PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

UC-3584

UC 149-2

UNION CARBIDE

INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

METALS DIVISION

P.O. BOX 579 - 4625 ROYAL AVE., NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK 14302

To (Name) Mr. A. Barnes
Division UCAL
Location 157-167 Liverpool St.
Sydney, NSW 2000
Australia

Date February 15, 1977

Originating Dept. "Calidria" Asbestos

Answering letter date

Subject Use of Wooden Pallets

J-2

Copy to Ms. M. Cesare
Messrs. R. E. Byrne, Jr.
R. L. Schult
E. W. Shortridge
W. C. Thurber

Enclosed are the inspection form and Methyl Bromide fact sheet which were referenced in my teletype.

John L. Myers

JLM:dal
Enclosures

UCC 008081

INFORMATION FOR PLANT QUARANTINE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, AUSTRALIA

For each container shippers are required to supply the following information for transmission to Australia.

Circle applicable lines:

1. Wooden crates, cases, pallets:
   a. not used
   b. treated
   c. not treated

2. Wooden dunnage:
   a. not used
   b. treated
   c. not treated

3. Straw packing and/or rice hulls and/or similar plant packing material:
   a. not used
   b. used

C E R T I F I C A T E O F C L E A N L I N E S S

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS CONTAINER HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY CLEANED BEFORE PACKING AND ALL EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS CONTENTS HAS BEEN REMOVED.

VESSEL: M/S _____ VOYAGE _____

DESTINED FOR: _____
(Port of Discharge)

CONTAINER NO.: _____

_____
Authorized Signature

_____
Shipper

_____
Date

UCC 008082

METHYL BROMIDE fact sheet

COMMODITIES UNSUITED FOR METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATION

Methyl bromide is a fumigant which has proved its value in protecting a wide variety of stored commodities from rodent or insect damage. But we know that methyl bromide must be used with discretion. There are materials which should not be exposed to methyl bromide, or should be exposed only under very carefully controlled conditions.

The most common reason for avoiding fumigation of a material with methyl bromide is the off-odor resulting from a reaction of the fumigant with certain sulfur compounds. These odors usually persist indefinitely and in most cases there is no practical way to remove them.

Some materials have sorptive qualities or a solvent effect which will reduce the methyl bromide concentration in the fumigated area to the point of ineffectiveness. Other reasons for caution with methyl bromide exposure involve phytotoxicity (toxicity to growing plants), destruction of seed viability, the possibility of illegal residues, and rapid deterioration after fumigation of commodities such as fresh fruits and vegetables.

The following is a list of materials which should *not* be exposed to methyl bromide.

1. *Foodstuffs*
   - *(a)* Iodized salt stabilized with sodium hyposulphite.
   - *(b)* Full fat soya flour.
   - *(c)* Certain soap powders, baking sodas and salt blocks used for cattle licks.
   - *(d)* †Fresh fruits and vegetables.
2. *Certain rubber goods*
   - *(a)* Sponge rubber.
   - *(b)* Foam rubber as in rug padding, pillows, cushions, mattresses, and some car seats (usually imported cars).
   - *(c)* Rubber stamps and other similar forms of reclaimed rubber.
3. Furs, horsehair and pillows (especially feather pillows).
4. Leather goods, particularly white kid or any other leather goods tanned with sulfur processes.
5. Woolens—extreme caution should be used in the fumigation of any Angora woolens. Some adverse effect has been noted on woolen socks, sweaters, shawls and woolen yarn.
6. Viscose rayons—those rayons processed or manufactured by a process in which carbon bisulphide is used.

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7. *Paper*
   (a) Silver polishing papers.
   (b) Certain writing and other papers cured by sulphide processes.
   (c) Photographic prints and blueprints stored in quantity.

8. Photographic chemicals (this does not mean camera or film but photographic chemicals used in dark rooms).

9. Rug padding (rubber, felted, etc.).

10. Cinder blocks.

11. Mixed concrete, which occasionally pick up odors.††

12. Charcoal materials—charcoal absorbs the methyl bromide, not only contaminating the charcoal but reducing the gas concentration to a point where an adequate fumigation job may not be obtained.

13. †Seeds that are to be used for planting.

14. †Bulbs that are to be used for planting.

15. All pets, including fish and birds.

16. †Living plants or nursery stock.

17. Cellophane, if sulphur is used.††

† Consult Dow or the U.S.D.A. for specific information on procedures and the possibility of residues of methyl bromide on fumigated produce.

††In questionable cases involving commodities that may contain sulfur compounds that would react with methyl bromide to cause off-odors, a trial fumigation should be run on a small amount of the material.

If any of our readers have had experiences with other commodities suggesting that they should be added to this list, please let us know.

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Form No. 132-141-74

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