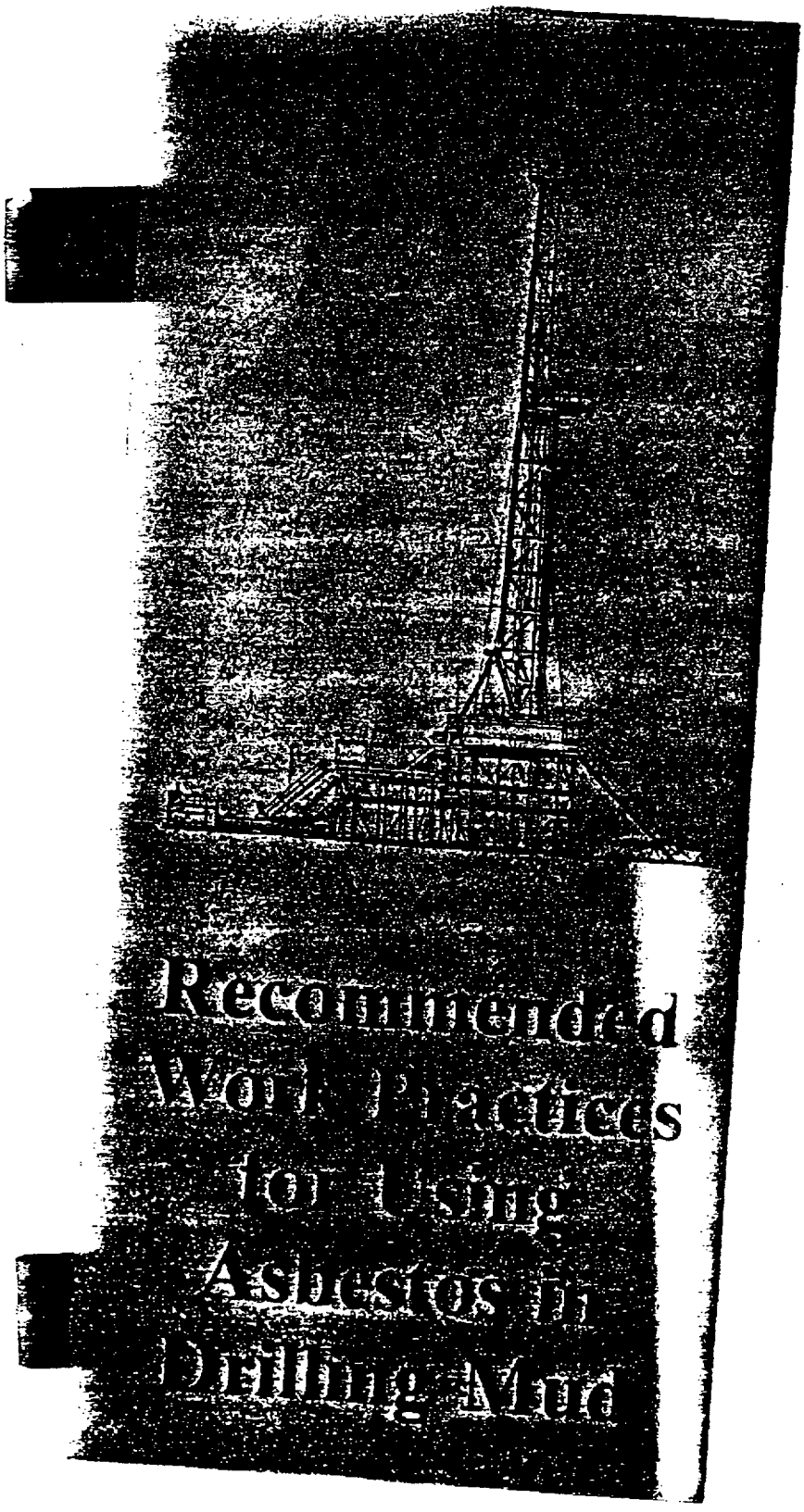
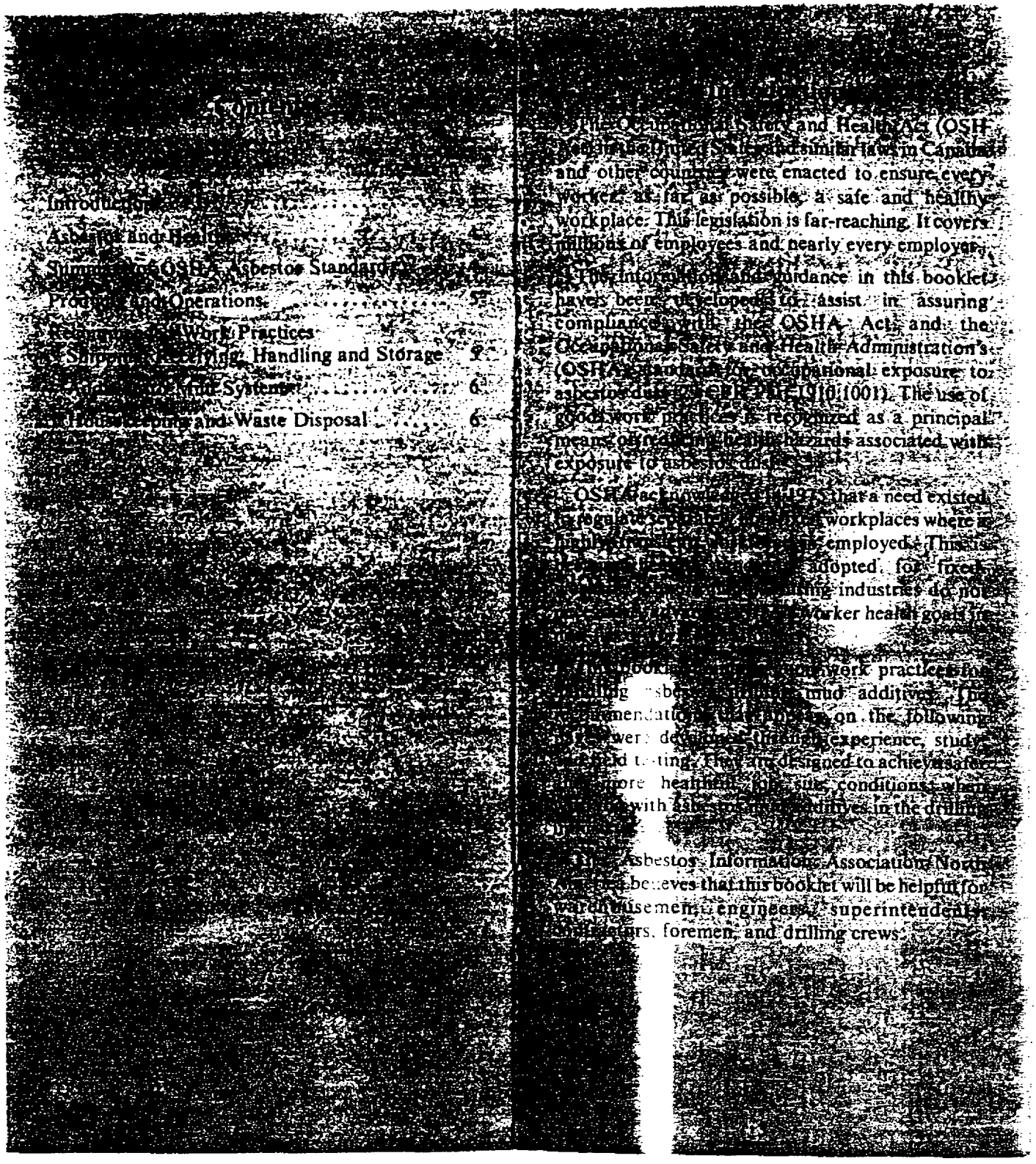
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

