Calidria ASBESTOS
UNION CARBIDE
THE DISCOVERY COMPANY
UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION · MINING AND METALS DIVISION · 270 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017
PLEASE REPLY TO: "CALIDRIA ASBESTOS" - P. O. BOX 579 - NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. 14302

September 11, 1970

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
1
UC-5379

Mr. E. Miller
M. A. Bruder & Sons
52nd St. & Grays Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19143

Dear Mr. Miller:

This is in response to your inquiry concerning the toxicology of our asbestos products.

We are not acquainted with the article to which you referred Mr. Terrill concerning the restrictions imposed in Philadelphia in fire retardant spray coatings, nor are we familiar with the product by Calko O'Dwyer. However, we are familiar with fire retardant spray applications and until recently the procedure used has been to dump dry asbestos on site into a drum containing an aqueous suspension of some binder which is subsequently sprayed on the superstructure of the building. The dry handling of the asbestos usually resulted in considerable dusting which was blown onto the populous in the streets below.

Usually a longer fiber asbestos than our CALIDRIA product has been used for this type of application and concern has been, for the most part, over the handling procedures for the dry asbestos material. Once asbestos is incorporated in aqueous or polymer media, hazards from dusting, for all practical purposes, are essentially eliminated.

I have enclosed a copy of our latest Status Summary on asbestos toxicology which contains excerpts from several publications and our own asbestos toxicology report.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Very truly yours,

B. L. Ingalls
Technical Services - CALIDRIA Asbestos

BLI/bsn
Encl.
cc: Mr. R. Terrill

This paper contains "Calidria" asbestos T-135, an efficient, low-cost opacifier. It is 80-lb. Fairmount offset produced by Tilleston & Hollingsworth Co., a subsidiary of Diamond International Corporation

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STATUS SUMMARY - MID 1970

ASBESTOS TOXICOLOGY

CALIDRIA ASBESTOS
UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
P.O.BOX 579
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. 14302

A00793

INTRODUCTION

Over the past several years a great deal has been said in the public press regarding the potential health hazards of asbestos. Much of this has been based on a classic work of environmental medicine by Dr. Irving J. Selikoff now at the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine in New York City. Although Dr. Selikoff's work covered only a single end use, sprayed asbestos for the insulation of steel frame buildings, it has been extrapolated and interpreted by others to give a widely held impression that asbestos is an extremely dangerous material. This report is intended to provide some of the most recent information on this subject so that objective judgments may be made.

CONCLUSIONS

These references lead to the conclusion that there is a hazard in the use of asbestos. As the McGill study points out, however, even under poorly controlled dust conditions ..."the total number of respiratory diseases attributable to asbestos was very small." Asbestos thus appears to be a typical industrial raw material, i.e., it has some handling hazards but can be used safely as long as reasonable care is exercised. There are explicit government specifications on allowable dust levels that constitute safe handling.

The Union Carbide Corporation Industrial Medicine and Toxicology Department has prepared a more detailed summary of the current state of knowledge on asbestos toxicology. It is attached for reference.

A09734

EXPERIENCE WITH SPRAYED ASBESTOS IN THE BUILDING TRADES

A synopsis of Dr. Selikoff's latest thinking is given in an article in the Engineering News Record of April 2, 1970. A copy of this article is attached for reference with the following quotations particularly pertinent here:

> "From buildings under construction there is often a gentle floating fall of a cottony material. This material that fails to adhere to the steel as it should and blows up, down, around and across a job and sometimes over wide sections of a city on windy days."

> "The resulting storm of asbestos dust is a potential danger to everyone on the job, according to Dr. Selikoff. He has not as yet gathered extensive data on the threat to the general public and will not guess the possible incidence of asbestosis or lung cancer among those not directly working with asbestos but intermittently exposed to it in a casual way."

> "Dr. Selikoff says that products in which asbestos has been bonded into the material, such as floor and ceiling tiles, roofing, siding, and pipe, are not considered a cause of cancer."

