


ENVIRONMENTAL

REGULATIONS

STANDARD DIRECTIONAL



	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.01	
	Environmental Regulations	Original	Revised
		4-15-13	
	Reference	29CFR1910.1096	

I. Purpose

This section is to inform employees of hazards associated with NORM exposure and Standard Directional Services Ltd procedures to protect its employees.

II. Scope

Standard Directional Services Ltd employees will be trained on environmental laws that affect the company and its Operators. Upon completion of the training, the trainee will be able to perform the following:

- Identify environmental laws applicable to company operations.
- Given a scenario, evaluate the employee's understanding of how these laws affect our company and its Operators worksites.

III. Definitions

Clean Air Act of 1970 – Outline emission standards for regulated air pollutants and required permits. This act was amended in 1977 and again in 1990.

IV. Responsibilities

Safety Manager

- Ensure the company are in compliance with this regulation

V. Policy / Procedure

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the principal agency responsible for overseeing and enforcing federal environmental laws. If criminal or civil enforcement is necessary, the EPA refers action to the Department of Justice. Some laws, such as the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act, allow states to enact and enforce environmental protection laws. This section gives an overview of environment laws applicable to BJB.

Clean Air Act

This act regulates:

- ↗ Emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere
- ↗ Emissions by treatment technology, unless air quality requires stricter limits.


Clean Water Act (CWA)

This act regulates:

- ↗ Discharge of wastewater to receiving waters and publicly owned treatment works.
- ↗ Discharges by treatment technology, unless water quality requires stricter limits.

This law controls toxic water pollutants by establishing effluent limits. The act also authorizes the regulation of wetlands and storm water discharges. Originally passed in 1948 as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the law was amended and renamed in 1977.

Standard Directional Services Ltd will implement best management practices that demonstrate that the company will not have a discharge of regulated storm waters. The best management practices

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.01	
	Environmental Regulations	Original	Revised
		4-15-13	
	Reference	29CFR1910.1096	


involve engineering controls, storm water retention basins, the covering of materials storage areas, and reclamation of disturbed land. Storm water permit rules require that a pollution prevention plan be developed for each facility covered under a permit. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan identifies and gives an assessment of potential pollutant sources. The plan also describes how best management practices will ensure that storm water discharges do not contact regulated pollutants.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

This act regulates:

- ↗ Generation, manifesting, transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous solid wastes.
- ↗ Storage of fuels in underground tanks.

In 1976, Congress passed RCRA to regulate waste originators, waste transporters, and waste repositories. Under the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act, pollutants were being removed from air emissions or waste water discharges. The resulting concentrated dusts and sludges typically were disposed of in unlined landfills, which often leaked. Pollutants were being transferred from medium (air or water) to another (land, groundwater). Congress passed RCRA in response to this problem. The law established standards for the management of hazardous waste.

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.02	
	HAZWOPER	Original	Revised
		4-15-13	
	Reference	29CFR1910.120	

I. Purpose

To protect human and health and the environment by establishing a comprehensive regulatory framework for investigating and addressing past, present, and in some cases, future environmental contamination at hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities. This section provides information and guidelines for complying with OSHA'S Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (1912.120) as it applies to Standard Directional Services Ltd.

II. Scope

This section applies to all Standard Directional Services Ltd facilities, installations, & employees

III. Definitions

Hazardous waste means waste or combination of wastes as defined in 40 CFR 261.3 or substances defined as hazardous waste in 49 CFR 171.8.

Hazardous waste operations mean any operation conducted within the scope of this standard.

Hazardous waste site means any facility or location within the scope of this standard at which hazardous waste operations take place.

Health hazard means a chemical, mixture of chemicals or a pathogen for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study; conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees.


IDLH or Immediately dangerous to life or health means an atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiating substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.

Qualified person means a person with specific training, knowledge and experience in the area for which the person has the responsibility and the authority to control.

