PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
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22. Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company, or "Rhone-Poulenc", P.O. Box 12014, 2 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. Predecessor: Achem Products, Inc., formerly American Chemical and Paint Company and Benjamin Foster Company (office address from 1930 to 1946: 1411 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA), (factory address from 1930 to 1946: 31st Street and Magazine Lane, Philadelphia, PA), (office and factory address 1946 to 1978: 4635–37 West Girard Avenue, Philadelphia 31, PA).

(b) *Years of manufacture.* Early 1930's through 1978.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Adhesives, coatings and sealants, and mastics.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* The following products which contained small amounts of encapsulated asbestos were manufactured and sold by the Benjamin Foster division of Amchem Products, Inc. and/or its predecessors in interest and may have been used in the construction industry:

Adhesives: Thermas Extruded Heat Transfer Cement (designed 1955); Black Spot Adhesive (designed 1959); INSULFAS (designed 1941); Fibrous Adhesive (designed 1942, 1966, 1957); Fire Resistive Adhesive (designed 1943); Fire Resistive Insulation Adhesive (designed 1959); Metal Adhesive (designed 1959); Black Adhesive; C.C. Adhesive; Fire Resistive Linoleum Adhesive; Cement, Adhesive, Fire Retardant, Type 1; Steel Floor Plate Adhesive, Part A; Insulation Adhesive, Part B; Adhesive Sealer, Charcoal Gray, Part A; Adhesive Sealer, Part A; Adhesive Sealer, White, Part A; Mariner Adhesive; Cold Storage Adhesive; Adhesive; Foster IBM Asphalt Fibre Roof Cement; Black Cat Roof Cement (Asphalt with Asbestos); Foster IBM Red Plastic Roof Cement; Foster IBM Green Plastic Roof Cement; Foster IBM Green Fibre Roof Coating Cement.

Mastics: Sealfas Mastic (designed 1959); Sealfas Mastic, Sand (Temporary) (Low Temperature Grade) (designed 1959); Sealfas Mastic, Mediterranean, Blue (Low Temperature Alt.) (designed 1959); Sealfas Mastic, Sand, (designed 1959); Sealfas Mastic, White, (designed 1959); SEALFAS G–P–M Mastic; Cork-filled Mastic (designed 1959); C.I. Mastic; Fire Resistive Mastic C.I. Mastic, Aluminum; Fire Resistive Mastic, Aluminum; STACKFAS Mastic (designed 1960); Safetie H. I. Mastic (designed 1955); Hilastic Mastic (designed 1958); Fire Resistive Asphalt Material (designed 1965); Safetie C. I. Mastic (designed 1964); H. I. Mastic (designed 1961); Low Temperature H. I. Mastic (designed 1957); Climastic MASTIC; Sealfas Mastic; Sealfas G–P–M Mastic; Cork-Filled Sealfas; Sealfas Mastic Trowel; Cork Filled Fire Resistive Mastic; Fire Resistive Mastic; Safetee Cork-Filled Fire Resistive Asphalt Mastic; O. C. Mastic.

Sealants: Flame Resistant High Velocity Duct Sealant (designed 1960); Asphalt Seam Sealer (designed 1959); Fire Resistive Navy Sealer (designed 1955); Heat Resistant Sealant (designed 1949); FOAMSEAL Sealant (designed 1960); Insulation Sealant (designed 1963); Contraction Joint Sealant (designed 1969); High Velocity Duct Sealer (designed 1962); Flame Resistant High Velocity Duct Sealant Cartridge Grade (designed 1968); Flashing Compound (designed 1960); Elastolar Sealant (designed 1966); Extruded Sealant Tape; Duct Sealer, Gray; Flame Resistant High Velocity Duct Sealant, Gray; Insulation-Sealer Undercoating; Flexible Joint Sealer; Flextra Sealant (Spray); Gray Caulking Compound; Fitting Filler; Foster Black Caulking Compound-Gun Grade; Joint Filler.

Coatings: Protection Kote (designed 1953); Fire Retardant Vapor Barrier (designed 1955); LAGTONE Coating (designed 1962); Tile-Fit Coating; White Insulation Coating; Lagtone (designed 1956); FOAMSEAL Coating (designed 1972); Masonry Coating; Stackfas-Hi Solids; Heat Resistant Metal Coating; Foster IBM Asphalt Fibre Roof Coating; Black Cat Roof Coating (Asphalt with Asbestos); Foster IBM Red Fibre Roof Coating.

(e) *Additional information.* Additional information is available.

