WV-0222 #29

PLASTIC COATINGS CORPORATION

February 17, 1986

Ms. Tammy Grittie
Union Carbide Corporation
P.O. Box 180
Sistersville, WV 26175

Dear Ms. Grittie:

In response to your telephone inquiry of February 14, I am enclosing a photocopy of a portion of the Federal Register dealing with asbestos. The section I have underlined indicates the acceptability of incorporating asbestos in a "bonding agent, coating,binder..." as a means of eliminating the respiration hazard.

Also enclosed is a photocopy of an article from National Paint and Coatings Association publication "Coatings", referring to EPA action "exempting from control all spray-on application of materials in which asbestos fibers are encapsulated with a bituminous or resinous binder during spraying and which are not friable after drying. The binder used in JAXSAN 600 is an acrylic latex produced by Union Carbide.

I hope this information will be helpful to you. Please call me if you have any questions or if I may be helpful in any way.

Very truly yours,

L W Widdecombe Jr

Lawrence W. Widdecombe Jr.
President

LWWjr/ap

Enclosures

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
UC-3987

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limits prescribed by paragraph (b) of this section.

(3) *Environmental monitoring.* (i) Samples shall be collected from areas of a work environment which are representative of the airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers which may reach the breathing zone of employees. Samples shall be collected on a membrane filter of 0.8 micrometer porosity mounted in an open-face filter holder. Samples shall be taken for the determination of the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations and of the ceiling concentrations of asbestos fibers.

(ii) *Sampling frequency and patterns.* After the initial determinations required by paragraph (f)(1) of this section, samples shall be of such frequency and pattern as to represent with reasonable accuracy the levels of exposure of the employees. In no case shall sampling be at intervals greater than 6 months for employees whose exposures to asbestos may reasonably be foreseen to exceed the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(4) *Employee observation of monitoring.* Affected employees, or their representatives, shall be given a reasonable opportunity to observe any monitoring required by this paragraph and shall have access to the records thereof.

(g) *Caution signs and labels*—(1) *Caution signs*—(i) *Posting.* Caution signs shall be provided and displayed at each location where airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers may be in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section. Signs shall be posted at such a distance from such a location so that an employee may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering the area marked by the signs. Signs shall be posted at all approaches to areas containing excessive concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers.

(ii) *Sign specifications.* The warning signs required by paragraph (g)(1)(i) of this section shall conform to the requirements of 20" × 14" vertical format signs specified in § 1910.145(d)(4), and to this subdivision. The signs shall display the following legend in the lower panel, with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to that specified in this subdivision.

Legend	Notation
Asbestos	1" Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Dust Hazard	1" Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Avoid Breathing Dust	1" Gothic.
Wear Assigned Protective Equipment.	1" Gothic.
Do Not Remain In Area Unless Your Work Requires It.	1" Gothic.
Breathing Asbestos Dust May Be Hazardous To Your Health.	14 point Gothic.

Spacing between lines shall be at least equal to the height of the upper of any two lines.

(2) *Caution labels*—(i) *Labeling.* Caution labels shall be affixed to all raw materials, mixtures, scrap, waste, debris, and other products containing asbestos fibers, or to their containers, except that no label is required where asbestos fibers have been modified by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material so that during any reasonably foreseeable use, handling, storage, disposal, processing, or transportation, no airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section will be released.

(ii) *Label specifications.* The caution labels required by paragraph (g)(2)(i) of this section shall be printed in letters of sufficient size and contrast as to be readily visible and legible. The label shall state:

CAUTION

Contains Asbestos Fibers

Avoid Creating Dust

Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cause Serious Bodily Harm

(h) *Housekeeping*—(1) *Cleaning.* All external surfaces in any place of employment shall be maintained free of accumulations of asbestos fibers if, with their dispersion, there would be an excessive concentration.

(2) *Waste disposal.* Asbestos waste, scrap, debris, bags, containers, equipment, and asbestos-contaminated clothing, consigned for disposal, which may produce in any reasonably fore-

UCC 019826

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coatings

August 14
1978

EPA Issues Wastewater Pretreatment Strategy

On June 26, 1978 the U.S. EPA issued eneral wastewater pretreatment regu-ations. The regulations will affect exist-ng as well as new industrial facilities ischarging to municipal treatment sys-ems, commonly called publicly owned reatment works or POTWs. The regula-ions become effective on August 25, 978.

The general strategy contained in the une 26 regulations outlines EPA's views n pretreatment of industrial wastewater ischarges. The strategy will be reflect-d in the specific pretreatment stand-rds which EPA will issue for the 21 ndividual categories. One such catego-y is the paint manufacturing industry which has been further divided into three subcategories. A zero pretreatment standard was established for the "oil-based paint, solvent wash" subcategory n 1975. Pretreatment standards for the remaining two subcategories, "oil-based paint, caustic wash" and "water-based paints," will be proposed in early 1979 and finalized 9-12 months later.

