



ASBESTOS TRAINING

- (1) HEALTH EFFECTS
- (2) ASBESTOS/SMOKING/CA RELATIONSHIP
- (3) OPERATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ASBESTOS EXPOSURE & METHODS TO MINIMIZE
- (4) PURPOSE, PROPER USE, FITTING INSTRUCTIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF RESPIRATORS
- (5) A REVIEW OF ALL PROVISIONS OF THE ASBESTOS STANDARD (1910.1001)

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

<u>LEVEL</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
$\leq$ 20 fibers/cc	Reusable or single use air purifying
$\leq$ 200 fibers/cc	Full-face or powered air purifying
$>$ 200 fibers/cc	Type "C" supplied air respirators (continuous flow or pressure demand)

102
C 003206

I. HEALTH EFFECTS OF ASBESTOS EXPOSURE

Asbestos exposure can cause a number of disabling and fatal diseases. Among these are: lung cancer, cancer of the lining of the chest and stomach cavities (mesothelioma) and asbestosis. Lung cancer constitutes the greatest health risk for asbestos workers.

The relationship between lung cancer and mesothelioma with asbestos exposure has been established in numerous studies. The time between asbestos exposure and diagnosis may be from 20 to 30 years or more.

Asbestosis is a fibrotic disease due to the accumulation of fibers in the lung. Effects range from shortness of breath upon exertion to cyanosis, fluid filled lungs and respiratory failure. Symptoms of disease are shortness of breath, cough, fatigue and vague feelings of sickness.

Cigarette smoking and asbestos exposure are known to have an additive effect. The occurrence of asbestosis in smokers also exposed to asbestos may be higher.

C 003207

II. OPERATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ASBESTOS

Asbestos in the plant is found primarily as insulation materials in "older" units. Asbestos insulation is found in AN, NTA, SAB, Phenol, and possibly in Environmental Control and Distribution. Another material that contains asbestos is in the spiral wound gaskets in use throughout the plant. The relatively new units, i.e. MHBA, IDA and Sorbic do not contain Asbestos insulation.

III. METHODS TO CONTROL ASBESTOS EXPOSURE

Any combination of engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment and devices is acceptable for the control of exposures to asbestos. When it is possible, asbestos should always be worked in a wet state.

104
C 003208