Union Carbide Corporation
Linde Division

Old Ridgebury Road
Danbury, CT 06817

To: Linde Health Coordinators
Cryogenic Equipment & Coatings
Service Health Coordinators

December 19, 1983

Re: Asbestos
OSHA - Emergency Temporary
Standard

On Friday, November 4th, OSHA issued an Emergency Temporary Standard reducing the permissible exposure limit for asbestos from 2 fibers per cubic centimeter to 0.5 fibers per cubic centimeter for an 8 hour time-weighted-average (TWA_8). This new lower exposure standard requires a training program for all employees exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos in excess of 0.5 fiber/cc (TWA_8) without regard to the use of respirators to include:

1. The health effects associated with asbestos exposure.
2. The relationship between asbestos and smoking in producing lung cancer.
3. The nature of operations which could result in exposure to asbestos and necessary protective steps to minimize exposure.
4. The proper use, fitting and limitations of respirators.

Posting of warning signs is required if airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers may exceed 0.5 fibers/cc.

If you have questions, please give me a call.

Eleanor K. Jensen

Eleanor K. Jensen

EKJ/mbb

File Copy Only: N. A. DiFranco and T. V. Kelly received instructions on this regulation under separate cover.

A10525

UCC 009965

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
UC-4195

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RECEIVED
DEC 5 1983
E. K. JENSEN

Mr. G. J. Hoeing
UCC - Linde Division
Danbury, CT R3692

December 1, 1983

Copies to:
Mr. R. H. Argo
Mr. T. E. DeBriae
Mr. R. P. Guess
Mr. F. J. Gould
Ms. E. K. Jensen
Mr. G. J. Keehn
Mr. T. E. Kehler
Mr. J. S. Pirretti
Mr. V. A. Smith

Subject: Asbestos Exposure

F-

Dear Mr. Hoeing:

On Friday, November 4th, OSHA issued an Emergency Temporary Standard reducing the permissable exposure limit asbestos from 2 fibers per cubic centimeter to 0.5 fibers per cubic centimeter for an 8 hour time weighted average.

The major source of asbestos exposure in Package Gas Plants is in the maintenance of acetylene cylinders when valves are removed to check the well depth. The asbestos is present in the filler at a concentration of 1% by volume. It is not expected that maintenance of acetylene cylinders in this manner will result in adverse employee exposure to asbestos. However, there is no employee exposure data on file to support this assumption.

I have received some questions from the field in this regard and in order to properly respond, it will be necessary to conduct employee monitoring at selected locations. Alan Duva suggested that the Whiting plant be monitored due to the large volume of acetylene cylinders being repaired. I will arrange for this sometime in December or early January.

There may be other instances of asbestos exposure not related to acetylene cylinder maintenance. Many older Package Gas Plants may have asbestos insulation around steam pipes, in boiler rooms or other areas of the plant. I have copied the Region Package Operation Managers to make them aware of OSHA's new Emergency Temporary Standard and to ask them to poll their plants to determine if there are any potential areas of asbestos exposure, in addition to the acetylene cylinder maintenance area described above.

A10526

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ACL Doc 18789 · Page 2 of 20 asbestosclaims.law/library/18789/2

In addition to the new lower exposure standard, the Emergency Temporary Standard requires a training program for all employees exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos in excess of 0.5 f/cc without regard to the use of respirators to include:

1. The health affects associated with asbestos exposure.
2. The relationship between asbestos and smoking in producing lung cancer.
3. The nature of operations which could result in exposure to asbestos and necessary protective steps to minimize exposure.
4. The purpose proper use fitting instructions and limitations of respirators.

The ETS also requires the posting of legible warning signs at each location where airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers may exceed 0.5 f/cc.

The Region Package Operations Managers should let me know as soon as possible the results of their poll.

