum of six months intervals determine employees' exposures to asbestos dust.
 - Report findings, with recommendations, to the Plant Manager.

Regional Medical Director

The employer-corporation Regional Medical Director should:

- Provide for preplacement, periodic and termination physical examinations for all employees subject to significant exposure to asbestos dust.

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RESPONSIBILITIES

Regional Medical Director (Cont'd)

- . Determine who qualifies for periodic examinations at employer-corporation expense.
- . Retain medical records for twenty years.

Local Plant Management

The employer-corporation Local Plant Management should:

- . Provide that only Bureau of Mines approved respiratory protection devices be used for asbestos dust, as recommended by the Medical Director's Office of Mobil Oil Corporation.
- . Arrange for the proper inspection, cleaning, repair and storage of respirators as set up in ANSI Standard Z88.2-1969.
- . Notify asbestos workers to report for preplacement, periodic and termination physical examinations.
- . Provide and require use of washing facilities and two separate lockers for clothing.
- . Provide and require use of special protective clothing and change rooms for personnel whose exposure to asbestos is in excess of the ceiling values.
- . Inform the employer-corporation Regional Medical Director of any contemplated change in the handling and use of asbestos.
- . Maintain for a period of three years records of personal and environmental monitoring from data developed during industrial hygiene surveys.
- . Allow employee to have reasonable access to personal or environmental monitoring records which indicate employee's exposure to asbestos dust.
- . Establish a training and promotional program on the use of personal protective equipment.

DEFINITIONS

Asbestos

Asbestos includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite.

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DEFINITIONS (Cont'd)

Asbestos Fibers Asbestos fibers are fibers longer than 5 micrometers.

Asbestos Worker Any employee subject to significant exposure to asbestos fibers.

Permissible Exposure In accordance with Federal Occupational Safety and Health standards, as presented in Appendix 1:

Effective July 7, 1972, the eight-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers to which any employee may be exposed shall not exceed five fibers, longer than five micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air.

Effective July 1, 1976, the eight-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers to which any employee may be exposed shall not exceed two fibers, longer than five micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air.

No employee shall be exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of ten fibers, longer than five micrometers, per cubic centimeter of air.

FORMS

CO-993 Health Examination History
CO-1094 Medical Evaluation

Originating Office Employer-Corporation Employee Relations Advisors.

Number and Distribution Original - for employer-corporation medical file

of Copies Duplicate - for designated physician's file

Triplicate - pertinent physical and laboratory findings must be on file at the place of employment.

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PROCEDURE

Employer-Corporation Designated Physician

To insure effective medical control of asbestos workers, the designated physician should require that the candidate for such work --

Preplacement Physical Examination

- . be in good health,
- . have no pre-existing pulmonary disabilities,
- . have a pulmonary function test to include forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume at one second (FEV_{1.0}),
- . undergo, at employer-corporation expense, a comprehensive physical examination including review of candidate's past pulmonary disorders with emphasis on previous exposure to asbestos and other dusts known to cause pulmonary fibrosis and disability,
- . obtain chest x-ray (postero-anterior 14x17").
- . be excluded from employment as an asbestos worker if any chest x-ray findings indicate pulmonary fibrosis or disease.

Verification of Candidate's Fitness

Prior to asbestos exposure, the employer-corporation design. d physician should verify that the candidate is medically fit to work in a position where the candidate will handle or be exposed to asbestos.

Employer-Corporation Local Plant Management

Subsequent to placement, employer-corporation local plant management should provide for --

- . annual physical examination,
- . pulmonary function test including FVC and FEV_{1.0}
- . annual chest x-ray (postero-anterior 14x17"),
- and report any changes in x-ray findings or pulmonary function immediately to the employer-corporation Regional Medical Director.

Note: The cost of the annual physical examination should be borne by the employer-corporation.

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PROCEDURE (Cont'd)

Employer-Corporation
Local Plant Management

According to Federal regulations, as presented in Appendix 1, it is mandatory for employer-corporation local plant managements in the United States to:

- arrange that a respirator program is set up in accordance with American National Standards Institute - Respiratory Protection, Z88.2-1969.
- assure that respirators are cleaned in a water-detergent solution, rinsed, sanitized, dried and stored in plastic bags.
- provide that all hand and power operated tools which produce asbestos dust have local exhaust ventilation and dust collectors in accordance with American National Standards Institute - Fundamentals Governing Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1971,
- display warning signs in areas where asbestos concentrations may exceed the exposure limits, as shown in Exhibit A,
- Affix caution labels to all raw materials, mixtures, scrap, waste debris containing asbestos fibers, as shown in Exhibit B,
- assign no employee to tasks requiring the use of respirators if, based upon employee's 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 the employees use of a respirator,

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PROCEDURE

Employer-Corporation
Local Plant Management
(Cont'd)

- arrange that asbestos cement, mortar, coating, plaster or similar material containing asbestos be mixed in closed bags or other containers.