23. The Sherwin-Williams Company

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* The Sherwin- Williams Company, 101 Prospect Ave., N.W., Cleveland, OH 44101. Purchased subsidiary: Dutch Boy Group, 101 Prospect Ave., N.W., Cleveland, OH 44101.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* Before 1972. Records were reviewed back to 1964.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Cement block fillers.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* The coatings are used as a thin film and the asbestos is bound in a resin. There usually is a non-asbestos top coat applied over these coatings. The only way to distinguish these products from other manufacturers' is by purchase records.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

24. Tremco Incorporated

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Tremco Inc[illegible] 3735 Green Road, Beachw[illegible] 44122. Also operated by T[illegible] Adhesives System Divisio[illegible] Company, 123 West Bartges, Akron, OH 44311.

(b) *Years of production.* 1930 through the present.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Extruded Butyl Tapes (produced 1955 to the present by Tremco Incorporated); Acrylic Sealant (produced 1961 to the present by Tremco Incorporated); Polyurethane Coatings & Sealants (produced 1979 to the present by Tremco Incorporated); Butyl Sealants (produced 1960 to the present by Tremco Incorporated); Drying Sealants (produced 1950 to the present by Tremco Incorporated); Non-Drying Sealants (produced 1952 to the present by Tremco Incorporated); Oil Based Paints (produced 1930 to 1973 by Tremco Incorporated); Adhesives (produced 1960 to 1983 by Adhesives Systems Division, BFGoodrich Company).

(d) *Identifying characteristics.* The above products contain chrysotile asbestos; identifying characteristics are unavailable.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

25. Union Carbide Corporation

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Union Carbide Corporation, 39 Old Ridgebury Road, Danbury, CT 06817–0001. Predecessor: Calidria Corporation, Bakelite Corporation.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1939 through approximately 1974.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Raw chrysotile asbestos, phenolic resin material.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Calidria (initially sold as Union Carbide Asbestos), (produced 1963 to June 30, 1985), consisted entirely of raw chrysotile asbestos in a unique short fiber form. The chemical formula was $Mg_3(OH)_4Si_2O_5$. Union Carbide produced four grades of Calidria asbestos: standard, super standard, high purity, and resin grade; the different grades reflect varying degrees of purity of content. Union Carbide packaged some of the Calidria products which were sold by domestic distributors under the following trade names: Arcovis, Imcobest, Oilbestos, Super Visbestos, Telvis, Univis, Visbestos, and Visquick. Calidria asbestos consisted of raw chrysotile asbestos in a unique short fiber form and can thus be

distinguished from other chrysotile asbestos by its short fiber length. Calidria asbestos was sold in fibrous and pelletized forms. In appearance, Calidria was grey (pelletized) or white (fibrous) in color and powdery in substance.

Bakelite (produced from approximately 1939 to mid 1974), was manufactured at Union Carbide's Bound Brook Facility, 1 River Road, Bound Brook, NJ 08805. Union Carbide affiliates also manufactured asbestos containing Bakelite in Monterey and Mexico City, Mexico, and in Belleville, Ontario, Canada, however, none of these facilities sold Bakelite to customers in the United States. Prior to Union Carbide, from 1931 until 1939, Bakelite was manufactured by the Bakelite Corporation at the same Bound Brook facility as Union Carbide's Bakelite plant. The Bakelite Corporation and facility at Bound Brook was formed and created from a merger of the Bakelite Company, originally located at Bloomfield, IN; the General Plastics Company, of Perth Amboy, NJ; and the Redmonal Company, of Chicago, IL. Bakelite consisted of a phenolic resin material, sold to customers in a coarse granular (sand-like) form. Bakelite's purchasers consisted of molders who used the intermediate products sold to additional manufacturers. Bakelite customers would heat and melt the powder to create a molten resin (to which some purchasers would add other substances) and then mold, harden and cool the resin into the finished product. Most Bakelite did not contain asbestos. At its peak, asbestos containing Bakelite comprised 40% of the Bakelite produced by Union Carbide. The great bulk of non-asbestos Bakelite contained wood flour as a filler in lieu of asbestos. Asbestos containing Bakelite fell into three classes of Bakelite, which differed on the basis of the quantity and type of asbestos: General Purpose Bakelite, Heat Resistant Bakelite, and High Impact Heat Resistant.

General Purpose Bakelite contained less than 12% asbestos content. The asbestos consisted of short fiber usually purchased from the Carey-Canada Corporation. General Purpose Bakelite was marketed for use in certain electrical devices such as electrical panels, electrical plug receptacles, and electrical switches. General Purpose Bakelite consisted of the following Bakelite product designations (which differed with respect to either resin components or asbestos proportions): BMMA 5138, BMRS 5314, BMMA 5440, BMMA 5330, BMMC 5333, BMMS 5333, BMRS 5440, BMMA 5441.