Very truly yours,

N. A. DiFranco

NAD:ld

A10527

UCC 009967

Union Carbide trial exhibit UC-4195: Linde Division Asbestos Memos on the 1983 OSHA Emergency Standard, Spe...
ACL Doc 18789 · Page 4 of 20

UNION CARBIDE REPLY REQUESTED

Marpan Business Systems, Inc. • (212) 679-6150

INTER-COMPANY REPLY MEMO / UC-149 8

7 - Asbestos

TO (NAME) E.K. JENSEN DATE 11/10/83

LOCATION SHEA FROM T.V. KELLY

SUBJECT Asbestos LOCATION Speedway Cayo 19-817

As we discussed on the phone today, here is my letter of Nov 8, "ASBESTOS EXPOSURE" on the NEW STANDARD (0.5 fibs/cc). IT INCLUDES AN ATTACHMENT of all SAMPLES SINCE late '76 ALSO is COPY of the SAFETY MTG WRITE-UP by the TWO SUPERVISORS in the ACETYLENE DEPARTMENT, with the BROCHURE they USED for their MTG. I'll ask both to inform their people of the NEW PEL CHANGE. Thanks Tom

REPLY IN SPACE BELOW. DETACH AND RETURN TRIPLICATE. RETAIN THIS COPY.

RECEIVED
NOV 14 1983
E. K. JENSEN

ORIGINAL

UCC 009968

A10528



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UNION CARBIDE INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

UNION CARBIDE BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
ENGINEERING PRODUCTS DIVISION

SPEEDWAY FACTORY
4801 WEST 16TH STREET. P.O. BOX 24501. SPEEDWAY,
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46224

To (Name) Mr. F. E. Camic
Division Mr. R. W. Cromer
Location Mr. W. G. Curtis
Area Mr. C. H. Mason
Mr. D. P. Maurer
Ms. D. J. Praed
Dr. L. W. Winter
Copy to Mr. R. P. Wooldridge

Date November 8, 1983

Originating Dept. Employee Relations

Area

Subject Asbestos Exposure

The article here appeared in the Wall Street Journal on November 3, 1983. I verified it with Bob Ondoscin of Industrial Hygiene, Union Carbide Corporation, Danbury. It means that effective November 4, 1983, the limit for asbestos exposure is changed from 2 fibers per cc air to 0.5 fibers per cc air averaged over an 8 hour period. Only fibers exceeding 5 micrometers in length are considered.

I've attached a summary of our readings since late 1976. The limit was reduced from 5 fibers to 2 fibers in July, 1976 and has remained at that limit until this time.

As the samples indicate, we can meet the new standard as long as housekeeping and equipment are maintained. These areas are critical for continued compliance.

Our requirements of respirator use continues to exceed the requirement of OSHA. We must continue to enforce this policy as extra insurance in reducing exposure to the employee.

* The only area I see requiring a change is that of maintenance work inside the shredder mechanism. After discussion with Bo Bunting, I believe the use of the paper coverall and hat should be required anytime the inner enclosure is opened for internal maintenance work where there is the potential to stir up asbestos dust. The choice to wear this clothing has been somewhat optional in the past. Bo will also check on paper foot coverings that are available.

Corporate Industrial Hygiene will send me additional information when it is available. Contact me if you have any questions.

T. V. Kelly
Safety Director

pk

attachments

* WGC: The use of coveralls, head & foot coverings should be covered on any JSA on shredder operations. Could I have copies, too? Thanks Tom

A10529

UCC 009969

New Rule Limiting Asbestos Exposure Is Issued by OSHA

WSJ 11/3/83

By JOANN S. LUBLIN
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—In a step rarely taken, the Labor Department placed immediate tougher limits on occupational exposure to asbestos, which has been linked to fatal diseases.

The department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration issued an emergency temporary standard that sets maximum workplace exposure for asbestos at 500,000 fibers per cubic meter of air. The current level, set in 1972, is two million fibers per cubic meter. The temporary rule, sought by 14 unions, takes effect Friday and remains in effect for six months while the job-safety agency decides whether to make the tougher standard permanent.

This marks the first time OSHA has issued an emergency temporary standard since 1978. The asbestos industry is expected to challenge the ruling in federal court. Although unions won the desired emergency ruling, they remain unhappy with OSHA because they wanted even more stringent new limits and fear the agency won't step up its enforcement efforts.

The emergency rule reflects new scientific evidence linking low-level exposure of asbestos to asbestosis, a lung disease, and mesothelioma, a cancer of the lining of the lungs. An OSHA analysis found 50,000 workers in the U.S. are exposed to between 500,000 and two million fibers per cubic meter of air, averaged over an eight-hour day.