- arrange that asbestos waste, scrap and clothing be collected and disposed of in sealed impermeable bags or other closed impermeable containers.

tions for an Occupational Exposure Standard for Asbestos by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Public notice was given of the receipt of the recommendations and their availability for inspection and copying. On or about February 25, 1972, the Advisory Committee on Asbestos Dust submitted its written recommendations to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

Pursuant to the notice of rule making, a hearing was held on March 14 through 17, 1972, for the purpose of receiving oral data, views, and arguments concerning the proposed standard. On or about March 31, 1972, the presiding hearing examiner certified to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health the record of the proceeding. The record includes prehearing written comments, a transcript of the oral presentations made at the hearing, and numerous exhibits received during the course of the hearing or within the period allowed after the close of the hearing.

The proposed standard dealt with (1) permissible concentrations of asbestos fibers; (2) methods of compliance; (3) warning signs; (4) monitoring; (5) medical examinations; and (6) recordkeeping. Each of these major proposals elicited comments, arguments, objections, and counterproposals. They all have been examined and considered.

1. *Acceptable concentrations of asbestos dust.* The proposed standard would limit occupational exposure to 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) airborne concentrations of asbestos dust not exceeding five fibers longer than five micrometers per milliliter. Concentrations above five fibers but not to exceed 10 fibers (ceiling concentration) would be permitted up to 15 minutes in an hour, but for not more than 5 hours in any one 8-hour day.

NIOSH in effect has recommended that the five-fiber TWA and 10-fiber peak concentrations be permitted only for 2 years; thereafter, TWA concentrations should be not more than 2 fibers per cubic centimeter (cm.³) of air, and peak concentrations should not exceed 10 fibers/cm.³, with no time restriction. Numerous objections and counterproposals have been made, with regard to both the limits of asbestos fiber concentrations and the time periods to comply with them. Some, for example, have recommended return to a 12-fiber standard of an earlier day; i.e., a level adopted under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act in 1969. Others have recommended a two-fiber standard to become effective in 6 months, then a one-fiber standard for 2 years, and finally a zero-fiber standard after 3 years. These recommendations give a fair indication of the wide spread of the counterproposals.

No one has disputed that exposure to asbestos of high enough intensity and long enough duration is causally related to asbestosis and cancers. The dispute is as to the determination of a specific level below which exposure is safe. Various studies attempting to establish quantitative relations between specific levels of

exposure to asbestos fibers and the appearance of adverse biological manifestations, such as asbestosis, lung cancers, and mesothelioma, have given rise to controversy as to the validity of the measuring techniques used and the reliability of the relations attempted to be established. Because of the long lapse of time between onset of exposure and biological manifestations, we have now evidence of the consequences of exposure, but we do not have, in general, accurate measures of the levels of exposure occurring 20 or 30 years ago, which have given rise to these consequences. There are also controversies concerning the relative toxicity of the various kinds of asbestos, and varying hazards in different workplaces.

It is fair to say that the controversy has centered in the area between a two-fiber TWA concentration and five-fiber TWA concentration, with variations on the time needed for compliance. Many employers support a five-fiber TWA. Most medical opinion is divided between a two-fiber standard and a five-fiber standard.

In view of the undisputed grave consequences from exposure to asbestos fibers, it is essential that the exposure be regulated now, on the basis of the best evidence available now, even though it may not be as good as scientifically desirable. An asbestos standard can be re-evaluated in the light of the results of ongoing studies, and future studies, but cannot wait for them. Lives of employees are at stake.

It is concluded that there should be one minimum standard of exposure to asbestos applicable to all workplaces exposed to any kind, or mixture of kinds, of asbestos. Reasons of practical administration preclude a variety of standards for different kinds of asbestos and of workplaces. Also, while the evidence tends to show that crocidolite, for instance, is more harmful than chrysotile, the evidence is not sufficient to establish separate standards for varieties of asbestos.

Because there must be one standard governing exposure to all varieties of asbestos, and in workplaces apparently more hazardous than others; because some present employees with regular exposure to asbestos have probably already accumulated great doses of asbestos fibers, due to higher levels of exposure in the past; because it appears that levels of exposure which may be safe with regard to asbestosis are not safe with regard to mesothelioma; because the statute requires the protection of every employee, even of one who may have regular exposure to asbestos during a working life which may reach, or even exceed, 40 years; and because of several other considerations which have been urged and are reflected in the record of the proceeding, the conflict in the medical evidence is resolved in favor of the health of employees. As of July 1, 1976, TWA concentrations of asbestos fibers longer than 5 micrometers will not be allowed to exceed two fibers/cc., with a ceiling value of 10 fibers/cc. The current TWA concentrations of five fibers, and

Title 29—LABOR

Chapter XVII—Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor

PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS

Standard for Exposure to Asbestos Dust

On December 7, 1971, an emergency temporary standard concerning exposure to asbestos fibers was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (36 F.R. 23207). In accordance with section 6(c) (3) of the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, a notice of proposed rulemaking regarding a permanent standard for exposure to asbestos fibers was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* on January 12, 1972 (37 F.R. 466). The notice invited interested persons to submit both orally and in writing, data, views, and arguments concerning the proposal.