UC-2577



UCC 023601

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The Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act) in the United States and similar laws in Canada and other countries were enacted to ensure every worker, as far as possible, a safe and healthy workplace. This legislation is far-reaching. It covers millions of employees and nearly every employer.

This information and guidance in this booklet have been developed to assist in assuring compliance with the OSHA Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) standard for occupational exposure to asbestos, 29 CFR 1910.1001. The use of good work practices is recognized as a principal means of reducing health hazards associated with exposure to asbestos dust.

OSHA Act in 1971 that a need existed to regulate exposure in workplaces where employees [illegible] adopted for [illegible] industries do not [illegible] worker health goals in

[illegible] work practices [illegible] drilling [illegible] mud additives. The recommendations [illegible] on the following [illegible] developed through experience, studies, field testing. They are designed to achieve a safer, more healthful job site, conditions when working with asbestos mud additives in the drilling [illegible]

The Asbestos Information Association/North America believes that this booklet will be helpful for management, engineers, superintendents, operators, foremen, and drilling crews.

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Asbestos and Health

The health problems which are occurring today are associated primarily with excessive past occupationally-related exposure to airborne asbestos dust. However, there is no evidence of any health risk to the general public from current uses of asbestos in our society nor from ingestion of asbestos fibers, as in drinking water, beverages or food.

It should be emphasized that the evidence of adverse health effects due to the combined actions of cigarette smoking and exposure to chemical and physical agents in the workplace is well established. Workers who handle asbestos greatly reduce their health risks by not smoking cigarettes.

We will continue to see cases of asbestos-related disease for some years because of the unfortunate legacy of excessive past exposures. Current medical evidence leads to the expectation that workers exposed to current permissible levels of asbestos dust will not develop disease.

The present state of scientific knowledge shows clearly that minimizing exposure to airborne asbestos dust reduces the risks of asbestos-related diseases. Good work practices are one means of significantly reducing generation of dust.

Summary of OSHA Asbestos Standard

Under the current OSHA standard for occupational exposure to asbestos dust, it is the employer's responsibility to assure that exposure of employees to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers does not exceed the following permissible exposure levels:

a. Eight-hour time-weighted average (TWA): Two fibers longer than 5 micrometers per cubic centimeter.

b. Ceiling concentration: Ten fibers longer than 5 micrometers per cubic centimeter (10 f/cc).

OSHA Instruction CPL 2-2.21A of February 18, 1988 states that medical examination requirements of the asbestos standard will be required where the 8-hour TWA fiber concentration is 0.1 f/cc or greater.

Extensive field monitoring has demonstrated that the proper use of asbestos mud additives can result in dust levels which are less than an 8-hour TWA of 0.1 f/cc. By following the work practices recommended in this booklet when using such products, dust levels can be kept consistently below this level. (Suppliers of asbestos mud additives should be contacted for monitoring data.)

Products and Operations

These work practices apply to the use of specially processed asbestos mud additives in drilling fluids.

Operations to which these work practices apply include:

A. Shipping, Receiving, Handling, Warehousing and Storage

B. Addition to Mud System

C. Housekeeping and Waste Disposal

Recommended Work Practices

A. Shipping, Receiving, Handling, Warehousing and Storage

Shipping and Receiving

Asbestos mud additives are shipped by suppliers in loose or palletized sacks. Normally, pallets will be shrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped.