First responder awareness level means an individual who has completed training in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 (q). This level of training includes personnel who are likely to witness an uncontrolled release.

First responder operational level means an individual who has completed 8 hours of training to contain the release from a distance and to prevent it from spreading.

Hazardous materials technician means an individual who has completed 24 hours of training with knowledge of how to implement emergency response plan, know the classification, identification & verification of known substances. This individual will function within an assigned role in the ICS, how to select & use of proper PPE, perform advanced containment and understand decontamination & toxicology.

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.02	
		Original	Revised
	HAZWOPER	4-15-13	
	Reference	29CFR1910.120	

Hazardous material specialist means an individual who has completed 24 hours of training for the technical level; the specialist must be able to develop a site safety & control plan

Incident Commander means an individual who has completed at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level. This person knows how to implement the program & system, PPE, hazard risks, state & federal regulations & decontamination. This individual is usually the most senior individual on-site.

Refresher training means a minimum of 8 hours of training concerning hazwoper on an annual basis.

IV. Responsibilities

Supervisor

- Shall ensure all employees are trained to the appropriate level according to their job classification and documentation of this training has been completed.
- Shall inform all personnel of expected hazards in designated work area.

V. Policy / Procedure

It is company policy that all employees shall be trained at the first responder awareness level unless otherwise requested by customer. Standard Directional Services Ltd refers all emergency response to uncontrolled release to the customer's response team.

Training


Standard Directional Services Ltd shall utilize third party training companies to train employees. Minimum qualification for the instructors shall be deemed competent on the basis of previous documented experience in their area of instruction, successful completion of a "train-the-trainer" program specific to the topics they will teach, and an evaluation of instructional competency by the training director.

Instructors should be required to maintain professional competency by participating in continuing education or professional development programs or by completing successfully an annual refresher course and having an annual review by the training director.

Emergency Response Plan

An emergency response plan shall be developed & implemented to handle anticipated emergencies prior to the commencement of emergency response operations. The plan shall be in writing and available for inspection by employees, their representative & OSHA. Unless specifically requested by customer, Standard Directional Services Ltd refers this duty to the customer's emergency response team and request training on such plan prior to company employee task assignment.

Element of an emergency response plan shall include but not limited to;

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.02	
	HAZWOPER	Original	Revised
		4-15-13	
	Reference	29CFR1910.120	

- Pre-emergency planning & coordination with outside parties
- Personnel roles,
- Lines of authority
- Training & communication
- Emergency recognition & prevention
- Safe distances & place of refuge
- Site security & control
- Evacuation routes & procedures
- Decontamination
- Emergency medical treatment procedures
- Emergency alerting & response procedures
- Critiques of response & clean up
- PPE & emergency equipment
- Use of local or state emergency plans to avoid duplications

Levels of Personal Protective Equipment

There are four different levels of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The proper selection of PPE is one of the most important factors when responding to HAZWOPER emergencies. The different levels are as follows:

Level D


This is the lowest level of protection this level would include the following PPE;

- Coveralls,
- Gloves,
- Boots/shoes, chemical-resistant steel toe & shank,
- Boots, outer, chemical-resistant (disposable),
- Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles,
- Hard hat,
- Escape mask,
- Face shield.

Level C

This is the next lowest level of protection, which includes the following PPE;

- Full-face or half-mask, air purifying respirators (NIOSH approved),
- Hooded chemical-resistant clothing (overall; two-piece chemical splash suit, disposable chemical-resistant overalls),
- Coveralls,
- Gloves, outer, chemical resistant
- Gloves, inner, chemical resistant
- Boots (outer) chemical resistant steel toe and shank
- Boot covers, outer, chemical-resistant (disposable)

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.02	
	HAZWOPER	Original	Revised
		4-15-13	
	Reference	29CFR1910.120	

- Hard hat,
- Escape mask, and
- Face shield

Level B

The next level of higher protection would include the following PPE;

- Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved)
- Hooded chemical-resistant clothing (overalls and long-sleeved jacket; coveralls; one or two-piece chemical splash suit; disposable chemical-resistant overalls).
- Coveralls,
- Gloves, outer, chemical resistant
- Gloves, inner, chemical resistant
- Boots (outer) chemical resistant steel toe and shank
- Boot covers, outer, chemical-resistant (disposable)
- Hard hat,
- Escape mask, and
- Face shield


Level A

This level of protection is the highest level for an emergency response during a chemical release; this level would include the following PPE;

- Positive pressure, full facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA, approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
- Totally-encapsulating chemical-protective suit,
- Coveralls,
- Long underwear,
- Gloves, outer, chemical resistant
- Gloves, inner, chemical resistant
- Boots, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank
- Hard hat (under suit)
- Disposable protective suit, gloves, and boots (depending on suit construction, may be worn over totally-encapsulating suit.)

Medical Surveillance

The general scope of work that our company provides on a regular basis does not expose its employees to chemical hazards nor does it routinely require the use of respiratory protection. In the event the company job scope changes a medical surveillance plan will be implemented and training conducted for all affected employees.

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.02	
		Original	Revised
	HAZWOPER	4-15-13	
		Reference	29CFR1910.120

Decontamination:

The company Hazardous Waste Emergency Response Plan (H-2) located in the Standard Directional Services Corporate Health and Safety Manual explains the detail procedure for decontamination used by the company. Please refer to that section of the manual for additional information.

The Decontamination site will be located in an area deemed ecologically safe; away from fresh water lakes, streams etc. Location of decontamination sites shall be located in geographical locations that prevent exposure to non-authorized personnel. This location shall be barricaded, marked (warning signs) and have security to prevent unauthorized entry into area.

The supervisor will provide any and all supplies needed for decontamination, monitor the decontamination area for atmospheric hazards and attain control of area.

- HEPA vacuum heavily contaminated protective work clothing while it is still being worn. At no time, may contamination be removed from protective clothing by any means which result in uncontrolled dispersal of that chemical or substance into the air;
- Remove shoe covers and leave them in the work area;
- Remove protective clothing and gear in the dirty area of the designated changing area. Remove protective coveralls carefully rolling down the garment to reduce exposure to dust or liquids.
- Remove respirators last; and
- Wash hands and face.

Employees must follow the procedure listed below upon finishing the day's work:


- Repeat above listed decontamination procedures.
- Place disposal protective clothing or coveralls and shoe covers with the generated waste.
- Contaminated clothing, which is to be cleaned, laundered or disposed of, must be placed in closed containers in the change room or area.
- Clean protective gear, including respirators, according to standard procedures;
- Wash hands and face again. Take a shower and wash hair.

Site Safety Supervisor:

The Safety Manager and/or the Safety Coordinators may assign a designee with appropriate training to supervise decontamination procedures. Any deficiencies found shall be corrected to comply and attain with the standard. The supervisor will provide any and all supplies needed for decontamination, monitor the decontamination area for atmospheric hazards and attain control of area. For additional information refer to Section H-2.15.

Unauthorized Personnel:

Unauthorized personnel are not allowed to remove any contaminated clothing or equipment from change rooms or decontamination locations.

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.02	
	HAZWOPER	Original	Revised
		4-15-13	
	Reference	29CFR1910.120	

Showers and Change Rooms:

Once employees have gone through decontamination, they should then proceed to regular showers in change rooms out the contaminated area.

Engineering Controls and Work Practice

- Standard Directional Services Ltd will use all of the following work and engineering methods covered in the standard, regardless of the exposure level.
- Ventilation of the regulated area to move contaminated air away from the breathing zone of the employees and toward a filtration device.
- Vacuum cleaners equipped with the appropriate filter.
- Enclosure or isolation of processes producing dust or vapors.
- Prompt clean up and disposal of contaminated wastes and put in leak-tight containers.
- Wherever the feasible engineering and work practice controls described above are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to the prescribed limits. The company will use these controls to reduce employee exposure to the lowest level attainable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection that complies with requirements of this procedure.