Heat Resistant Bakelite contained 25 to 30% asbestos content (with one exception noted below). The asbestos consisted of short fiber asbestos usually purchased from the Carey Canada Corporation. Heat Resistant Bakelite was marketed for high voltage electrical switches or switch boxes and consisted of the following product designations: BMMC 2035; BMMA 5303; BMMD 5303; BMRS 2035; BMRS 5303; BMRC 2035; BMMA 5353 (only 10% asbestos).

High Impact Heat Resistant (only manufactured until the mid 1960's) consisted of 50% asbestos. The asbestos consisted of long fiber African Blue (trade name) Asbestos. High Impact Heat Resistant was marketed for use in or with very high voltage industrial electrical switch gear and consisted of the following product designation: BMMZ 5250.

As indicated above, Bakelite was sold in a granular form. Bakelite was brown; however, a pigment was usually added to give it a black appearance. Some of the long-fiber asbestos had a green hue to it. Asbestos containing Bakelite can be distinguished from Bakelite or other phenolics which contained wood flour as a filler by appearance or weight: the asbestos-containing Bakelite had a smoother appearance and a greater specific gravity (by a factor of approximately 1.3). Asbestos containing Bakelite can only be distinguished from phenolics with asbestos or other, non-asbestos, mineral filler (as opposed to wood flour) by an ash chemical analysis.

Any asbestos contained in general purpose Bakelite or Heat Resistant Bakelite was fully encapsulated by the resin in the Bakelite sold by Union Carbide. Any asbestos in High Impact Heat Resistant Bakelite would be encapsulated when the resin was molded, hardened and cooled into the finished product by the purchasers of Bakelite. Therefore, any asbestos in Bakelite found in buildings is encapsulated and thus not respirable.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

28. Uniroyal Holdings, Inc., Textile Division

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* Uniroyal Holdings, Inc., Textile Division, 455 Chase Parkway, Waterbury, CT 06708-3392. Formerly named U.S. Rubber Company.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* 1941 through 1976.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Asbestos cloth.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* From about 1941 until 1976, Uniroyal's Textile Division made and marketed asbestos-containing cloth containing a significant quantity by weight and volume of chrysotile asbestos fiber. Uniroyal sold this cloth for a great variety of uses, and did not market it specifically as an insulation material for use in buildings. The chrysotile fibers in the cloth were combined with cotton or other natural or synthetic fibers, and the woven cloth was often coated with resin to achieve a smooth and uniform finish. Uniroyal's asbestos cloth, generally light in weight as compared to other manufacturers' asbestos-containing cloth, was graded depending on the percentage of asbestos in the finished product. Generally speaking, the grades were Underwriters, AA and AAA; the range of gauges .023 to .078; and the weight in pounds per square yards ranged from .75 to 2.5, with the predominant sales in the lighter weight fabric.

(e) *Additional information.* No additional information is available.

27. United States Gypsum Company

(a) *Name and address of manufacturer.* United States Gypsum Company, 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606. United States Gypsum Company in NJ was incorporated December 27, 1901 and dissolved August 23, 1920. Avery Gypsum Company in NJ was incorporated August 23, 1920 and dissolved October 14, 1927. United States Gypsum Company in IL was incorporated August 12, 1920 and dissolved December 24, 1936. United States Gypsum Company in DE was incorporated December 24, 1930 and dissolved in August 1952. United States Gypsum Company was incorporated August 1952 and dissolved February 4, 1966. USG Corporation in DE was incorporated February 2, 1960 and dissolved July 1, 1966. The United States Gypsum Company in DE was incorporated August 1, 1966.

(b) *Years of manufacture.* .930 through 1977.

(c) *Types or classes of products.* Ceiling tile, fireproofing plaster, thermal insulation, rigid block insulation, texture, simulated acoustical ceiling texture, paper and felt, and pipe covering.

(d) *Other identifying characteristics.* Acoustone 120 ceiling tile was produced 1968 to 1976 in Gypsum, OH.

Shadowline ceiling tile was produced 1968 to 1976 in Walworth, MI.

Acoustone 180 ceiling tile was produced 1968 to 1975 in Gypsum, OH.

Red Top Firecode Plaster (D) fireproofing plaster was produced 1962 to 1963 in Boston, MA; 1962 to 1963 in