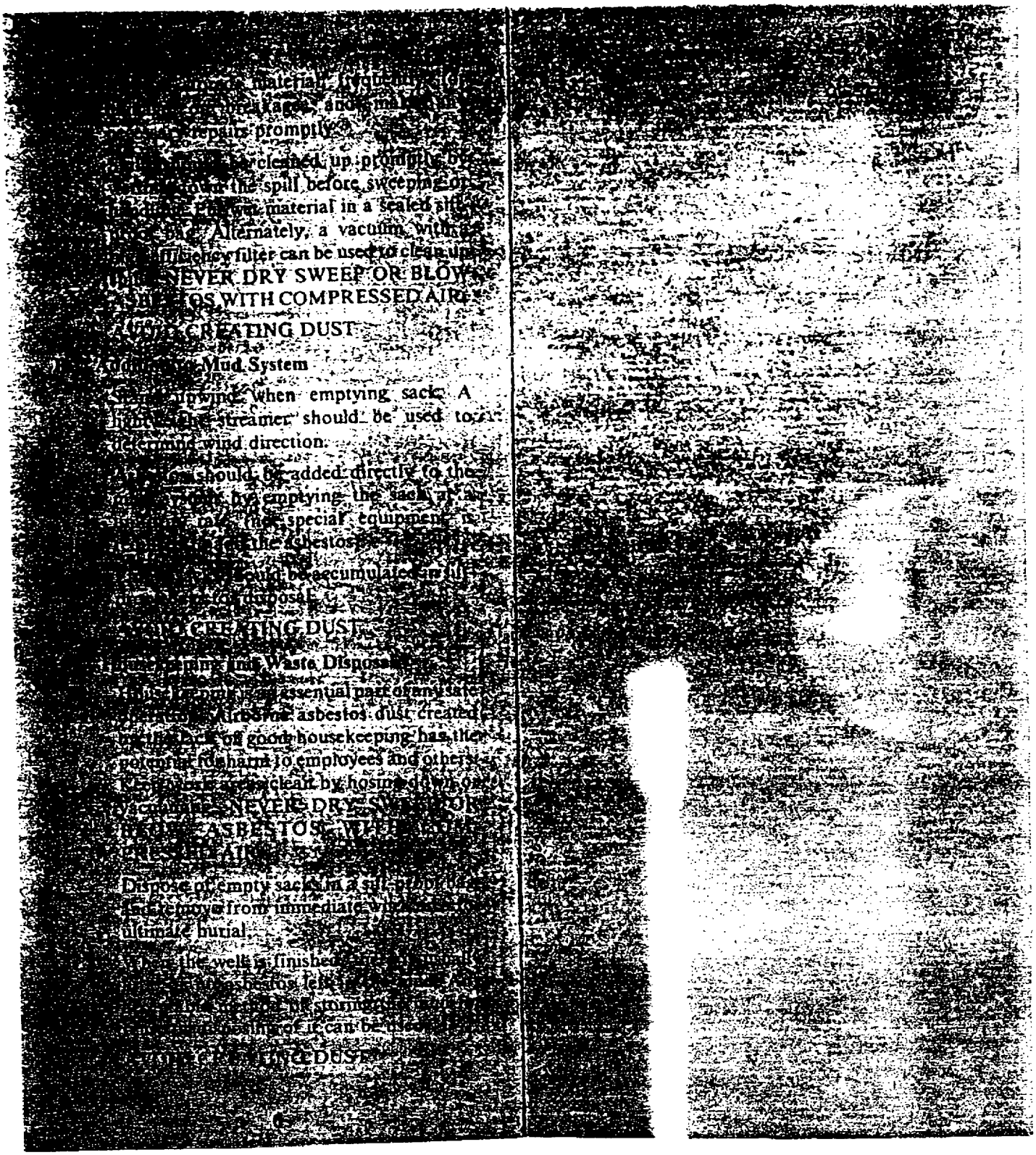
Inspect sacks for any damage in shipment. Repair damaged sacks with heavy-duty tape or resack in sealed sift-proof bags.

Handling, Warehousing and Storage

Be careful to avoid rough handling of sacks. Do not store sacks or pallets to excessive height (no more than 6 feet for sacks or pallets high).

Allow ample clearance between pallets and be especially careful to avoid damaging sacks when using mechanical aids such as forklifts and handcarts in storage areas.

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repairs promptly.

cleaned up promptly by
the spill before sweeping or
material in a sealed sack.
Alternately, a vacuum with a
efficiency filter can be used to clean up
NEVER DRY SWEEP OR BLOW
OS WITH COMPRESSED AIR
CREATING DUST

Mud System

when emptying sacks. A
streamer should be used to
determine wind direction.

should be added directly to the
by emptying the sack at
(not special equipment is
the asbestos
could be accumulated until
for disposal.