Monitoring:

Standard Directional Services Ltd will conduct monitoring to assure proper selection of the following:

- Engineering Controls
- Work Practices
- PPE
- Air monitoring conducted to identify and quantify airborne contaminants.
- Program will include initial monitoring (prior to entry, during, periodic and personal monitoring of employees) for IDLH and when exposure is possible.

Post-Emergency Response Operations

At this time there are no reasonable expectations for company employees to be involved in post emergency response operations. If in the event our company employees are requested to be involved in such an operation, additional training shall be provided prior to job assignment.

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.03	
	General Safety Procedures	Original	Revised
		4-15-13	
	Reference	Best Practice	

I. Purpose

This section is to inform the workforce of hazards associated with Benzene Exposure

II. Scope

This section applies to all Standard Directional Services personnel, contactors, facilities and installations

III. Definitions

Action level means an airborne concentration of benzene of 0.5 ppm calculated as an 8-hour time-weighted average.

Authorized person means any person specifically authorized by the employer whose duties require the person to enter a regulated area, or any person entering such an area as a designated representative of employees for the purpose of exercising the right to observe monitoring and measuring procedures under 29 CFR 1910.1028 (l) or any other person authorized by the Act or regulations issued under the Act.

Emergency means any occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment, which may or does result in an unexpected significant release of benzene.

Regulated area means any area where airborne concentrations of benzene exceed or can reasonably be expected to exceed, the permissible exposure limits, either the 8-hour time weighted average exposure of 1 ppm or the short-term exposure limit of 5 ppm for 15-minute period.

IV. Responsibilities

Safety Manager

- Shall be responsible to ensure personnel are trained in benzene's hazards prior to job assignment to a benzene regulated job site.
- Shall document employee training with hard copy to be filed in employee's training file.
- Shall review this program at least annually to ensure compliance with applicable local, state and federal guidelines.

V. Policy / Procedure

It is Standard Directional Services policy to protect its employees from workplace hazards, from time-to-time, due to the nature of our work; an employee may be assigned work in a benzene-regulated area. At this time, all affected employees shall be trained in hazard recognition, PPE assessment and proper work procedures in regulated areas.

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.03	
	General Safety Procedures	Original	Revised
		4-15-13	
	Reference	Best Practice	

General

When any exposures are over the PEL, Standard Directional Services will establish and implement a written program to reduce employee exposure to or below the PEL primarily by means of engineering and work practice controls, as required by 29 CFR 1910.1028 (f)(1).

The written program shall include a schedule for development and implementation of the engineering and work practice controls. These plans shall be reviewed and revised as appropriate based on the most recent exposure monitoring data, to reflect the current status of the program.

Written compliance programs will be furnished upon request for examination and copying to the Assistant Secretary, the Director, affected employees and designated employee representatives.

Methods of compliance

Standard Directional Services will institute engineering controls and work practices to reduce and maintain employee exposure to benzene at or below the PEL, except to the extent that Standard Directional Services can establish that these controls are not feasible or where the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1028 (f)(1)(iii) or (g)(1).

Wherever the feasible engineering controls and work practices which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the PELs, Standard Directional Services shall use them to reduce employee exposure to the lowest levels achievable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1028 (g).

When any exposures are over the PEL, Standard Directional Services will establish and implement a written program to reduce employee exposure to or below the PEL primarily by means of engineering and work practice controls, as required by 29 CFR 1910.1028 (f)(1).

The written program shall include a schedule for development and implementation of the engineering and work practice controls. These plans shall be reviewed and revised as appropriate based on the most recent exposure monitoring data, to reflect the current status of the program.