This position is also amplified by the following additional quotations of Dr. Selikoff from another source.(1)

SELIKOFF

> Of the eighty-seven men who didn't smoke cigarettes, we didn't expect any to die of lung cancer, because people who don't smoke cigarettes by and large don't die of lung cancer, although a few do. That has been our experience among the asbestos workers as well. We have yet to see in New York City a death due to lung cancer in an asbestos worker who didn't smoke cigarettes. On the other hand, of the two hundred and eighty-three men who had a history of cigarette smoking, we should have expected, as cigarette smokers, two or three deaths due to lung cancer. There have

(1) Men and Molecules, American Chemical Society News Service, 1155 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

A00-[illegible]

been twenty-seven. This indicates that there is some combined multiple effect between asbestos and lung cancer. Dr. Hammond has calculated that an asbestos worker who smokes cigarettes has ninety-two times the risk of dying of lung cancer as compared with a person who neither works with asbestos, nor smokes cigarettes. Therefore, if asbestos workers will stop smoking cigarettes, and many have, we can probably eliminate a large part of the risk of lung cancer among them.

NARRATOR

Unfortunately, at this point, there is no simple way to reduce the other possible result of working with asbestos--the appearance, twenty-five to thirty years after the fact, of mesothelioma, the cancer of lung and abdominal tissue, that is now a fatal and virtually incurable disease.

SELIKOFF

We have observed mesothelioma among asbestos workers who do not smoke cigarettes. Therefore, a second approach is necessary: the approach of sharply decreasing the exposure to asbestos. Now, most of these men began work, and were exposed to asbestos, at a time when the risk was not known. Therefore, precautions were either minimal or nonexistent. We now know these risks, and, therefore, it is important for us to design measures, knowing these risks, to eliminate them.

It is important to note that Dr. Selikoff worked with men who generally had extended exposure to generally high levels of asbestos. This leading medical expert in the field is advocating that asbestos be handled with reasonable care, not that it be banned.

EXPERIENCE IN ASBESTOS MILLS AND GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

The most recent information in this area was reported in the magazine Asbestos in May 1970. A copy of this article is attached for reference. The results of a three-year survey by a research team from the medical faculty of McGill University provides the following key information:

A00736

"...at present levels of dust exposure in modern asbestos mills, even 30 years' employment would probably not carry any measurable risk of lung cancer."

"Two points must be emphasized," declared Dr. McDonald. "First that the dust exposure experienced by these workers occurred many years ago when environmental conditions in the asbestos mills were poorly controlled and second, that the total number of respiratory diseases attributable to asbestos was very small."

"The two sets of results confirm the association between occupational exposure to asbestos and these two varieties of respiratory cancer. The results are nevertheless encouraging in that they suggest the risk is virtually confined to levels of dust exposure which are controllable, if not already controlled, in most Canadian asbestos mines and mills."

Perhaps the most significant aspect of this work is the finding that:

"There was no increased number of cases whose contact was limited to residence in the neighborhood of asbestos mines or mills."

It is noteworthy that these workers also find that additional factors beyond asbestos are probably involved in mesothelioma.

"Close surveillance over the occurrence of suspected mesotheliomas in Canada, so as to better understand their cause. Asbestos exposure has failed to explain most of them and is probably not the only factor when present." Dr. McDonald commented.

ACTION BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

Allowable levels of industrial dusts have long been controlled by the Federal and State governments. The latest thinking has been incorporated into the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act which went into effect on February 17, 1969. A copy is attached.

