WU-0191 # 3J

Jack - fyi/use.
Knopp.
Bill Young

April 11, 1984

LETS TALK ABOUT THIS

4.18.84
Jack

Bill,

I WASN'T SURE IF YOU WERE INVOLVED IN ASBESTOS MONITORING IN THE PLANT BUT I THOUGHT YOU COULD DIRECT THIS ARTICLE TO THE RIGHT SOURCE. yes. Thank

DO YOU SEE A LOT OF PROBLEMS WITH AIRBOURNE FIBERS WHEN INSULATORS REPLACE THE OLD FIBER-BASED PIPE INSULATION? (Not when wetting procedures are used) WOULD THIS BE FEASIBLE TO TRY ON OUR STRIPPING PROJECTS? Yes, I think so in some instances (See comment below)

I SHOULD SUBMIT IT AS AN OIP BUT I THOUGHT THE IDEA WOULD BE A GOOD SAFETY/HEALTH/INDUS. HYGIENE IMPROVEMENT.

Nick Webb

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
UC-2303

Thanks, Nick. —

I passed the info on to Jack Gillespie, Area I Maintenance Superintendent, who is or has been actively engaged with improvement of existing procedures for handling asbestos-contained insulation in the plant.

It's my understanding that an aqueous mixture of TERGITOL Mini-Foam does a good job of wetting, too. Bill Young

UCC 002573

Another step for electric autos

The production and sale of electric automobile parts in North America, including a sodium-sulfur battery, is the aim of a joint venture being negotiated between BBC Brown, Boveri (Mannheim, W. Germany) and Magna International (Toronto), a leading supplier to the automotive industry. BBC says that it has a prototype design for a sodium-sulfur battery and motor plus electronic controls for an electric automobile that will reach a top speed of 130 kilometers/hour. At 100 km/hr, the vehicle has a range of 250 km before recharging is required. A pilot plant to produce the battery is expected to start up in about a year. The new battery and motor-drive system are being tested in cooperation with Volkswagen.

Alternatives to animals in tests for safety

The possibility of using algae, insects and fish as alternatives to larger animals in safety testing for new drugs, chemicals and other products is being studied by researchers at Battelle Memorial Institute's Columbus Laboratories (Ohio). So far, the workers have identified more than 50 alternatives that they believe may reduce or eliminate, in the next 5-10 years, the need for conducting tests on larger mammals. Many of the Battelle alternatives also appear to reduce time and costs needed for the experiments, says Battelle's Barry Goss, who manages the research effort being funded by Battelle and the Electric Power Research Institute (Palo Alto, Calif.). "While testing with higher animals cannot be eliminated," Goss says, "the new approaches may eventually be used to screen new products for toxicity, reduce the number of animal tests currently required and serve as early warning systems for any dangerous compounds in the environment."

Wanted: lasers that strip paint

The U.S. Air Force soon is expected to pick a contractor to explore laser paint-stripping systems. The Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (Columbus, Ohio) is asking for input from firms that could optimize the design of a such a system to remove organic coatings from various aircraft substrates. The Air Force wants either pulsed or continuous carbon dioxide lasers that are both safe and cost-effective and also wants the firm to be able to build a prototype.

A software-hardware agreement

Process control technology packages will be offered by Honeywell, according to an agreement with Setpoint (Houston), the developer of the packages. The nonexclusive contract will enable Honeywell to combine its TDC 3000 system with Setpoint's technology for fluid catalytic cracking, hydrocracking, catalytic reforming, ethylene, polyethylene, oil fractionation and distillation.

Injection-molded metal

A new technique uses a conventional injection-molding machine or extruder to make metal parts that are normally machined. It can slice 50% from the cost of making the parts, says the developer, Mel Shangle, vice-president of Powmet (National City, Calif.). Shangle says that the process has proved successful when molders have used tool steel, stainless steel and tungsten carbide molten metals. Shangle, who calls himself a software developer for the manufacturer of parts, will detail his advances at a meeting of the Society of the Plastics Industry, May 16-18, at the Hotel del Coronado (Coronado, Calif.).

Studying the link between arsenic and cancer

To get a better understanding of the relation between exposure to inorganic arsenic and respiratory-cancer risk among smelting-plant workers, the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) has awarded a contract to the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health. The aim of the study is to examine whether exposures to airborne arsenic at levels consistently below 500 micrograms/cubic meter—the current exposure level allowed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration—are associated with excess respiratory cancer risk. "This information is particularly important for regulatory purposes," says Has Shah, manager of CMA's Arsenic Panel. The study will take place at a Tacoma, Wash. smelting plant owned by ASARCO.

A new process to remove asbestos

What's said to be a simple, safe and inexpensive way to remove preformed asbestos insulation from ship pipes, fittings and boilers has been developed and successfully tested by Southwest Research Institute (SwRI). A result of research sponsored by the U.S. Navy Sea Systems Command, the process uses a 1:5-ratio solution of ethylene glycol and water to reduce the friability of the asbestos as well as the consequent fiber level in the air. Workers saturate the asbestos with the solution, allow the solution to soak into the insulation for two to three days and then remove the insulation. Tests of the process carried out at SwRI, Long Beach Naval Shipyard, San Diego Shipyard and Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard have shown asbestos fiber concentrations to be well within permissible levels.

UCC 002574

Union Carbide trial exhibit UC-2303: Handwritten Exchange Among Nick Webb, Bill Young and Jack Gillespie on W... Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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