CREATING DUST

Waste Disposal

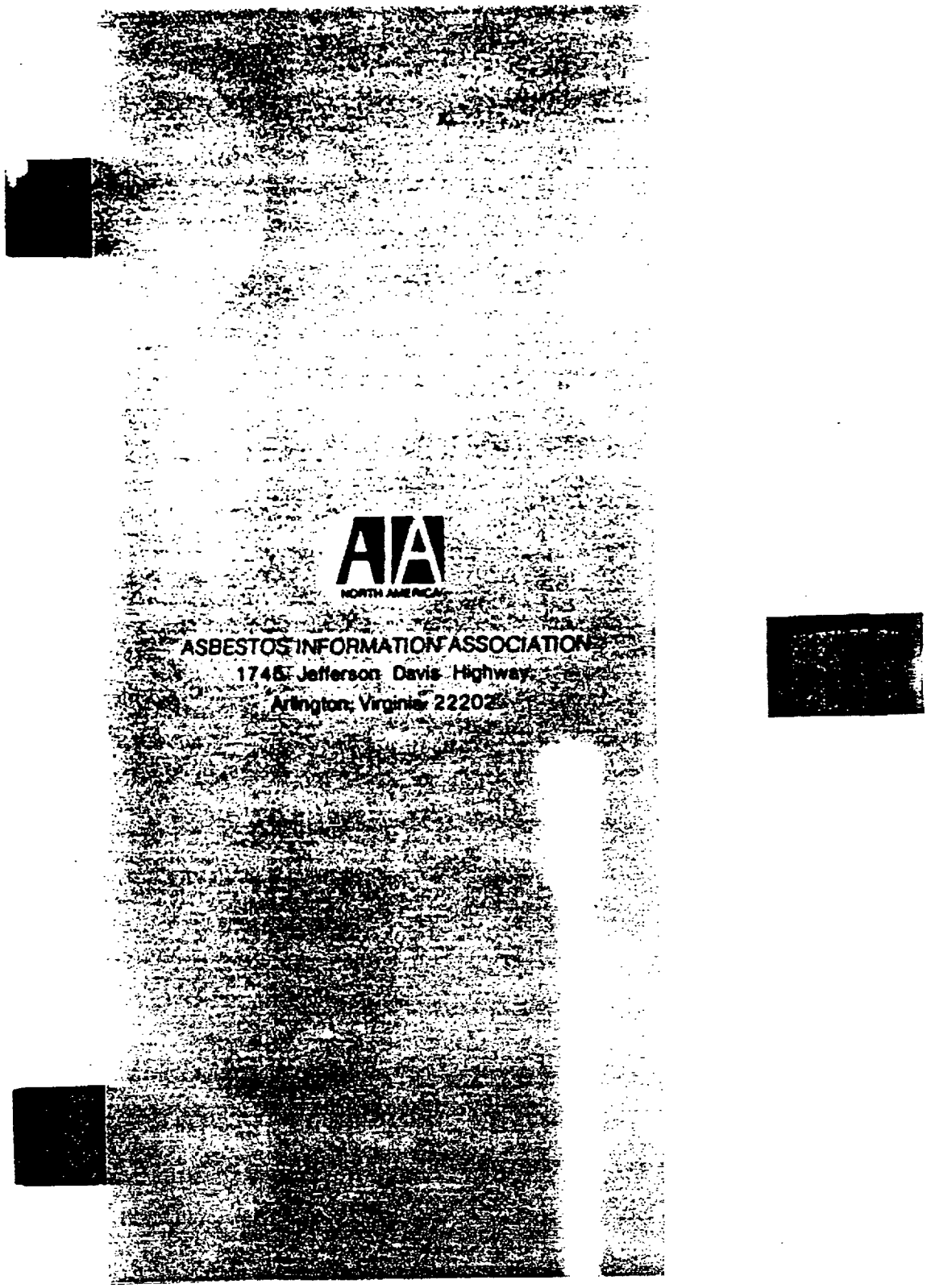
part or essential part of any sale
Airborne asbestos dust created
the lack of good housekeeping has the
potential for harm to employees and others
clean by hosing down or
NEVER DRY SWEEP OR
ASBESTOS WITH
COMPRESSED AIR

Dispose of empty sacks in a sift-proof
move from immediate
ultimate burial.

the well is finished
asbestos left
method of storing
of it can be used
CREATING DUST

6

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