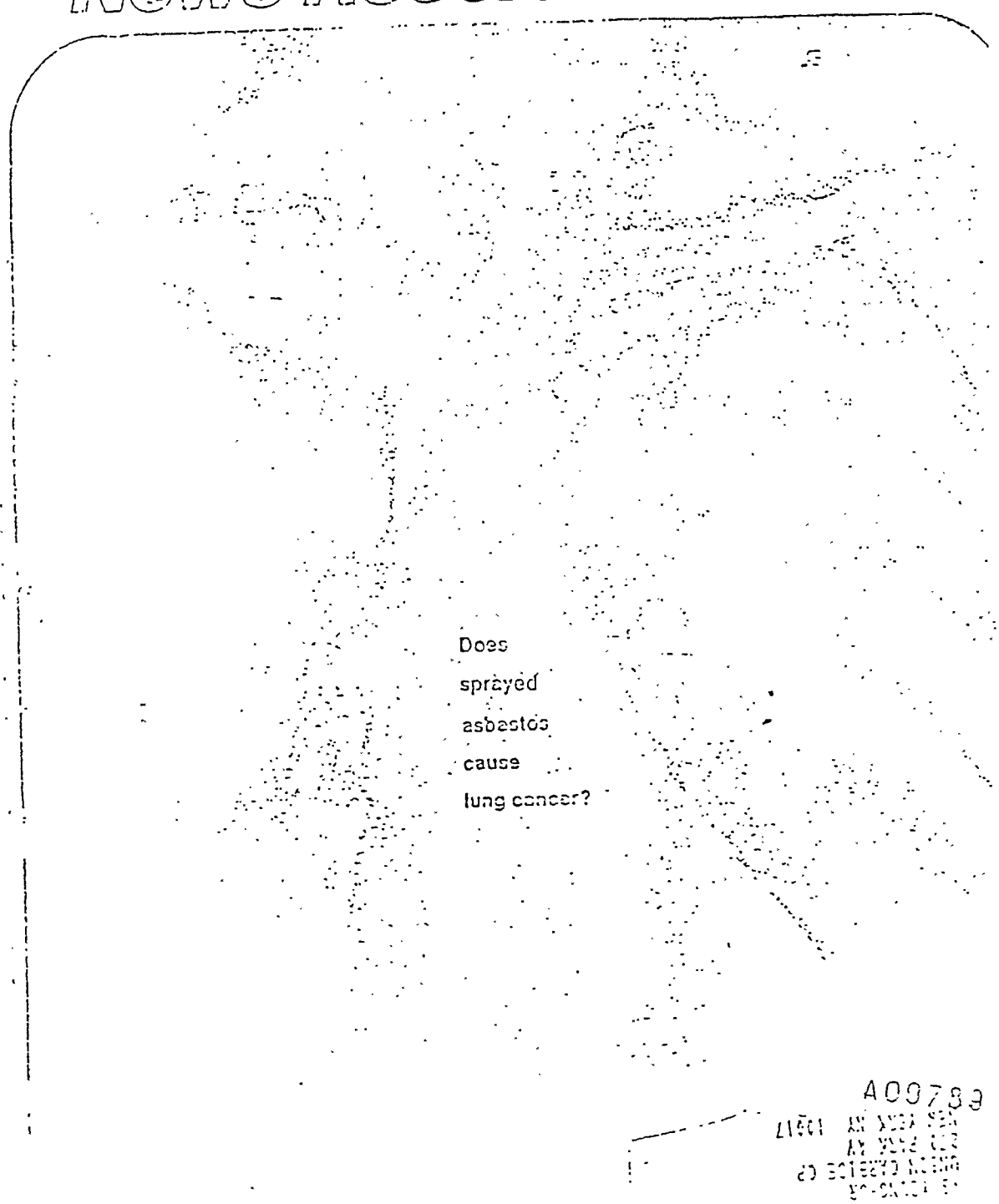
This Act reduces the allowable level of asbestos dust from 5 to 2 million particles per cubic foot. Although it has been generally