Respiratory Protection

For employees who use respirators required by 29 CFR 1910.1028, Standard Directional Services will provide respirators that comply with the requirements of this that section. Respirators must be used during periods necessary to install or implement feasible engineering and work-practice controls.

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.03	
	General Safety Procedures	Original	Revised
		4-15-13	
	Reference	Best Practice	

Work operations for which the employer establishes that compliance with either the TWA or STEL through the use of engineering and work-practice controls is not feasible; for example, some maintenance and repair activities, vessel cleaning, or other operations for which engineering and work-practice controls are infeasible because exposures are intermittent and limited in duration and in the event of an emergency.

The respiratory protection program shall be in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134. For air-purifying respirators, Standard Directional Services will replace the air-purifying element at the expiration of its service life or at the beginning of each shift in which such elements are used, whichever comes first.

If NIOSH approves an air-purifying element with an end-of-service-life indicator for benzene, such an element may be used until the indicator shows no further useful life.

Respirator Selection

Standard Directional Services shall select the appropriate respirator from Table 1 of 29 CFR 1910.1028. Any employee who cannot use a negative-pressure respirator will be allowed to use a respirator with less breathing resistance, such as a powered air-purifying respirator or supplied-air respirator.

Protective Clothing/Equipment

Personal protective clothing and equipment shall be worn where appropriate to prevent eye contact and limit dermal exposure to liquid benzene. Protective clothing and equipment shall be provided Standard Directional Services at no cost to the employee. It is mandatory for each employee to use the clothing and/or equipment where appropriate. Eye and face protection shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.133.

Medical Surveillance

Standard Directional Services will make available to all affected employees medical surveillance program for employees who are or may be exposed to benzene at or above the action level for 30 days or more per year, for employees who are or may be exposed to benzene at or above the PELs 10 or more days per year; for employees who have been exposed to more than 10 ppm of benzene for 30 or more days in a year prior to their employment with Standard Directional Services.

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.04	
	Asbestos Awareness	Original	Revised
		10-01-13	
	Reference	Best Practice	

I. Purpose

This section is to inform the workforce of hazards associated with Asbestos Exposure

II. Scope

This section applies to all Standard Directional Services personnel, contactors, facilities and installations

III. Definitions

Action level means an airborne concentration of Asbestos of 0.5 ppm calculated as an 8-hour time-weighted average. Asbestos materials are used in the manufacture of heat-resistant clothing, automotive brake and clutch linings, and a variety of building materials including insulation, soundproofing, floor tiles, roofing felts, ceiling tiles, asbestos-cement pipe and sheet, and fire-resistant drywall. Asbestos is also present in pipe and boiler insulation materials, pipeline wrap and in sprayed-on materials located on beams, in crawlspaces, and between walls. Exposure to asbestos has been shown to cause lung cancer, asbestosis, mesothelioma, and cancer of the stomach and colon.

Authorized person means any person specifically authorized by the employer whose duties require the person to enter a regulated area, or any person entering such an area as a designated representative of employees for the purpose of exercising the right to observe monitoring and measuring procedures under 29 CFR 1910.1028 (l) or any other person authorized by the Act or regulations issued under the Act.

Emergency means any occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment, which may or does result in an unexpected significant release of Asbestos.

Regulated area means any area where airborne concentrations of Asbestos exceed or can reasonably be expected to exceed, the permissible exposure limits, either the 8-hour time weighted average exposure of 1 ppm or the short-term exposure limit of 5 ppm for 15-minute period.

IV. Responsibilities

Safety Manager

- Shall be responsible to ensure personnel are trained in Asbestos's hazards prior to job assignment to an Asbestos regulated job site.
- Shall document employee training with hard copy to be filed in employee's training file.
- Shall review this program at least annually to ensure compliance with applicable local, state and federal guidelines.

