

with OSHA's policy of requiring medical surveillance of workers who are exposed to a level equal to or exceeding an action level of half the permissible 8-hour time weighted average for 30 or more days per year.

OSHA believes that the one-hour period is a reasonable cutoff between jobs of brief duration and those that cover a substantial part of the work shift. In addition to more accurately reflecting OSHA's usual medical surveillance policy, this correction will avoid imposing unnecessary recordkeeping burdens on employers by enabling them to avoid recording, for medical surveillance purposes, each day an employee engages in Class II or III work even when that work may last only a few minutes.

9. Appendices

General Industry Standard, Appendix F, Shipyard Employment Standard, Appendix L:

Throughout the discussion of asbestos exposure during brake and clutch repair work in the preamble, OSHA stated that it would require training of technicians/mechanics in the proper use of work practices to be used during these operations. However, language to that effect was inadvertently omitted from the appendices describing the mandatory work practices. This document corrects the text of the appendix in both 1910.1001 and 1915.1001 to include a requirement that technicians/mechanics be trained in the proper use of the preferred or equivalent work practices.

Equivalency of Alternate Methods for Brake Work: OSHA is also correcting Appendix F of the General Industry and Appendix L of the Shipyards Employment standard to indicate that the fiber level required to demonstrate the equivalency of an alternate method of asbestos control in brake and clutch work is 0.016 f/cc. As originally drafted, the standard set the equivalency criterion at 0.004 f/cc. This was based on a NIOSH study (Ex. 1-112) showing that the preferred methods of asbestos control in brake and clutch work could attain exposure levels ranging from 0.004 to 0.016 f/cc. OSHA has determined that the more appropriate value for an equivalent method to attain is the high end of the range of values found to be attainable in this study, or 0.016 f/cc. Setting the equivalency level at this value will assure that an equivalent method provides workers with effective protection against asbestos exposure without making the equivalency criterion so low as to discourage development of alternative methods of protecting brake and clutch

workers. The standard lists two preferred methods of asbestos control during brake and clutch work: the Negative Pressure Enclosure/HEPA Vacuum System Method and the Low Pressure/Wet Cleaning Method. The appendices to the general industry and shipyard standards give detailed descriptions of these methods. When these methods are properly used by trained workers, employers are in full compliance with the standard.

The standard also permits the use of equivalent methods that can be shown to comply with the equivalency criterion, as corrected by this document, of 0.016 f/cc. Like the preferred methods, an equivalent method must include a detailed description of the practices that must be followed when the method is used. Since equivalent methods are not set forth in the standard, an employer who uses such a method must have a written description of the method that contains sufficient detail that the method can be reproduced. When the method meets the equivalency criterion and the workers who use it are properly trained, then just as when a preferred method is used, the employer is in full compliance with the standard.

The proposed standard described a method, referred to as the Spray Can/Solvent System Method, that OSHA did not include as a preferred method in the final standard. However, OSHA has determined from the NIOSH study that the Spray Can/Solvent System Method, as described in the proposed standard, meets the corrected equivalency criterion of 0.016 f/cc. Accordingly, the Spray Can/Solvent Spray System Method qualifies as an equivalent method under the corrected equivalency criterion. When employers use the Spray Can/Solvent System Method, they must adhere to the work practices listed in the proposed standard for the method to qualify as an equivalent method. For convenience, those work practices are reiterated here.

(1) The spray can/solvent system shall be used to first wet the brake and clutch parts. Then, the brake and clutch parts shall be wiped clean with a cloth.

(2) The cloth shall be placed in an impermeable, properly labelled, container and then properly disposed of, or the cloth shall be laundered in a way that prevents the release of asbestos fibers in excess of 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter of air.

(3) Any spills of solvent or any asbestos-containing waste material shall be cleaned up immediately.

(4) The use of dry brushing during solvent spray operations is prohibited.

The foregoing is an adequate written description of the Spray Can Solvent System Method within the meaning of Appendix F to the general industry standard and Appendix L of the shipyard employment standard.

The standard and this correction document are issued under the authority of sections 4, 6(b), 8(c), and 8(g) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Sec. 107, Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (Construction Safety Act, 40 U.S.C. 333); Sec. 41, Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 941); and 29 CFR Part 1911.

Correction of Publication

The following corrections are made in the final rule for Occupational Exposure to Asbestos published in the **Federal Register** on August 10, 1994 (59 FR 40964).

1. On page 40964, in the first column, in the first paragraph entitled "Summary," line 23 is corrected by removing the words "high hazard".

2. On page 40972, line 11 of the first column, the word "informing" is corrected to read "inform".

3. On page 40972, in the first column, in the second full paragraph, line 14, the words "after 1979" are corrected to read "no later than 1980".

4. On page 40975, in the first column, in the last paragraph, line 10 is corrected by adding the words "perform housekeeping" after the word "who".

5. On page 40977, line 17 of the second column, the words "Class II" are corrected to read "Class III".

6. On page 40977, in the second to third column, in the paragraph under the heading entitled "*Disturbance*," lines 4 through 7 are corrected to read "definition, disturbance means activities that disrupt the matrix of ACM or PACM, crumble or pulverize ACM or PACM, or generate visible debris from ACM or PACM. It also includes".

7. On page 40978, in the first column, the paragraph under the heading entitled "*Presumed Asbestos-Containing Material (PACM)*" is corrected to read:

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In all three standards, "presumed asbestos containing material," "PACM" means thermal system insulation and sprayed on and/or troweled on, or otherwise applied surfacing material in buildings constructed no later than 1980. In many places in the Preamble, OSHA refers to "high risk" ACM and PACM. These terms are not used in the regulatory text. The term "high risk" refers to the possibility or potential for injury and does not mean injury will necessarily occur. OSHA uses these