On or about January 24, 1972, the Advisory Committee on Asbestos Dust was established and requested to make written recommendations with regard to the proposed standard on asbestos. On or about February 1, 1972, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare transmitted to the Secretary of Labor a criteria document containing Recommendations

ceiling concentrations of 10 fibers/cc. will be permitted until July 1, 1976, during what will be a transitional period deemed necessary to allow employers to make the needed changes for coming into compliance with the more stringent standard.

The record shows that the many work operations subject to the single asbestos standard (textile, manufacturing, industrial, and marine installation, etc.) will meet varying degrees of difficulty in complying with the standard. In some plants, extensive redesign and relocation of equipment may be needed. It appears, however, the delay in the effective date of the two-fiber standard will provide all employers a reasonable time to comply. At the same time, so long as the ceiling limit is complied with, no harm is reasonably expected to result from exposures during the transitional period.

2. Methods of compliance. It has been pointed out by many persons, that protection against asbestos fibers is best obtained by controlling the generation of fibers first, and secondly, by controlling the dispersion of released fibers into the ambient air of the workplaces. Therefore, the standard requires feasible technological controls and appropriate work practices as the primary means of compliance. Rotation of employees as a way of meeting the TWA concentration requirement is allowed only in stated exceptional circumstances, because, as a general rule, it would be difficult to implement. Personal protective equipment, such as respirators, cannot be relied upon because, among other reasons, they may be so uncomfortable as to be burdensome, except for short periods of time. Therefore, it is expected that respirators and shift rotation will be used during the period necessary to install engineering controls and to train employees in sound work practices, but, after technological compliance has been achieved, their use must be limited to special work situations and emergencies. Where both are practicable, shift rotation is required.

3. Labeling. The proposed standard stopped short of requiring labeling asbestos and asbestos-containing products. The proposed standard would have required only warning signs at locations where asbestos hazards are present. However, labeling, rather than warning signs, has proved to be a point of controversy. Both NIOSH and the Advisory Committee on Asbestos Dust recommended labels for asbestos products and containers, and these recommendations became very controversial in the course of the proceeding. Many counterproposals have been made as to the language of the warning as well as to the products to be subject to the labeling requirements. Employers, in general, strongly contend that (1) finished products which effectively entrap asbestos

fibers, so that these would not be released in the normal use of the products, should not be required to be labeled; and (2) words such as "danger" and "cancer" are unwarrantedly alarming.

Both contentions have merit, and the standard has been changed accordingly.

4. Monitoring. The proposed standard would have required personal monitoring and environmental monitoring. Many issues have been raised concerning the availability and reliability of measuring instruments, frequency of monitoring, and conditions in which monitoring should be required. The adopted standard takes the objections into consideration. It requires periodic monitoring at intervals no longer than 6 months, thus allowing considerable time and discretion, and prescribes the use of the membrane filter method, which is an acceptable method for determination of asbestos fibers.

It has also been recommended that employees or their representatives should have an opportunity to observe the monitoring. The recommendation has been accepted.

5. Medical examinations. The proposed standard would only require an appropriate medical examination on a periodic basis. The generality of the proposal has attracted many objections and also many helpful comments. The recommendations of NIOSH and of the Advisory Committee on Asbestos Dust were much more specific with respect to both frequency and type of medical examinations to be required. The comments vary as to the class of employees to be examined and as to the frequency of the examinations.

The adopted standard requires medical examinations both at the beginning and the termination of employments exposed to concentrations of asbestos fibers, and also requires annual medical examinations of every employee exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos. It has been pointed out that in certain industries, such as construction, an employee may work for several employers during the same year. Accordingly, the standard does not require either preemployment, or termination, or periodic examination of any employee who has been examined in accordance with the standard within the past year.

One question which has been raised goes to whether the employer or the employee should be allowed to choose the examining physician. The standard gives the option to the employer. Since some employers already have a medical examination program in operation, and, also, have medical departments with some expertise in the diagnosis of asbestos-related diseases, it seems more reasonable to permit them to utilize the present programs and expertise, than to permit an employee to choose a private general practitioner.

6. Records. The standard, as proposed and as adopted, requires maintenance of records of monitoring and of medical examinations. Most of the controversy in this area has revolved around the question whether an employer should be allowed to have access to the results of the required medical examinations. The apprehension of those who have argued against employer access is based on the expectation that some employers will use the medical examinations as a means of screening employment applicants, and worse, as grounds for discharging current employees, who show signs of being affected by exposure to asbestos. Since the purpose of the medical examinations is to monitor the health of employees exposed to the hazards of asbestos, employees cannot in reason be granted the privilege of refusing to disclose to their employers results of occupational exposure. It does not make sense to require employers to provide medical examinations if they cannot know and use the results of the examinations. For these reasons the standard provides that employers may have a restricted access to some medical information.