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.04	
	Asbestos Awareness	Original	Revised
		10-01-13	
	Reference	Best Practice	

V. Policy / Procedure

It is Standard Directional Services policy to protect its employees from workplace hazards, from time-to-time, due to the nature of our work; an employee may be assigned work in a Asbestos-regulated area. At this time, all affected employees shall be trained in hazard recognition, PPE assessment and proper work procedures in regulated areas. Asbestos awareness training is required for employees whose work activities may contact asbestos containing material (ACM) or presumed asbestos containing material (PACM) but do not disturb the ACM or PACM during their work activities. Signs and labels shall identify the material which is present, its location, and appropriate work practices which, if followed, will ensure that asbestos containing material (ACM) and/or presumed asbestos containing material (PACM) will not be disturbed.

If employees working immediately adjacent to a Class I asbestos jobs are exposed to asbestos due to the inadequate containment of such job, their employer shall either remove the employees from the area until the enclosure breach is repaired or perform an initial exposure assessment.

General

When any exposures are over the PEL, Standard Directional Services will establish and implement a written program to reduce employee exposure to or below the PEL primarily by means of engineering and work practice controls, as required by 29 CFR 1910.1028 (f)(1).

The written program shall include a schedule for development and implementation of the engineering and work practice controls. These plans shall be reviewed and revised as appropriate based on the most recent exposure monitoring data, to reflect the current status of the program.

Written compliance programs will be furnished upon request for examination and copying to the Assistant Secretary, the Director, affected employees and designated employee representatives.

Methods of compliance

Standard Directional Services will institute engineering controls and work practices to reduce and maintain employee exposure to Asbestos at or below the PEL, except to the extent that Standard Directional Services can establish that these controls are not feasible or where the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1028 (f)(1)(iii) or (g)(1).

Wherever the feasible engineering controls and work practices which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the PELs, Standard Directional Services shall use them to reduce employee exposure to the lowest levels achievable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1028 (g).

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.04	
	Asbestos Awareness	Original	Revised
		10-01-13	
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When any exposures are over the PEL, Standard Directional Services will establish and implement a written program to reduce employee exposure to or below the PEL primarily by means of engineering and work practice controls, as required by 29 CFR 1910.1028 (f)(1).

The written program shall include a schedule for development and implementation of the engineering and work practice controls. These plans shall be reviewed and revised as appropriate based on the most recent exposure monitoring data, to reflect the current status of the program.

Respiratory Protection

For employees who use respirators required by 29 CFR 1910.1028, Standard Directional Services will provide respirators that comply with the requirements of this that section. Respirators must be used during periods necessary to install or implement feasible engineering and work-practice controls.

Work operations for which the employer establishes that compliance with either the TWA or STEL through the use of engineering and work-practice controls is not feasible; for example, some maintenance and repair activities, vessel cleaning, or other operations for which engineering and work-practice controls are infeasible because exposures are intermittent and limited in duration and in the event of an emergency.

The respiratory protection program shall be in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134. For air-purifying respirators, Standard Directional Services will replace the air-purifying element at the expiration of its service life or at the beginning of each shift in which such elements are used, whichever comes first.

If NIOSH approves an air-purifying element with an end-of-service-life indicator for Asbestos, such an element may be used until the indicator shows no further useful life.

Respirator Selection

Standard Directional Services shall select the appropriate respirator from Table 1 of 29 CFR 1910.1028. Any employee who cannot use a negative-pressure respirator will be allowed to use a respirator with less breathing resistance, such as a powered air-purifying respirator or supplied-air respirator.

Protective Clothing/Equipment


Personal protective clothing and equipment shall be worn where appropriate to prevent eye contact and limit dermal exposure to liquid Asbestos. Protective clothing and equipment shall be provided Standard Directional Services at no cost to the employee. It is mandatory for each employee to use the clothing and/or equipment where appropriate. Eye and face protection shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.133.