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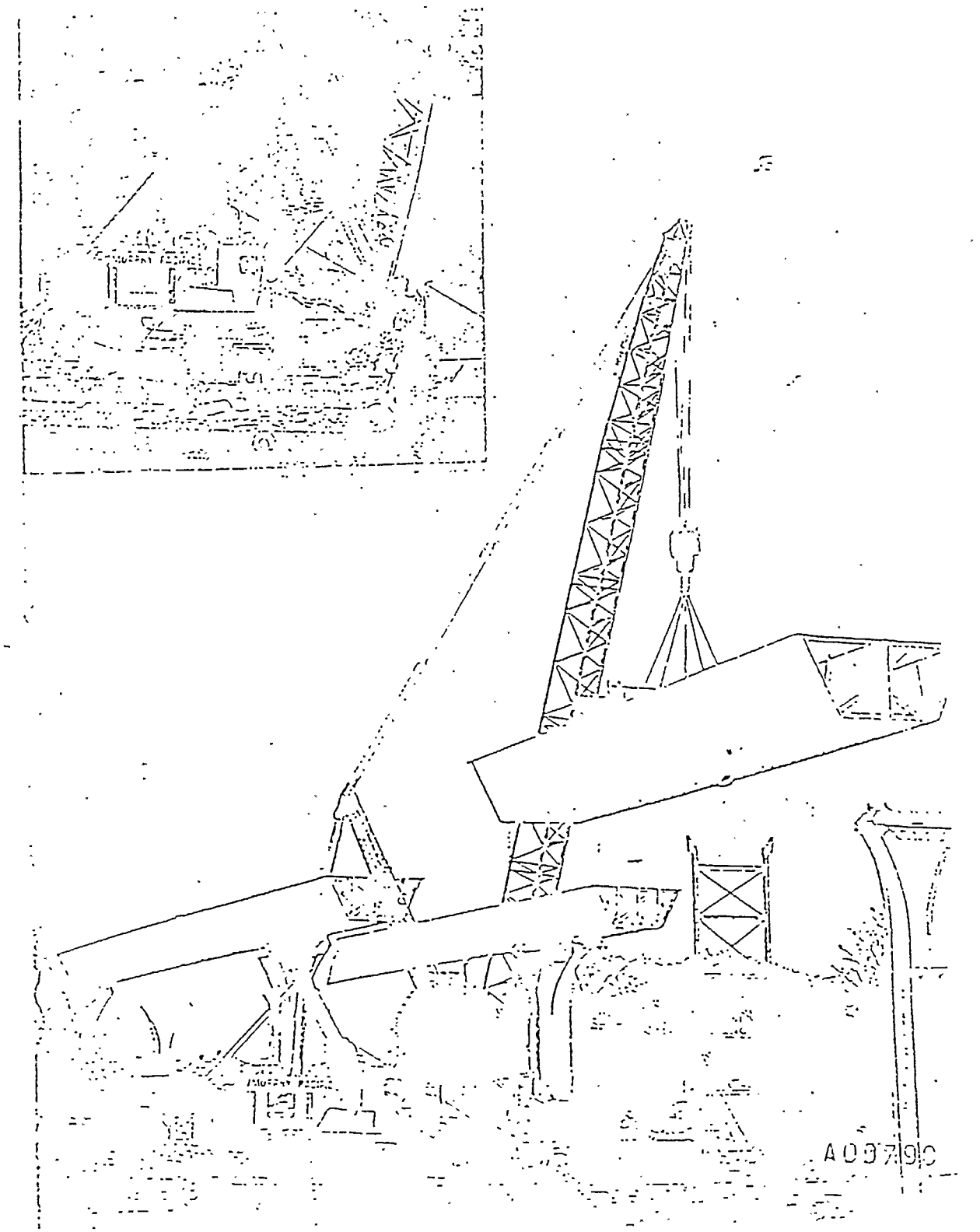
accepted that a worker will not develop asbestosis if he is exposed to no more than 5 million particles per cubic foot of air, even if the exposure continues for his entire working lifetime, the reduction in allowable limit represents an effort to increase the safety factor.

A00758

Engineering News-Record
McGRAW-HILL'S CONSTRUCTION WEEKLY
APRIL 2 1970 / 75c
APR 1 0 1970



A00789



[illegible]'s construction weekly

Loose asbestos fiber seen as cancer threat to men in building trades



Medical researchers have found strong evidence that sprayed asbestos used in fireproofing steel-framed buildings causes cancer in men who work on these buildings.

The hazards of asbestos are becoming a public issue. New York City is considering regulating its use and a California legislator introduced a bill this year to prohibit installation of asbestos inside air duct systems in public buildings. So far, however, no positive legislative action to control its use or method of application has been enacted.