On the other hand, there is no intention to allow employers to abuse medical information obtained pursuant to the Act, to the detriment of employees. Therefore, the administration of the medical records requirement will be closely watched, and, in cases of abuse, appropriate action will be considered.

The issues discussed above are believed to be the major ones. Numerous other issues have been raised in the rulemaking proceedings. Some have been referred to incidentally. Many recommendations, for instance, about work practices, are so obviously meritorious that their adoption needs no exposition here. Other recommendations and many objections have not been adopted for a variety of reasons which should be manifest. Several, for instance, have recommended the use of respirators only pursuant to a variance, or in cases of emergency and occasional short-term exposures. The recommendation with respect to variances undoubtedly has many merits, but is considered administratively impractical.

Accordingly, after consideration of the whole record of the proceeding, and pursuant to sections 6 (b) and (c) and 8(c) of the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1593, 1596, 1599; 29 U.S.C. 655, 657), 29 CFR 1910.4, and to Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71 (36 F.R. 8754), Part 1910 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as set forth below.

(1) Section 1910.93 is amended by revising Table G-3 to read as follows:

§ 1910.93 Air contaminants.

TABLE G-3—MINERAL DUSTS

Substance	Mppcf	Mg/M ³
Silica:		
Crystalline:		
Quartz (respirable).....	250 ¹	10mg/M ³ = %SiO ₂ +6
Quartz (total dust).....		%SiO ₂ +7 30mg/M ³
		%SiO ₂ +2
Cristobalite: Use 1/2 the value calculated from the count or mass formulae for quartz.		
Tridymite: Use 1/2 the value calculated from the formulae for quartz.		
Amorphous, including natural diatomaceous earth.....	20	80mg/M ³ %SiO ₂
Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica):		
Mica.....	20	
Soapstone.....	20	
Talc.....	20	
Portland cement.....	50	
Graphite (natural).....	15	
Coal dust (respirable fraction less than 6% SiO ₂).....		24mg/M ³ or 10mg/M ³
For more than 6% SiO ₂		%SiO ₂ +2
Inert or Nuisance Dust:		
Respirable fraction.....	15	5mg/M ³
Total dust.....	50	15mg/M ³

NOTE: Conversion factors—
mppcfX34.3=million particles per cubic meter
= particles per c.c.
1 Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on impinger samples counted by light-field techniques.
1 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.
1 As determined by the membrane filter method at 43X magnification.
1 Both concentration and percent quartz for the application of this limit are to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the following characteristics:

Aerodynamic diameter (unit density sphere)	Percent passing selector
2	90
2.5	75
3.5	50
5.0	25
10	0

The measurements under this note refer to the use of an AEC instrument. If the respirable fraction of coal dust is determined with a MRE the figure corresponding to that of 2.4 Mg/M³ in the table for coal dust is 4.5 Mg/M³.

2. A new § 1910.93a is added to Part 1910, reading as follows:

§ 1910.93a Asbestos.

(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.

(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 (e) 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 (e) 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 (e) of this section.

(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 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 F.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 Z88.2-1969, which is incorporated by reference herein.

b. See § 1910.8 concerning the availability of ANSI Z88.2-1969 and the maintenance of an historic file in connection therewith. The address of the American National Standards Institute is given in § 1910.100.

(c) No employee shall be assigned to 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 whose 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(iii) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(2) Personal monitoring—(i) Samples 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 patterns. 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.

(3) 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 patterns. 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.

(4) 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.

(g) 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 (1) 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.

Legend	Notation
Asbestos -----	1" Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Dust Hazard -----	¾" Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Avoid Breathing Dust...	¾" Gothic.
Wear Assigned Protective Equipment.	¾" Gothic.
Do Not Remain In Area Unless Your Work Requires It.	¾" Gothic.
Breathing Asbestos Dust May Be Hazardous To Your Health.	14 point Gothic.

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

(2) Caution labels—(i) Labeling. Caution labels shall be affixed to all raw materials, mixtures, scrap, waste, debris, and other products containing asbestos fibers, or to their containers, except that no label is required where asbestos fibers have been modified by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material so that during any reasonably foreseeable use, handling, storage, disposal, processing, or transportation, no airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section will be released.

(ii) Label specifications. The caution labels required by subdivision (1) of this subparagraph shall be printed in letters of sufficient size and contrast as to be readily visible and legible. The label shall state:

CAUTION
Contains Asbestos Fibers
Avoid Creating Dust
Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cause
Serious Bodily Harm

(h) Housekeeping—(1) Cleaning. All external surfaces in any place of employment shall be maintained free of accumulations of asbestos fibers if, with their dispersion, there would be an excessive concentration.

(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.

(i) 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

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and to authorized representatives of either.

(2) *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.