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.04	
	Asbestos Awareness	Original	Revised
		10-01-13	
	Reference	Best Practice	

Medical Surveillance

Standard Directional Services will make available to all affected employees medical surveillance program for employees who are or may be exposed to Asbestos at or above the action level for 30 days or more per year, for employees who are or may be exposed to Asbestos at or above the PELs 10 or more days per year; for employees who have been exposed to more than 10 ppm of Asbestos for 30 or more days in a year prior to their employment with Standard Directional Services.



	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.04 App 1	
	Asbestos Maint Work	Original	Revised
		10-01-13	
	Reference	Best Practice	

I. Purpose

This section is to inform the workforce of hazards associated with Asbestos Exposure

II. Scope

This section applies to all Standard Directional Services personnel, contactors, facilities and installations

III. Definitions

Action level means an airborne concentration of Asbestos of 0.5 ppm calculated as an 8-hour time-weighted average. Asbestos materials are used in the manufacture of heat-resistant clothing, automotive brake and clutch linings, and a variety of building materials including insulation, soundproofing, floor tiles, roofing felts, ceiling tiles, asbestos-cement pipe and sheet, and fire-resistant drywall. Asbestos is also present in pipe and boiler insulation materials, pipeline wrap and in sprayed-on materials located on beams, in crawlspaces, and between walls. Exposure to asbestos has been shown to cause lung cancer, asbestosis, mesothelioma, and cancer of the stomach and colon.

Authorized person means any person specifically authorized by the employer whose duties require the person to enter a regulated area, or any person entering such an area as a designated representative of employees for the purpose of exercising the right to observe monitoring and measuring procedures under 29 CFR 1910.1028 (l) or any other person authorized by the Act or regulations issued under the Act.


Emergency means any occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment, which may or does result in an unexpected significant release of Asbestos.

Regulated area means any area where airborne concentrations of Asbestos exceed or can reasonably be expected to exceed, the permissible exposure limits, either the 8-hour time weighted average exposure of 1 ppm or the short-term exposure limit of 5 ppm for 15-minute period. The training shall be provided prior to or at the time of initial assignment & at least annually thereafter. The training program shall be done in a manner that the employee is able to understand & should include health effects associated with exposure to asbestos. Written materials relating to the employee training program will be readily available to affected employees, the assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health and the director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

IV. Responsibilities

Safety Manager

- Shall be responsible to ensure personnel are trained in Asbestos's hazards prior to job assignment to an Asbestos regulated job site.
- Shall document employee training with hard copy to be filed in employee's training file.

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.04 App 1	
	Asbestos Maint Work	Original	Revised
		10-01-13	
	Reference	Best Practice	

- Shall review this program at least annually to ensure compliance with applicable local, state and federal guidelines.

V. Policy / Procedure

It is Standard Directional Services policy to protect its employees from workplace hazards, from time-to-time, due to the nature of our work; an employee may be assigned work in a Asbestos-regulated area. At this time, all affected employees shall be trained in hazard recognition, PPE assessment and proper work procedures in regulated areas. Asbestos awareness training is required for employees whose work activities may contact asbestos containing material (ACM) or presumed asbestos containing material (PACM) but do not disturb the ACM or PACM during their work activities. Signs and labels shall identify the material which is present, its location, and appropriate work practices which, if followed, will ensure that asbestos containing material (ACM) and/or presumed asbestos containing material (PACM) will not be disturbed.

If employees working immediately adjacent to a Class I asbestos jobs are exposed to asbestos due to the inadequate containment of such job, their employer shall either remove the employees from the area until the enclosure breach is repaired or perform an initial exposure assessment.

General

When any exposures are over the PEL, Standard Directional Services will establish and implement a written program to reduce employee exposure to or below the PEL primarily by means of engineering and work practice controls, as required by 29 CFR 1910.1028 (f)(1).

The air quality (safety) is to be determined from breathing zone air samples. The samples shall be representative of the 8-hour TWA and 30-min. short-term exposure. Measurements are required for documentation.


The limit shall comply with that of the TWA and/or excursion limit. The procedures should indicate that access is limited to regulated areas.