"That really is the basis" for the emergency rule, said Patrick Tyson, OSHA's deputy chief. "We had to demonstrate that there are a number of workers at risk."

The agency believes the new exposure limit may prevent 200 of those employees from dying from cancer, Mr. Tyson added.

OSHA has agonized for months about whether to issue the emergency ruling, because of its poor track record with such steps in the past. Industry groups have sued the job-safety agency over five of the eight emergency standards issued since the agency's inception in 1971. Only one of those five rulings has been fully upheld by the courts, a standard limiting exposure to acrylonitrile, a chemical widely used to make synthetic rubber, plastics and other products that has been linked to cancer.

A 1053C

UCC 009970

ALL VALUES IN Fibers (>5μm) per cc AIR
OSHA LIMIT @ TIME OF READINGS: 2.0

QA INSPECTOR

9/76 - 0.1
3/77 - <0.1
6/82 - 0.03
1/83 - 0.08
2/83 - 0.02
6/83 - <0.01
9/83 - 0.02

511 UTILITY

5/79 - 0.01
5/79 - 0.02
6/79 - 0.01
6/79 - 0.01

480 ENGR TECHN

11/76 <0.1

524 MACHINIST

8/76 <0.1
8/76 0.2
12/76 <0.1
3/77 <0.1
6/77 <0.1
10/83 0.26

UNION CARBIDE **BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL**

511 ASSEMBLER

8/76 - <0.1
9/76 - 0.1
9/76 - 0.1
5/79 - 0.02
6/79 - 0.01
6/83 - <0.01

511 AUTOCLAVE FITTER

9/76 - 0.5
12/76 - <0.1
3/77 - <0.1
5/79 - 0.01
6/79 - 0.01

511 STAMPER

2/79 0.01

511 FILLER - OVENTENDER

8/76 - 5.8
9/76 - 2.3
12/76 - 0.5
3/77 - 0.3
6/77 - 0.2
6/79 - 0.04
5/79 - 0.09
9/81 - 0.01
9/81 - 2.70 { EMPLOYEE HAD REMOVED SAMPLER AND PLACED IT ON A SHELF IN THE ROOM.
10/81 - 0.07
11/81 - 0.10
11/81 - 0.13
12/81 - 0.71
1/82 0.34
6/82 0.19
7/82 <0.01
4/83 1.4 { LINE HAD PLUGGED & ROOM NOT CLEANED AFTER REPAIR. A SEAL AT DISPOSAL BAG FLANGE ALSO LEAKING
7/83 0.22
8/83 0.12

A10531

UCC 009971

A 10535

UCC 009972

T. Kelly
R.P. Woodbridge
original R.W. Cromer

FOREMEN SAFETY MEETINGS

FOREMAN: R.W. Cromer

SECTION: 212, 215

DATE: July 83

TOPIC: Asbestos Exposure

HOURLY PERSONNEL IN ATTENDANCE (NUMBER): 8 Barnett, T. Courtney, L. Davis

COMMENTS: T. Calhoun

At the July meeting we talked on the hazards of asbestos, and what is being done to control these hazards. Union Carbide has set up a plan to abate for asbestos fibers. Some employees are asked to help in this act by saving a drive to abate for asbestos fibers. We also discussed the need to change clothes, have asbestos dust out work not at home. Waste disposal was discussed, the proper disposal is very important

CORRECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDED:

A 105333

UCC 009973

Union Carbide trial exhibit UC-4195: Linde Division Asbestos Memos on the 1983 OSHA Emergency Standard, Sp...
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UCC 009974



EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY

Asbestos related diseases develop through repeated exposure. Trouble occurs many years later.

This makes the problem difficult to recognize on a daily basis.

A Know the *hazards* and *controls for your job.* Comply with regulations to prevent asbestos fiber exposure to you or others. No shortcuts.

B *Wear* and *take care* of personal protection equipment.

C Follow all *procedures* (and suggest control improvements).

D Use the *required tools.*

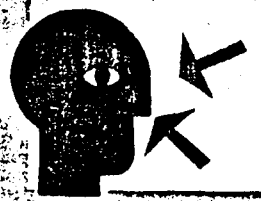
E Proper *housekeeping* and *waste disposal* are vital.