The most likely victims are the men who spray the asbestos mixture on exposed steel members and ductwork and apparently inhaled the heaviest amounts of asbestos fiber.

Once asbestos fibers enter the pulmonary or gastro-intestinal tract, they never leave the body, never break down. Medical research is making an increasingly strong case against these fibers as a source of cancer.

The asbestos fibers and dust particles, those highly visible during a spraying operation and the millions of microscopic ones, also cause asbestosis, which is associated with lung cancer.

Three physicians have statistically tied asbestos to cancer among workers in or closely allied to the building trades. They are Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, director of the Division of Environmental Medicine at Mt. Sinai Hospital, in New York City, Dr. Jacob Churg, chief pathologist at Barnert Memorial Hospital, of Paterson, N.J., and Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond, vice president for epidemiology and statistics of the American Cancer Society.

In 1962 they compiled a list of 632 men who as of Dec. 31, 1962 had been members of two metropolitan New York locals of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers (Heat, Frost, Tile and Mosaic Workers). All had been [illegible] 20 years or more.

Union, medical and insurance records showed that in the 1932-1962 period, 262 out of the 632 had died, seven before 20 years of exposure. On the basis of ages of the study group, the normal death total should have been 203.

Moreover, 45 died of lung cancer, when actuarial tables anticipated only six. And another 50 deaths resulted from other types of cancer. Of this number, 29 died of gastro-intestinal cancer, although only 10 would have been the normal number for this disease.

Still working with the original list, Dr. Selikoff later found that between January, 1963, and March, 1963, of the 370 survivors of the original 632 men, 113 more had died, while standard mortality tables would predict only 50 deaths. Of the 113 deaths, 28 were caused by cancer in the pulmonary tract, eight by gastro-intestinal cancers and 15 from asbestosis, which is a build-up of scar tissue in the lungs resulting from the presence of asbestos particles.

The scarring impairs the lungs so severely that they cannot absorb sufficient oxygen. There is no cure. Death, a strangulating, coughing demise, is the only end.

Dr. Selikoff says that products in which asbestos has been bonded into the material, such as floor and ceiling tiles, roofing, siding and pipe, are not considered a cause of cancer.

The data that scares. The data disclosed by Dr. Selikoff pushed the New York City Department of Air Resources into a start on writing regulations that would regulate the spray application of asbestos for both fireproofing and insulation.

The regulations would require: Before insulating and fireproofing material is applied, the entire floor of the area involved in the operation be cleared of all objects, materials and equipment except that needed to apply the material.

• As the material falls to the floor, fragments be swept up immediately and placed in special containers.

• Wet sweeping of the area, and vacuuming to pick up the material that had dried.

• Enclosure tarpaulins not be dismantled for 24 hours after completion of clean-up unless adequate mechanical means are provided to clean the air within the enclosed area.

Great Britain already has strict regulation of sprayed asbestos fireproofing (see box).

Richard L. Ottinger, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives from Westchester County, N.Y., last week latched on to the sprayed-asbestos operation as an environmental issue with political appeal.

Ottinger, a cosponsor of the federal Air Quality Act of 1967, charges that New Yorkers are exposed to tons of cancer-causing asbestos dust every year. He specifically cites the sprayed-asbestos method of fireproofing buildings and demands that the federal government impose regulations governing the use of asbestos.

He says the federal Air Pollution Control Administration can act now under authority already provided by the Air Quality Act.

The apparent virulence of asbestos is more than a table of death rates to Ottinger. Five years ago it struck at Mike Kitzmiller, now Ottinger's legislative aide. When Kitzmiller was making repairs on his house, some loose asbestos insulation fell into an open cut on his shoulder.

The cut healed, but one year later the scar developed a "mean-looking dark area around it," according to Kitzmiller. By last summer, the scar became painful. Tests showed it was malignant. Surgeon removed the cancer.

