REPORT OF CALL

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DEC 2 1974

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION

P.O. Box 579 Niagara Falls, N.Y. 14302

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
Union Carbide 310

By J. E. Walsh

Date 11/19/74

Full Name	Dow Chemical	Interviewed	
Address	Freeport, Texas	John Flickinger, Epoxy Resins Tech Service	
Mfrs. of	Polyester	Tom Anderson, Polyester Resins Tech Service	

Call made following up 144 sample sent to Flickinger.

The sample was for shelf purposes as Flickinger advised that they had begun to get requests from their customers to see if Dow could or would incorporate it into their epoxies, undoubtedly to avoid the OSHA requirements. Nothing has been done with the sample so far, but after reviewing with John the 144 story, he at least is a little more knowledgeable about what it can and can't do. Asked if I could talk with someone in their polyester group, and John went down the hall and got Anderson who advised that it was opportune that I called because they had a problem that they thought we should act on right away. Dow has for the last year or so recommended our 244 in preference to X to thicken their 470 resin. One of their customers had just been OSHA inspected, and were advised by the inspector that they could not use 244. Obtained the info from Anderson on his customer which was phoned to GLD's secretary.

LD Please let me know how you make out with Demoranville or Desjardines in Fall River so I can feed it back to Anderson as Dow doesn't want to continue recommending a material that OSHA will not let their customers use. They don't want to, but if our 244 becomes too much of a hassle, they will go back to suggesting Brand X. Discussed the toxicology issue in detail with Anderson, and he feels that both Dow and their customers can safely use it as he has passed our Safe use of RG-244 bulletin around to both his plant safety people and to customers he has recommended it to.

BR Anderson asked that I send him about 30 additional copies of the brochure as he is working from xerox copies now. Apparently, it satisfied his plant people and customers. Has our law department released it yet? If not, can we redesign something to mail to Dow on our letterhead? I am afraid that if we don't come back quickly with something positive, we might lose our biggest booster.

I advised Anderson that I would send him a toxicology packet including the latest info I had on 244. Anderson did in fact confirm that Dow had a ban on asbestos in their plant. Anderson originally fought the battle as the ban was supposed to include FRP materials containing 244, but he was able to get it revised to only bagged

asbestos. Discussed the Vesca problem and Anderson advised that right now, being as they had an alternative, he thought that they would be best to take it. If it got to be too much of a hassle, he could jump in, as he knows Don Chandler at Vesca. Asked about 244 chemical resistance vs Brand X and was advised by Tom, who is their corrosion specialist, that the materials have never been tested side by side, but the available evidence indicates that the lower the thix agent the better chemical resistance. This is why they went to 244 to begin with and would like to stay with it.

W Phone Anderson with the results of our contact with their Fall River, Mass. customer and what we can supply regarding the safe use of 244.

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
Union Carbide 306

REPORT OF CALL

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UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
P.O. Box 579 Niagara Falls, N.Y. 14302

By J. E. Walsh

Date 9-30-74
10-1

Full Name Roach Paint	Interviewed
Address Dallas, Texas	Doc Cawthorne, Chemist Jerry Fautenberry, Purchasing Agent
Mfrs. of Protective Coatings, joint cements & sprays	Jerry Nichols, General Manager

Call made with J. L. Myers to try and determine what's going on re SG-210.

Jerry Simmons, the previous lab contact here, has left and gone into his own (non-coatings) related business. Doc informed us that Roach's objective was to eliminate asbestos from all their products as soon as possible and that is what he is now working on. He claims he has already eliminated it from their redi-mix with a readily available, lower cost material that gives them a better quality product. Based on what the major manufacturers have been able to do so far, I have some doubts that Doc has achieved all he claims. A hint from our discussion was that the replacement may be a silicate material. Doc's impression was that they had switched from 210 to 7RF9 in redi-mix prior to his working out the new formula which they are test-marketing now. They still make asbestos-containing joint cements but he felt that only Canadian was being used which is contrary to what Simmons had advised on my last call here. Doc also showed us a booklet of toxicology info he had picked up at a John Myer seminar given in Dallas last week. Asked Doc who we could appeal the "asbestos out" decision to and he felt our best bet was Jerry Nichols, their General Manager. Nichols was out of the office, but I reached him later in the day and made an appointment for John and I to return 8:30 A.M. the next day. Stopped over to Jerry Fautenberry to find out what their inventory was and, as usual, got the same old runaround. They weren't positive but it was at least a little over a carload. Jerry also had a freight bill for a 100M lb car from Canada that cost $2600 ($2.60/cwt.) Besides the various Jerrys here, none of whom seem to have any information on what is going on, it seems incredible to me that if we have, in fact, been replaced by Canadian that they wouldn't at least use up the 210 they have just to get rid of it or ask to return it rather than tie up both space and cash for nine months. Hopefully, tomorrow's call on Nichols will shed some light on what is going on.

10-1 Call made with J. L. Myers on Jerry Nichols to try again to find out what is going on and appeal the "asbestos out" edict.

Well, the story we got from Nichols was a slight revision in some parts from what we had heard the previous day. 210 is still being used, but only in one redi-mix

formulation which is a small volume item with them. Their asbestos-less redi-mix formula is a much larger volume item supplied to one of the largest Dallas area contractors who requires that it be asbestos-free because of difficulties he has had with his insurance company on test samples they had taken. Of the 3 samples taken on sanding joint cements and spraying a textured coating, only one was below the TLV at 5.2 fibers. The other two were 15 and 21/fibers. We reviewed the toxicology issue and advised Jerry of the work we were doing with the GDICI as well as the various samples we had taken. He requested that we provide him with our sanding and spraying data along with the type of equipment used in the spray application. Also offered to provide him with a copy of the proposed work procedures being developed with the GDICI and he gratefully accepted. With this ammunition he feels he at least can go back to the contractor and fight the battle on asbestos as he admitted to not being quite so pleased with the quality, cost and performance of his asbestos-less mud. This is a little different from what we heard the previous day from Doc Cawthorne.

JLM Do you want to send the info direct from the Falls with a cover letter, or do you want to send it down to me for transmittal?

JW Follow up by phone around 11-15 with Nichols to see if he needs any help and make an appointment to see him on the next trip.