F After exposure . . . thoroughly *wash up* and *change clothing.*

G The medical tests are safeguards. Also AVOID smoking (increases your disease vulnerability).

The occupational disease hazards from asbestos are controlled by *teamwork* . . . employers and employees.

ASBESTOS EXPOSURE FACTFOLDER



A summary of properties, hazards and basic measures to control exposure within required limits . . . . . .

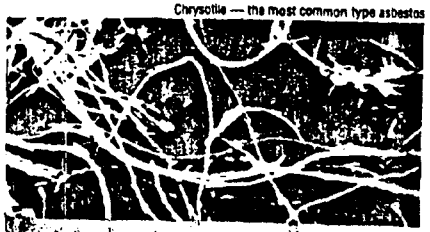
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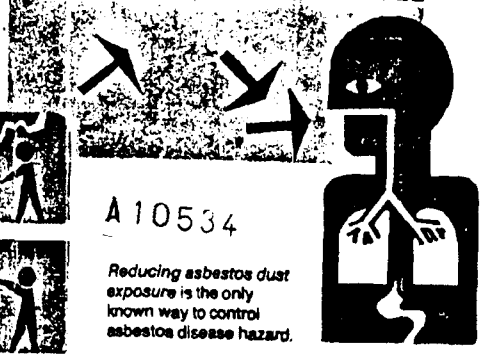
ASBESTOS is a mineral of "indestructible" fibers. Inhaling too much asbestos dust over a long period can cause lung disease (asbestosis, cancer).

Chrysotile — the most common type asbestos



Many asbestos-containing products have fibers safely *"locked in"* by cement, plastic or other binders.

However, with certain uses, fibers can become *airborne* . . . . DUST. . . . .



ASBESTOS IN USE:

During its mining and *processing*



During transport and material handling



During manufacture – grinding, sawing, sanding, drilling, etc.



During construction – mixing, spraying and demolition



A10534

Reducing asbestos dust exposure is the only known way to control asbestos disease hazard.

The hazard is affected by:

- fiber *size*
- airborne concentration
- exposure time
- susceptibility and
- cigarette smoking.

Federal Standards (OSHA) were published to protect employees from exposure to potentially hazardous amounts of *airborne asbestos fibers.*

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A10535

UCC 009975

LINDE
UNION CARBIDE

INTERNAL
CORRESPONDENCE

RECEIVED
APR 10 1987
E. K. JENSEN

P.O. BOX 44, TONAWANDA, NEW YORK 14151-0044
TELEX 754632

To
M. D. Brower - Danbury P-2623
D. Crowell - Danbury E-3246
N. A. DiFranco - Somerset
E. K. Jensen - Danbury R-4667
R. S. Kramer - Danbury R-4655
Copy to
W. M. Therrien - Danbury R-2676
D. E. White - Tonawanda

Date
April 7, 1987

Originating Dept.
Gas Products Production

Subject
Vermiculite

W. R. Grace's letter of October 11, 1986 alerted us to a potential problem in that vermiculite produced by their Libby Montana mine may contain asbestos fibers. Grace's solution was to wet down the packaged vermiculite to reduce airborne asbestos to levels in compliance with OSHA standards. The solution is not acceptable to Linde in that we cannot tolerate wetted vermiculite as a cold box insulation.

A group met in Danbury in January 1987 to discuss the problem and it was agreed that further information was required in order to develop a plan of action. The following summarizes the information that has been developed since that meeting.

We have had 39 batch samples taken and tested by National Loss Control Service Corporation (NATLSCO). No asbestos content has been detected by NATLSCO in any of the samples. The vermiculite source at two locations; Wilmington and Pittsburg, California, has been positively identified by W. R. Grace as coming from the Libby mine. It is very likely that some of the other samples came from here also.

With Randy Kramer's assistance, all purchase orders to W. R. Grace for vermiculite dating back to 1983 were collected and transmitted to W. R. Grace with a request to identify the vermiculite source for each one. They reponded within a week and were able to identify some and not others. A copy of Grace's March 19, 1987 letter to Randy is attached.