(3) *Employee notification.* Any employee found to have been exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section shall be notified in writing of the exposure as soon as practicable but not later than 5 days of the finding. The employee shall also be timely notified of the corrective action being taken.

(4) *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 (FEV_{1.0}).

(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 at 1 second (FEV_{1.0}).

(4) *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 (FEV_{1.0}).

(5) *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 past 1-year period.

(6) *Medical records—(1) Maintenance.* Employers of employees examined pursuant to this paragraph shall cause to be maintained complete and accurate records of all such medical examinations.

tions. Records shall be retained by employers for at least 20 years.

(2) *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 paragraph shall furnish to the employer of the examined employee all the information specifically required by this paragraph, and any other medical information related to occupational exposure to asbestos fibers.

3. A new § 1910.19 is added to Subpart B of Part 1910, reading as follows:

§ 1910.19 Asbestos dust.

Section 1910.93a shall apply to the exposure of every employee to asbestos dust in every employment and place of employment covered by § 1910.12, § 1910.13, § 1910.14, § 1910.15, or § 1910.16, in lieu of any different standard on exposure to asbestos dust which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any of those sections.

Effective date. Paragraph (b) (2) of § 1910.93a shall become effective July 1, 1976. All other provisions of §§ 1910.93a, 1910.93, and 1910.19 shall become effective July 7, 1972. The current emergency temporary standard remains in effect until July 7, 1972.

(Secs. 8, 8, 84 Stat. 1593, 1598; 29 U.S.C. 655, 657; 29 CFR 1910.4; Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71, 36 P.R. 8754)

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 2d day of June 1972.

G. C. GUENTHER,
Assistant Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc.72-8574 Filed 6-6-72; 8:48 am]

014388

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY FOR THE PUBLIC—SENT BY MAIL JUNE 7, 1972

ASBESTOS

Dust Hazard
Avoid breathing dust
Wear assigned protective equipment
Do not remain in area unless your work requires it
Breathing asbestos dust may be hazardous to your health

Issued : Feb 9, 1973
New

Page 1 Final

014389

03-1308
Exhibit B

CAUTION

Contains Asbestos Fibers
Avoid Creating Dust
Breathing Asbestos Dust
May Cause Serious Bodily
Harm

014390

Issued: Feb 9, 1973
New

Page 1 Final

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
HEALTH EXAMINATION HISTORY**

PAGE 1 OF 2

DATE _____

FULL NAME		ADDRESS	
SOCIAL SECURITY NO. (OR EQUIV.)	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	
AGE	SEX	MARITAL STATUS	PROSPECTIVE POSITION AND NATURE OF WORK
MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVER ☐ NEW CERTIFICATE ☐ RECERTIFICATION		EMPLOYER CORPORATION, DEPARTMENT AND UNIT	
PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED BY		DATE	POSITION
		REASON FOR LEAVING	

03-1308
SPECIMEN COPY
ACTUAL SIZE OF 4-PAGE FORM
8 1/2" X 11" PRINTED ON WHITE PAPER

HAVE YOU TRAVELLED OUTSIDE U.S.A. - WHERE - WHEN?		WILL THIS POSITION ENTAIL DUTY OUTSIDE U.S.A.?		
		☐ NO ☐ YES - WHERE -		
FAMILY HISTORY - Check if any near relatives had: ☐ TUBERCULOSIS ☐ HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE ☐ HEART DISEASE ☐ STROKES ☐ DIABETES ☐ CANCER ☐ MIGRAINE ☐ KIDNEY DISEASE ☐ NERVOUS TROUBLES	AGE OF FATHER	IF DEAD - AGE AT DEATH	CAUSE OF DEATH	
	AGE OF MOTHER	IF DEAD - AGE AT DEATH	CAUSE OF DEATH	
	BROTHERS AND SISTERS	NO. LIVING	AGES	NO. DEAD AGES AT DEATH
		CAUSE OF DEATH		
	AGE OF HUSBAND OR WIFE	IF DEAD - AGE AT DEATH	CAUSE OF DEATH	
	CHILDREN	NO. LIVING	AGES	NO. DEAD AGES AT DEATH
CAUSE OF DEATH				

PAST HISTORY - HAVE YOU EVER HAD -

☐ FREQUENT HEADACHES	☐ INFLUENZA	☐ HEPATITIS	☐ FREQUENT SORE THROATS	☐ HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
☐ DIZZINESS	☐ PNEUMONIA	☐ TYPHOID FEVER	☐ SCARLET FEVER	☐ DIABETES
☐ FAINTING	☐ TUBERCULOSIS	☐ MALARIA	☐ GROWING PAINS, MUSCLE DISEASE	☐ STOMACH ULCERS
☐ FITS (Epilepsy)	☐ PLEURISY	☐ SYPHILIS	☐ ANEMIA	☐ HERNIA (Rupture)
☐ CONVULSIONS	☐ BRONCHITIS	☐ GONORRHEA	☐ RHEUMATIC FEVER	☐ ARTHRITIS
☐ SINUSITIS	☐ ASTHMA	☐ SKIN TROUBLE	☐ KIDNEY DISEASE	☐ RHEUMATISM
☐ HEAD OR SPINAL INJURIES	☐ HAY FEVER	☐ BACKACHE	☐ HIVES OR ECZEMA	☐ VARICOSE VEINS
☐ PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS	☐ EAR INFECTION	☐ BLOOD TROUBLE	☐ HEART TROUBLE	☐ ANY OTHER DISEASE

HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED WHAT YOU CONSIDER UNUSUAL OR EXCESSIVE SYMPTOMS, SUCH AS:

	WHEN	HOW LONG		WHEN	HOW LONG
POOR HEARING			VOMITING		
COUGH			PAIN OR CRAMPS		
COUGHING UP BLOOD			CHANGE IN BOWEL ACTION		
LUNG TROUBLE			TROUBLE WITH URINATING		
CHEST PAIN			SWELLING		
SHORTNESS IN BREATH			PERSISTENT LUMPS		
PALPITATION			PERSISTENT SORES		
LOSS OR GAIN IN WEIGHT			BACKACHE		
INDIGESTION			INSOMNIA		
NAUSEA			NERVOUS BREAKDOWN		

LIST ALL ACCIDENTS, INJURIES, SURGICAL OPERATIONS, DATES OF EACH, ANY RESULTING DEFECTS OR DISABILITIES AND EXTENSIVE CONFINEMENT FOR ILLNESS OR INJURY:

014391

DO YOU HAVE ANY ILLNESS OR CONSULTED A PHYSICIAN IN THE PAST YEAR?

☐ NO ☐ YES - EXPLAIN -

DURATION		NAME OF PHYSICIAN	
MILITARY SERVICE DATA	TIME IN SERVICE FROM _____ TO _____	HAVE YOU EVER BEEN REJECTED BY AN ARMY - NAVY PHYSICAL EXAMINATION? ☐ YES ☐ NO	HAVE YOU EVER BEEN REJECTED ON A LIFE INSURANCE EXAMINATION? ☐ YES ☐ NO
	BRANCH OF SERVICE	☐ MEDICAL DISCHARGE ☐ OTHER	INJURIES IN SERVICE ☐ YES ☐ NO
DO YOU USE ANY DRUGS, SEDATIVES, OR LAXATIVES? ☐ YES ☐ NO		TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU USE: ALCOHOL _____ TOBACCO _____	
		DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF IN GOOD HEALTH? ☐ YES ☐ NO	

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN VACCINATED FOR THE FOLLOWING? (Check Yes or No)

	YES	NO		YES	NO		YES	NO
SMALL POX			TETANUS			DIPHTHERIA		
TYPHOID			INFLUENZA			POLIO		

FOR WOMEN ONLY	DO YOU STILL MENSTRUATE?	MEN- STRUAL CYCLE	PERIOD EVERY DURATION	DAYS	LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WAS	PAINFUL PERIOD
	☐ YES ☐ NO					☐ YES ☐ NO

IF YOU BELIEVE THAT ANY CONDITIONS OF YOUR WORK MAY HAVE ANY EFFECT ON YOUR HEALTH, EXPLAIN TO EXAMINING PHYSICIAN.

WHAT COMPENSATION, SETTLEMENT OR AWARDS HAVE YOU RECEIVED FROM ANY SOURCE FOR PERSONAL INJURIES OR ILLNESS?

FROM WHOM:

ONS:

DATES:

AMOUNTS PAID:

SUMMARY OF HISTORY BY PHYSICIAN:

03-1308
SPECIMEN COPY
Page 2 of form CO-993

I certify that the above information is correct.

(SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)

(SIGNATURE OF EXAMINING PHYSICIAN)

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY
PLEASE NOTIFY

RELATIONSHIP

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NO.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF
FAMILY PHYSICIAN

TELEPHONE NO.

014392

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

PAGE 3

DATE

NAME

DEPT.

REASON FOR EXAMINATION		AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	DESIRED WEIGHT	HAIR COLOR
BLOOD PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE		PULSE RATE-BEFORE EXERCISE		PULSE RATE-AFTER EXERCISE
VISION - NEAR (JAEGER)		VISION - FAR (JAEGER)		CORRECTED - NEAR		CORRECTED - FAR
R L		R/20 L/20		R L		R/20 L/20
COLOR VISION		DEPTH		HEARING - RIGHT EAR		HEARING - LEFT EAR
				☐ NORMAL ☐ ABNORMAL		☐ NORMAL ☐ ABNORMAL
PUPILS (INCL. REFLEXES)		LIDS	HORIZONTAL FIELD	FUNDUSCOPIC	EYES - OTHER FINDINGS	
R L		R L	R L	R L		
NOSE		MOUTH		TEETH		HEAD
PHARYNX & TONSILS		EARS		NECK		THYROID

CHEST: LUNGS: BREASTS:
ANY DEFORMITIES OF THE CHEST WALL.
NOTE: RALES, WHEEZES, DULLNESS,
RESONANCE, EMPHYSEMA, TUBERCULOSIS,
ANY ABNORMALITY.

