PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
UC-2493

Mr. J. M. Butcher
Mr. N. H. Ketcham
Mr. A. Pauley
Mr. M. E. Perry

September 23, 1972

Gentlemen:

The attached report shows results that were received for air samples collected to measure asbestos fibers while insulating piping in Building 770. The insulators are to be commended for their techniques and clean-up which are prime factors to control airborne asbestos. The results were below the 8-hour TWA (Time Weighted Average) of 5 fibers per cubic centimeter greater than 5 micrometers in length or a ceiling concentration any time of 10 fibers per cubic centimeter of this same length.

Sincerely,

F. Williams/ebc
Att.

Union Carbide trial exhibit UC-2493: F. Williams to J. M. Butcher and Others Transmitting Industrial Hygiene Air Sa... Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Fred Williams
791 - 25

September 28, 1972

From: Industrial Hygiene

Subject: Air Sampling During Application of Insulating Material

SUMMARY

Five "personal" air samples were collected during the application of insulating material containing asbestos, including one collected during the mixing of "mud." No result is in excess of the Threshold Limit Value of 5 fibers per milliliter greater than 5 μ in length. The operation was performed by two Technical Center Services Department employees.

DISCUSSION

On August 2, 1972, the Industrial Hygiene group monitored airborne asbestos fiber incident to the application of insulating material containing approximately 15% asbestos. The operation was performed in the Mechanical Equipment Room, north wing, Building 770.

The material being used was "Kaylo," an Owens-Corning product. The "mud" was Johns Manville #375 cement. Two types of "Kaylo" were used, "Kaylo-10" (white), and high temperature "Kaylo-20" (pink). The complete operation included "cutting" with a handsaw, "fitting" and mixing "mud." Two samples reflect the airborne asbestos resulting from "cutting" and two reflect that of "fitting." One sample was collected during the mixing of "mud." Insulation of diameters - ranging from 2.5 inches to 8 inches (pipe size) was used. The time period of sampling was approximately one hour.

The samples were collected by the use of "personal" air sampling equipment. The sample collecting device was suspended around the neck of the insulator as close to the breathing zone as was practical. The airborne fibers were collected using membrane filter media, type AA, 0.8 μ pore diameter, white, 37 mm in size, at 2 lpm flow rate.

The samples were delivered to the R&D Environmental Health Laboratory for analysis.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The attached data sheet shows asbestos fibers to be airborne in concentrations and size that do not exceed the Threshold Limit Value of 5 fibers per milliliter of air greater than 5 μ in length as a result of the use of "Kaylo" insulation and #375 cement.

Although the air sampling results indicate that good techniques were used by Mr. Davis and Mr. Monin, the necessity for proper techniques of application and clean-up cannot be overemphasized.

R. C. Midkiff

R.C. Midkiff/ebc

UCC 024304

APPLICATION OF INSULATING MATERIAL

CONTAINING ASBESTOS

BUILDING 770

August 2, 1972 — Sampled by: R. C. Midkiff

Sample No.	Time Min.	Flow Rate lpm	Asbestos Fibers per ML >5μ	Operation	Insulator
1	15	2	2.2	"Cutting" (handsaw)	Davis
2	15	2	2.2	"Fitting"	Monin
3	15	2	1.8	"Cutting"	Davis
4	15	2	1.1	"Fitting"	Monin
5	3	2	0.9	Mixing "mud"	Davis

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