W. R. Grace also forwarded air sampling data collected while handling wetted vermiculite from the Libby mine. This data indicated that they were in conformance with OSHA's July 1986 regulations in all cases. The data really is not significant to Linde as we cannot tolerate wet vermiculite. Grace's March 19 letter also indicates that their South Carolina source is in conformance without wetting.

We have also had discussions with other suppliers of vermiculite. Strong-Lite Inc. is a midwest supplier of vermiculite with whom we have done very little business. They have submitted a study of air sampling conducted in 1986 covering their mining, processing and packaging operations, all of which were in compliance with OSHA regulations. Their mine source is also in South Carolina. Two companies supplying vermiculite to the Central region have also responded with test data. J. P. Austin Associates Inc. submitted information on a South African source and Therm-O-Rock Company submitted test data on a Virginia source. None of this information included any asbestos content to be alarmed about.

A10563

UCC 009976

1180N-48

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Discussions have also been held with testing laboratories and bulk handlers to determine what on-site action would be required if we found an intolerable amount of asbestos in the vermiculite at any location. This now becomes a new ballgame. Most bulk handlers are not equipped to handle asbestos contaminated products. Those that are, such as Specialty Vacuum Inc. of St. Louis, Missouri, have limited capabilities and would handle and bag the insulation with equipment similar to that shown in the attachment. On-site air sampling would be required throughout the operation by a qualified lab such as NATLSCO and their quotation is also attached. It can be seen that this becomes a very expensive and time consuming operation. Nothing that we have uncovered so far indicates the need for any of these special precautions in handling vermiculite.

After developing the above information, it is recommended that we proceed as follows:

(a) Revise MPS-201, the Material Purchase Specification for vermiculite to include a requirement that every batch be certified free of asbestos. Once revised, this specification should be enforced and the certification kept in a retrievable file if needed for future verification. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) should also be requested with each order and kept on file.

(b) Instruct all purchasing locations to avoid purchasing vermiculite from W. R. Grace's Libby, Montana source. If W. R. Grace is the chosen vendor, then supply must come from the South Carolina source and be certified to be "asbestos free." This could involve transportation penalties west of the Mississippi which must be evaluated.

(c) We should continue to handle vermiculite taking the normal precautions for insulation handling as outlined in the Gas Products Production Safety Manual, Section 25.

(d) We presently have vermiculite in 93 cold boxes at 35 locations around the country. The vermiculite has come from several sources and in many cases the source cannot be identified. As mentioned previously, we have tested 39 of these boxes without finding evidence of asbestos. This has cost us approximately $2500. The remaining 54 boxes could be tested at an additional cost of $3500. This is not recommended as the data we already have appears to be a good representative sampling and indicative that a field problem does not exist.

(e) We could also hire NATLSCO or a similar laboratory to conduct air sample testing during a typical vermiculite transfer operation. This would cost several thousand dollars, and unless we are aware of asbestos content through prior batch testing, would probably reaffirm that a problem does not exist. This action is not recommended either.

A 10564

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(f) In summary, if we implement and enforce recommendations (a), (b) and (c) above, this should be sufficient to ensure that we don't purchase any asbestos-contaminated vermiculite and that the vermiculite is handled safely. From information developed to date, the existing cold box insulation does not appear to present a problem of asbestos content, and no further action is recommended to confirm this.

We would appreciate comments from the recipients of this letter on the recommended course of action. If another meeting of interested parties is required, please advise.

J. J. Neitz/jps
1180N-50

A10565

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ACL Doc 18789 · Page 14 of 20 **asbestosclaims.law/library/18789/14**

NATLSCO

March 30, 1987

Mr. J.J. Neitz
Union Carbide Corporation
Linde Division
P.O. Box 44
Tonawanda, New York 14151 - 0044

Dear Mr. Neitz:

Thank you for your interest in NATLSCO Industrial Hygiene services. It is our pleasure to offer this proposal.

If selected for this project, we will have one of our experienced Associate Industrial Hygienists visit your facility to collect air samples while vermiculite is being handled. The study will be conducted by using small, battery operated pumps, appropriate filter media, and other equipment to collect air samples as needed.

Subsequent to the visit, the samples will be returned to our Environmental Sciences Laboratory for analysis. The lab is accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association.