HEART:
NOTE: MURMURS, ARRHYTHMIAS, EN-
LARGEMENTS, IF ORGANIC DISEASE
PRESENT, EVIDENCE OF FAILURE. IS
IT FULLY COMPENSATED?

03-1308
SPECIMEN COPY
Page 3 of Form CO-993

ABDOMEN:
SCARS, MASSES,
PALPABLE
VISCERA, LIVER,
KIDNEYS, SPLEEN

HERNIA	INGUINAL	OTHER (DESCRIBE)	TRUSS WORN
R L			☐ YES ☐ NO

NUTRITION	POSTURE
-----------	---------

GENERAL APPEARANCE AND DEVELOPMENT	SPINE
☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ POOR	

SKIN	GASTROINTESTINAL ULCERATION OR OTHER DISEASE. EXPLAIN:
	☐ YES ☐ NO

PERIPHERAL VESSELS (RADIAL, DORSALIS PEDIS POST. TIBIAL - PULSATION AND SCLEROSIS)

LYMPH NODES

HANDS AND ARMS

FEET AND LEGS

EDEMA

VARICOSITIES

JOINTS

GENITO - URINARY - SCARS

URETHRAL DISCHARGE

ANUS

RECTUM

PROSTATE

PELVIC

REFLEXES - RHOMBERG	NORMAL	HYPERACTIVE	ABSENT
☐ POSITIVE ☐ NEGATIVE	☐ RIGHT ☐ LEFT	☐ RIGHT ☐ LEFT	☐ RIGHT ☐ LEFT

DO YOU FIND ANY EVIDENCE OF OPERATIONS, INJURIES OR ILLNESSES NOT LISTED BY APPLICANT, AND "OTHERS" SUCH AS EMOTIONAL REAC-
TIONS? LIST AND GIVE DATES.

N = NORMAL - OTHERWISE LINE TO BE COMPLETED.

014393

URINALYSIS

DATE	APP.	REAC- TION	SPEC. GRAV.	GLU- COSE	AL- BUMIN	UROBIL- INOGEN	ACE- TONE	CENTRIFUGED SEDIMENT

BLOOD EXAMINATION

DATE	HEMO- GLOBIN	REDS	WHITES	POLYS.	BANDS	EOS.	BASO.	LYM.	MONO.	DESCRIPTION	CORR. SED. RATE

SEROLOGY

DATE	WASSERMAN	V.D.R.L.	STOOL EXAM.	RH FACTOR BLOOD TYPE	ATTACH EKG AND CHEST X-RAY REPORT, SEND FILM.

PHYSICIAN'S COMMENTS, SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND DIAGNOSIS:

03-1308
SPECIMEN COPY

Page 4 of Form CO-993

RATING			NAME OF M.D. (PRINT)	(SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS OF EXAMINING PHYSICIAN)	(DATE)
A	B	C			

DATE

TO EXAMINING PHYSICIAN:

THIS AUTHORIZATION MUST BE SIGNED
AND DATED BY THE PERSON EXAMINED.

TO ANY PHYSICIAN, HOSPITAL OR CLINIC: I HEREBY REQUEST AND AUTHORIZE YOU TO GIVE
MOBIL OIL CORPORATION MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ANY INFORMATION THEY REQUEST WITH
REFERENCE TO MY PAST MEDICAL HISTORY OR ATTENDANCE OR ADVICE OR HOSPITALIZA-
TION. A PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY OF THIS AUTHORIZATION SHALL BE VALID AS THE ORIGINAL.

(SIGNATURE)

014394

**MOBIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
MEDICAL EVALUATION**

EMPLOYING
CO. OR UNIT

DATE

EXAMINATION
REQUESTED BY

TITLE

* EXAM RATING (See Rating Key Below)		
A	B	C

GENERAL	NAME OF EXAMINEE		TELEPHONE	AGE	SEX
	ADU SS				
	REASON FOR EXAMINATION ☐ PRE-PLACEMENT ☐ PRE-TRAVEL ☐ POST-ILLNESS ☐ TRANSFER ☐ OTHER				
DEPT.	JOB TITLE		PROPOSED EMPLOYMENT ☐ REGULAR ☐ TEMP.	LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT (City & State or Country)	
	MOBIL OIL CORP. (N.A.) ☐ MOBIL OIL CORP. (INTL.) ☐ MOBIL OIL CORP. ☐ MARINE TRANS. ☐ MOBIL CHEMICAL ☐ ☐ EXPLORATION ☐ MANUFACTURING ☐ TRANSPORTATION-PIPELINE ☐ OTHER _____ ☐ PRODUCING ☐ MARKETING ☐ TRANSPORTATION-MARINE FLEET ☐				

PLACEMENT (Examining Physicians' Recommendations on Placement of Examinee with Physical Limitations)

Check Appropriate Box.