Specifically, the June 26 strategy requires that any POTW holding a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit must develop a pretreatment program consistent with the June 26 strategy by 1983. With certain exceptions, POTWs with a daily capacity of less than five million gallons are exempted.

Of immediate impact, the June 26 regulations prohibit the introduction into POTWs of any discharge which: 1. would create a fire or explosion hazard, 2. are corrosive, 3. would obstruct sewers, 4. are so solid or concentrated as to interfere with the POTW, or 5. contain excessive heat. The prohibition is effective as of August 25, with the exception of the prohibition on excessive heat which takes effect three years from that date.

If certain conditions are met, industrial dischargers to POTWs may have their specific categorical pretreatment requirements revised to reflect consistent pollutant removal by the POTW. The pretreatment regulations reflect, however, that such removal by a POTW must not interfere with the operation of the POTW or contaminate its sewage sludge, or pass through the treatment works into clean receiving waters.

After categorical pretreatment standards are issued for the 21 industrial categories, existing sources must comply with their respective categorical pretreatment requirements within three years. New sources must comply immediately.

NPCA's Water Quality-Waste Management Task Force is presently reviewing the pretreatment regulations. As additional information is available regarding the regulations and their impact on the categorical pretreatment standards applicable to paint manufacturers, it will be reported to our members. In the meantime, questions concerning the strategy should be directed to either Bob Nelson or Mike Duff at NPCA.

EPA AMENDS ASBESTOS EMISSION STANDARD

In the June 19, 1978 *Federal Register*, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued an amendment to its Asbestos Standard which exempts from control all spray-on application of materials in which asbestos fibers are encapsulated with a bituminous or resinous binder during spraying and which are not friable (easily crumbled) after drying. The Asbestos Standard is part of EPA's National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

This exemption would exclude from control such products as roofing compounds, waterproofing of insulation exposed to the weather, automobile undercoatings and industrial maintenance coatings.

In their proposed amendments issued on March 2, 1977, EPA considered banning the spray-on application of any material containing more than one-percent asbestos. This proposed amendment would have been an expansion of the control of spray-on application asbestos products which originally related only to the prevention of visible emissions from the application of such coatings. The major purpose of EPA's control of the spray-on application of asbestos-containing materials is to prevent friable asbestos, that is, asbestos which crumbles easily and is separated into discreet particles, from becoming an air-borne contaminant and a potential health hazard.

NPCA filed comments on the proposed amendments with EPA on May 2, 1977 (See *Coatings*, June 6, 1977) stating that certain classes of coatings, i.e. roof coatings, waterproofing compounds, and industrial maintenance systems which may contain asbestos should not be subject to these Standards. Such coatings are not a potential source of friable asbestos because even if spray-applied they do not constitute a major source of asbestos emissions.

The final amendments to the Asbestos Standard issued on June 19th reflect our industry's positions and provide us with the exclusion necessary for us to continue supplying these essential coating systems.

Additional information on this subject can be obtained by contacting Ray Connor, Technical Director, at (202) 462-6272.

COATINGS is published semi-monthly except for one issue in November, by the National Paint and Coatings Association, Inc., 1500 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Subscription $9 per year to members (included in dues). Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C.
Vol 30, No. 16, August 14, 1978.
Editor: Linda C. McCarty
Contributing Editors: Bonnie Benhayon, Sue Scheinman.

UCC 019827

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WV-0028 #50

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
Specialty Chemicals — Sistersville, WV

April 11, 1986

MEMORANDUM TO: Department Coordinators
First Line Supervisors
Planners/Schedulers
Second Line Supervisors
Staff

COPY TO: Bulletin Boards

FROM: G. W. Wulfert

SUBJECT: Treatment of Asbestos in Insulation Weatherproofing

CORRECTION TO SUBJECT MEMO DATED MARCH 31, 1986
(PLEASE DESTROY THE MARCH 31, 1986 COPY)

Recent information brought to our attention that the insulation weatherproofing (Jaxsan-600) that we have been using for years has 4.33% asbestos fibers in it. We have stopped using Jaxsan-600 and have switched to a lesser quality product (WC-5) which is asbestos free.

We have deep concerns on just how to handle any and all asbestos without a hazard to our people. All the information that we have to date shows that the asbestos fibers in Jaxsan-600 are bonded in latex and do not present a hazard. We are seeking more information and, more importantly, are doing monitoring of individuals and jobs in the removal of Jaxsan-600 to further qualify this information.

It is felt that until more specific information is obtained that extra precautions, wearing of Comfo II w/magenta canister, which is the Type H "good for asbestos" respirator, will be required of anyone involved in the removal or distribution of Jaxsan-600. For this interim period we will class all weatherproofing in the plant as Jaxsan-600.

We are in hopes that these measures are temporary and that appropriate, permanent procedures are short coming. Your cooperation can only enhance the safety of our people.

George W. Wulfert

GWW:ts

NOTE: 1) Magenta Canister is Stores Code 7512-4610.
2) Magenta is what we've called purple in the past.

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