PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

UC-2069

INSTITUTE PLANT

INSULATORS' CHECKLIST FOR HANDLING ASBESTOS CONTAINED MATERIALS

Understanding the few facts and observing the few common sense practices that follow will keep insulators and their co-workers safe and healthy as they work with asbestos.

Asbestos harms people in those rare instances when asbestos fibers that are small enough(1) have entered their lung sacs in quantities great enough (1) to accumulate through years of continued inhalation and take up substantial space normally used for air; and a much higher than normal incidence of lung cancer exists for those engaged in asbestos work. Apparently the fibers, in combination with the unique body chemistry that some poeple have, is responsible for this; however, no conclusive evidence has been established.

The reason and way in which asbestos is more harmful than other foreign particles that enter the lung sacs is that it is not dissolved and absorbed into body waste streams to be carried away and discharged from the body as the others are, but remains in the lungs. Membranes then grow around each fiber resulting in a fibrosis of the lung sacs -- fiber by fiber over the years, causing Asbestosis.

Normally asbestos does not harm people because it is not in fiber form (1) small enough to be airborne in a person's breathing zone and small enough to pass through the nasal filtering system of hair and mucous that filters out all but the very finest fibers. Those longer than 5 micrometers entering the lung are considered to be the culprits that cause asbestosis.

Risks of harm to insulators and their co-workers at Institute from asbestos is slight because non-asbestos insulation materials are used almost exclusively now. The only exception to this is woven asbestos tape which presents no problem because very little dust and airborne fibers result when it is cut and applied. Personal sampling of the breathing zone air of employees indicates that allowable limits are seldom reached even when asbestos fibers are present in any type material or activity provided normal precautions are observed.

The potential harm to employees at Institute lies almost exclusively in the removal, clean up and disposal of materials containing some asbestos which were applied during earlier years.

Finally, protection from potential harm is assured by following the few precautionary measures as required by OSHA entered in the checklist that follows. Each insulator is urged to diligently and reasonably apply them in his work.

(1) OSHA allowable limit: 8 hour time-weighted average shall not exceed 5 fibers, longer than 5 micrometers, per cc of air, effective July 7, 1972. (The number of fibers changes from 5 to 2 effective July 1, 1976.)

A21183

UCC 017570

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