EXAMINEE SHOULD NOT BE ASSIGNED TO JOB REQUIRING:

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ 1. ANYTHING OTHER THAN DESK OR BENCH WORK | ☐ 13. WORK AROUND MOVING MACHINERY |
| ☐ 2. ANY HEAVY LIFTING (specify weight lifting limitation in pounds under remarks) | ☐ 14. EXPOSURE TO DAMPNESS OR CHILLING |
| ☐ 3. LIFTING (over 25 lbs.) | ☐ 15. IRREGULAR WORKING HOURS AND REGULAR OVERTIME WORK HOURS |
| ☐ 4. REPEATED BENDING OF LUMBO-SACRAL OR CERVICAL SPINE (specify under remarks) | ☐ 16. HOIST OPERATION |
| ☐ 5. CONTINUOUS WALKING OR STANDING | ☐ 17. TRUCK OR TRACTOR OPERATION |
| ☐ 6. WORK ON HIGH LADDERS, OVERHEAD, OR IN DERRICK | ☐ 18. PUSHING AND PULLING HEAVY OBJECTS |
| ☐ 7. EXPOSURE TO DUSTS AND IRRITANT FUMES, GASES, VAPORS OR MISTS | ☐ 19. CRAWLING AND WORK ON KNEES |
| ☐ 8. EXPOSURE TO SKIN IRRITANTS (chemicals, solvents, greases and actinic rays) | ☐ 20. EXPOSURE TO EYE HAZARDS (flying particles and chemicals) |
| ☐ 9. ACCURATE FAR VISION (20/40 in one eye - 20/100 in the other with or without correction - specify) | ☐ 21. COLOR VISION (ability to distinguish colors: red, green and yellow) |
| ☐ 10. ACCURATE NEAR VISION (J1 or J2 at 13 inches) | ☐ 22. EXPOSURE TO EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE |
| ☐ 11. STABILITY (emotional) | ☐ 23. OTHER (explain under remarks) |
| ☐ 12. GOOD HEARING (no more than a 15 decibel loss at frequencies: 500, 1000, and 2000 C.P.S.) | |

PHYSICIAN'S REMARKS:

03-1308
SPECIMEN COPY
ACTUAL SIZE OF FORM 8 1/2" X 11"
PRINTED ON WHITE PAPER
ON BOTH SIDES

RECOMMENDATIONS ARE:

☐ PERMANENT

☐ TEMPORARY UNTIL

(Date)

PHYSICIAN'S SIGNATURE

DATE

M.D.

* RATING KEY FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS:

- A. Physically fit for employment.
 B. Fit for employment with physical limitations indicated
 C. Employment not recommended because of present physical condition.

(ave)

014395

AUTHORIZATION TO BE SIGNED BY JOB APPLICANT OR EMPLOYEE

I, _____ hereby authorize the examining physician for the Mobil Medical Department to disclose to the employing department any physical limitation which may be discovered during the Company-required pre-employment physical examination or during any subsequent Company-required periodic physical examinations. Furthermore, if I am employed, any such physical limitation may be disclosed to any Federal or State board or agency concerned. Any x-rays, charts, graphs, records and other data obtained in connection with any such Company-required physical examination shall, on request of the Mobil Medical Department, be delivered to it.

Signed: _____

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the requirements of the American National Standards Practices for Respiratory Protection, ANSI Z88.2-1969, which is incorporated by reference herein.

b. See § 1910.8 concerning the availability of ANSI Z88.2-1969 and the maintenance of an historic file in connection therewith. The address of the American National Standards Institute is given in § 1910.100.

(c) No employee shall be assigned to 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 whose 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(iii) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(2) Personal monitoring—(i) Samples 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 patterns. 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.

(3) Environmental monitoring—(i) 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 patterns. 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.

(4) 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.

(g) 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 (1) 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.

Legend	Notation
Asbestos-----	1" Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Dust Hazard-----	¾" Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Avoid Breathing Dust...	¾" Gothic.
Wear Assigned Protective Equipment.	¾" Gothic.
Do Not Remain In Area Unless Your Work Requires It.	¾" Gothic.
Breathing Asbestos Dust May Be Hazardous To Your Health.	14 point Gothic.

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

(2) Caution labels—(i) Labeling. Caution labels shall be affixed to all raw materials, mixtures, scrap, waste, debris, and other products containing asbestos fibers, or to their containers, except that no label is required where asbestos fibers have been modified by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material so that during any reasonably foreseeable use, handling, storage, disposal, processing, or transportation, no airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section will be released.

(ii) 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:

CAUTION
Contains Asbestos Fibers
Avoid Creating Dust
Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cause
Serious Bodily Harm

(h) Housekeeping—(1) Cleaning. All external surfaces in any place of employment shall be maintained free of accumulations of asbestos fibers if, with their dispersion, there would be an excessive concentration.

(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.

(i) 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

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