Under normal conditions, NATLSCO's final report would be mailed within 40 days of the last study date. The report would be structured as follows:

Introduction
Summary of Results
Recommendations
Equipment and Study Procedures
Discussion
Data Tables

NATLSCO has a formal Quality Assurance Program. Every report prepared by a NATLSCO field industrial hygienist is reviewed prior to mailing by a Manager of Industrial Hygiene, ABIH certified in the comprehensive practice of industrial hygiene.

A10566

National Loss Control Service Corporation
Long Grove, Illinois 60049-0075 (312) 540-2400 TWX (910) 651-3571 Toll Free 800-323-9585

UCC 009979

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asbestosclaims.law/library/18789/15

The estimated on-site cost per day for this project is as follows:

Visit and Travel Time - 9 hours at $45 per hour	$405.00
Report Time - 2 hours at $45 per hour	90.00
Laboratory Fees - 10 samples @ $25 per sample	250.00
DAILY TOTAL	$745.00

The above contains an estimate of the amount of report writing time which is generated by each day in the field. The actual time spent preparing the report would be charged for each project.

Likewise, the laboratory fees are based on an estimate of ten samples per day for fiber count using phase contrast microscopy (PCM) as specified in the OSHA standards. If more or fewer samples are collected, the charges will be adjusted accordingly. If "as soon as possible" (ASAP) service is requested, a 50% surcharge will be added to the laboratory fees, bringing the cost per sample to $37.50.

In addition, travel expenses will be billed at cost and will depend on the location of the work site.

This proposal is valid for 90 days. Work can commence upon receipt of a purchase order or letter of intent.

If you have any questions regarding this proposal, please do not hesitate to contact me. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Very truly yours,

Richard M. Maykowski

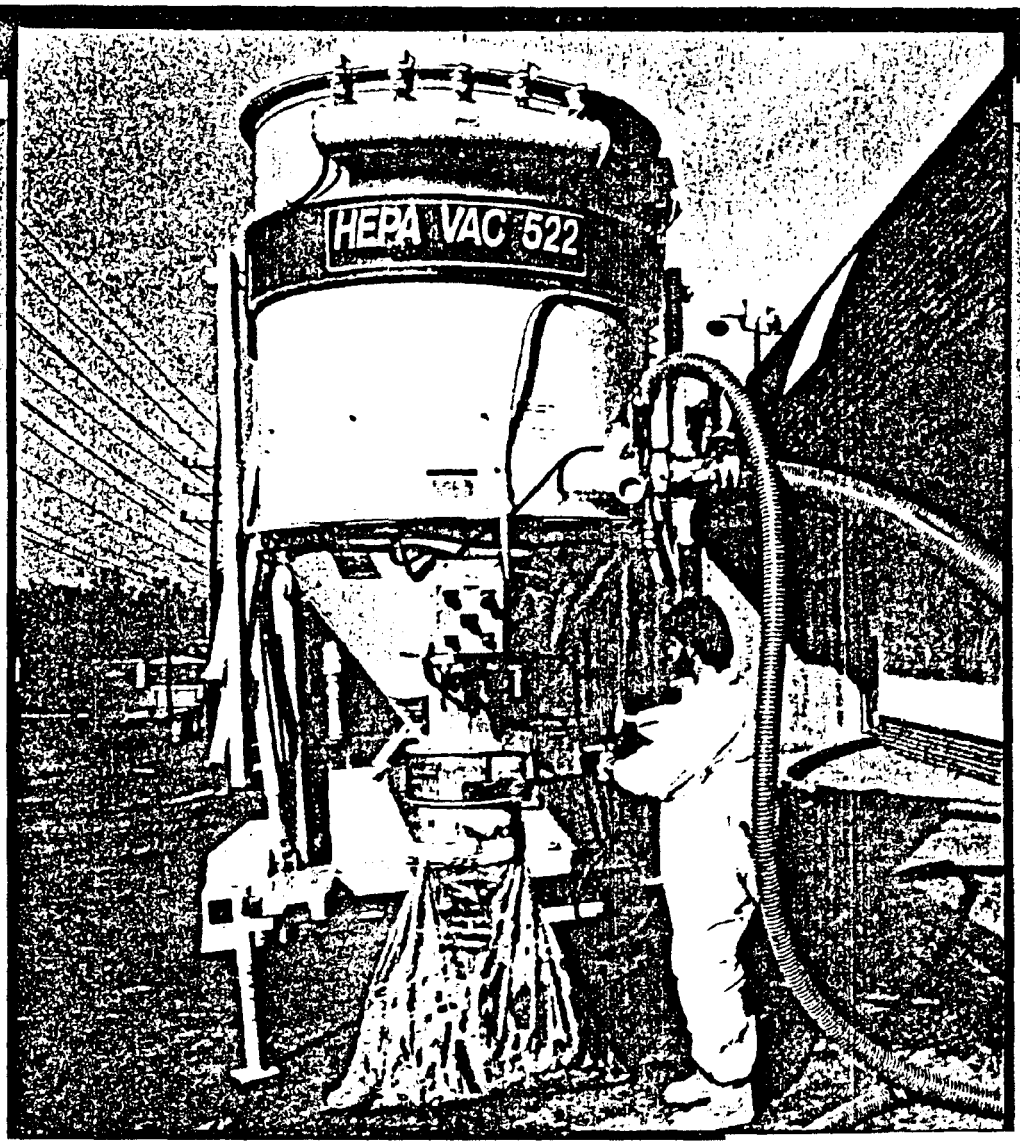
Richard M. Maykowski, CHCM
Assistant Manager of Industrial Hygiene
Certified/Comprehensive Practice
Direct Dial Number: (312) 540-4159