This shall be done except to the extent that such controls are not feasible. Some of them may be exhaust systems for hand tools, wet methods, clean-up procedures & PPE.

The written program shall include a schedule for development and implementation of the engineering and work practice controls. These plans shall be reviewed and revised as appropriate based on the most recent exposure monitoring data, to reflect the current status of the program.

Where the TWA and/or excursion limit is exceeded, a written program shall be established and implemented to reduce employee exposure to or below the TWA and to or below the excursion limit.

Written compliance programs will be furnished upon request for examination and copying to the Assistant Secretary, the Director, affected employees and designated employee representatives.

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.04 App 1	
	Asbestos Maint Work	Original	Revised
		10-01-13	
	Reference	Best Practice	

Methods of compliance

Standard Directional Services will institute engineering controls and work practices to reduce and maintain employee exposure to Asbestos at or below the PEL, except to the extent that Standard Directional Services can establish that these controls are not feasible or where the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1028 (f)(1)(iii) or (g)(1).

Wherever the feasible engineering controls and work practices which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the PELs, Standard Directional Services shall use them to reduce employee exposure to the lowest levels achievable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1028 (g).

When any exposures are over the PEL, Standard Directional Services will establish and implement a written program to reduce employee exposure to or below the PEL primarily by means of engineering and work practice controls, as required by 29 CFR 1910.1028 (f)(1).

The written program shall include a schedule for development and implementation of the engineering and work practice controls. These plans shall be reviewed and revised as appropriate based on the most recent exposure monitoring data, to reflect the current status of the program.


Respiratory Protection

For employees who use respirators required by 29 CFR 1910.1028, Standard Directional Services will provide respirators that comply with the requirements of this that section. Respirators must be used during periods necessary to install or implement feasible engineering and work-practice controls.

Work operations for which the employer establishes that compliance with either the TWA or STEL through the use of engineering and work-practice controls is not feasible; for example, some maintenance and repair activities, vessel cleaning, or other operations for which engineering and work-practice controls are infeasible because exposures are intermittent and limited in duration and in the event of an emergency.

The respiratory protection program shall be in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134. For air-purifying respirators, Standard Directional Services will replace the air-purifying element at the expiration of its service life or at the beginning of each shift in which such elements are used, whichever comes first.

If NIOSH approves an air-purifying element with an end-of-service-life indicator for Asbestos, such an element may be used until the indicator shows no further useful life.

	Standard Directional Services Ltd	Section 5.04 App 1	
	Asbestos Maint Work	Original	Revised
		10-01-13	
	Reference	Best Practice	

Respirator Selection

Standard Directional Services shall select the appropriate respirator from Table 1 of 29 CFR 1910.1028. Any employee who cannot use a negative-pressure respirator will be allowed to use a respirator with less breathing resistance, such as a powered air-purifying respirator or supplied-air respirator.

Protective Clothing/Equipment

Personal protective clothing and equipment shall be worn where appropriate to prevent eye contact and limit dermal exposure to liquid Asbestos. Protective clothing and equipment shall be provided Standard Directional Services at no cost to the employee. It is mandatory for each employee to use the clothing and/or equipment where appropriate. Eye and face protection shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.133.

PPE shall include, but not limited to, coveralls, gloves, head coverings, foot coverings, face shields & vented goggles.

Medical Surveillance

Standard Directional Services will make available to all affected employees medical surveillance program for employees who are or may be exposed to Asbestos at or above the action level for 30 days or more per year, for employees who are or may be exposed to Asbestos at or above the PELs 10 or more days per year; for employees who have been exposed to more than 10 ppm of Asbestos for 30 or more days in a year prior to their employment with Standard Directional Services.

Employees who perform housekeeping activities during and after construction activities shall be covered by the asbestos construction standard. The program should have requirements for posting signs & labels in regulated works areas. Signs & labels shall meet OSHA requirements.