RMM/jjt
8032H

A 10567

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ACL Doc 18789 · Page 16 of 20 asbestosclaims.law/library/18789/16

Specialty Vacuum inc.



Gary Storr (314) 544-2800

A 10568

Specialty Vacuum inc.

9403 GRAVOIS AVENUE • ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63123

UCC 009981

Specialty Vacuum Inc.

RECEIVED
APR - 1 1987
J. J. NEITZ

March 26, 1987
Mr. Jack Neitz
Union Carbide
Linde Division
P.O. Box 44
Tonawanda, NY 14151-0044

Dear Mr. Neitz:

As per your request, I am writing to introduce you to our company. We have been commercial and industrial vacuum contractors for the past eight years. Some of our equipment is equipped with the necessary air filtration for us to vacuum asbestos containing material.

I understand that some of your plants may contain a granular pipe insulation which contains some asbestos. In the event that you need to remove this material, we would be happy to offer you a proposal to perform this work.

Enclosed please find a copy of our brochure, which explains our equipment and the services that we perform. When you have further questions regarding how we can aid you, please call me. We look forward to serving you.

Sincerely,

SPECIALTY VACUUM, INC.

Gary J. Storr / Sales Manager

encl.

A10569

9403 Gravois Rd. ● St. Louis, MO 63123 ● (314) 544-2800

UCC 009982

To: Jack Neitz
Dan Brauer

GRACE

Construction Products Division

W.R. Grace & Co.
62 Whittemore Avenue
Cambridge, Mass. 02140

(617) 876-1400

RECEIVED
APR - 6 1987
J. J. NEITZ

March 19, 1987

Mr. R. S. Kramer
National Materials Manager
Union Carbide Corporation
Linde Division
39 Old Ridgebury Road
Danbury, CT 06817-0001

Dear Mr. Kramer:

This is a response to your memo to me dated March 12, 1987.

As you requested, we have reviewed the purchase orders you sent to identify whether the products were made from Enoree, South Carolina or Libby, Montana ore concentrate. Hand-written notations were made on sixteen of the twenty-eight orders where the mine source could be identified; the balance (twelve) are labelled "unknown".

A response to your request for air sampling data is also enclosed. This information demonstrates the conformance of dampened Grace (Libby) expanded industrial vermiculite to OSHA regulations which became effective in July 1986. Our dry expanded vermiculite is produced from Enoree, South Carolina concentrate and meets OSHA regulations without dampening.

Please call if I can help with any other items.

Sincerely,

Paul M Keeffe

Paul M. Keeffe
Marketing & Sales Manager

PMK:mg

A10570

UCC 009983

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