Hitting the obvious, Ottinger now seeking the Democratic nomination for U.S. senator from New York [illegible] ing attention to a problem

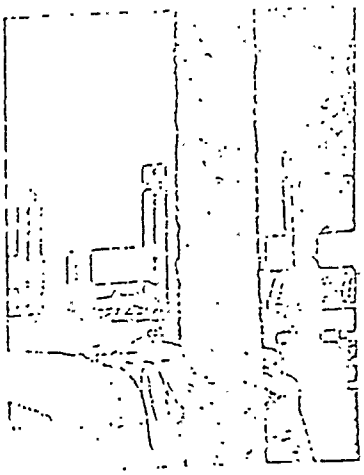
try, but [illegible] by a relatively small number. From buildings under construction in there is often a gentle flow of [illegible] material. This is material that fails to adhere to the steel as it sprays and blows up, down, and [illegible] a job and sometimes over wide sections of a city on windy days.

The fireproofing material is a mixture of asbestos, rock wool and cement. It is contained on the job in a cone-shaped hopper equipped with a worm gear at the bottom that feeds the mix into a hose. Compressed air, at about 22 psi, pushes it through the hose to a nozzle. Approximately 1 in. beyond the nozzle's end, the dry asbestos-rock wool-cement mix interacts with a stream of water running through a second hose.

The wet fireproofing material then is sprayed directly against the steel members previously [illegible] down with water to improve bonding.

About 200 tons of sprayed fiber material is used on a 30-story building. Depending on weather conditions and measures taken to provide some enclosure, as much as 50% of the sprayed material may be wasted.

The resulting storm of asbestos dust [illegible] danger to everyone on the job, according to Dr. Selikoff. He has not [illegible] gathered extensive data on the danger to the general public and will not guess at the possible incidence of asbestosis or lung cancer among those not directly working with asbestos but intermittently exposed to it in a casual way.



Asbestos airborne is source of worry.

The helping hands. Dr. Selikoff has received support from the insulators and asbestos workers international union since mid-1950. The union first provided the health histories of its members. Then in October, 1968, Johns-Manville Corp., of New York City, the largest producer of asbestos in this country, joined with the international union in backing Dr. Selikoff's work with cash. The company and the union provided $362,500 to finance a new program called the Insulation Industry Hygiene Research Program (IIHRP). Dr. Selikoff directs the program out of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

IIHRP's primary purpose is to develop methods of minimizing exposure of all insulation workers to dust and fumes encountered on the job.

The program has already had some

rep[illegible] sprayed asbes[illegible] at the twin 110 story towers of World Trade Center in New York C[illegible]

On this job, which will require an estimated 5,000 tons of sprayed fireproofing, specially designed tarpaulins cover the exterior of the floors being fireproofed. The tarps extend through the window openings and are tucked back under the sprandrels so that material being sprayed will not escape from the area and fall on other floors, or surrounding streets. Moreover, the area being sprayed is closed off inside the building with plastic sheeting so that the materials will not drift into adjacent work areas.

New York City has also taken an initial step by preparing rules to control the application of sprayed-asbestos fireproofing. But the regulations have not gone much further than an initial draft since the city's Environmental Protection Administration and the Department of Air Resources have not had commissioners at the helm for several weeks. The rules, therefore, have not been pushed.

As proposed the regulations would require that sprayed asbestos fireproofing contractors obtain a license. In addition, the area of a building being sprayed would be tightly sealed, [illegible] precautions approximating, and in some cases, exceeding those now in effect at the $600-million World Trade Center project.

Should such regulations ever become effective, they would raise costs of fireproofing with sprayed asbestos. A structural engineer reports the costs now range between 30 cents and 60 cents a sq ft.

And another broad estimate comes from Mario & DiDonna Plastering Co., Inc., of Great Neck, N.Y., which said the approximate cost of fireproofing a 30-story building is $250,000.

One of the five major companies that make the spray-asbestos material has sought and succeeded in developing a spray-on fireproofing compound that contains no asbestos. The manufacturer, U.S. Mineral Products Co., of Stanhope, N.J., said that the new product, Cafco Type D-C/F, will be on the market in about a month.

It contains mineral wool and proprietary binders. It will not [illegible] will cost about 10% more than [illegible] asbestos fireproofing material.

Company officials say that [illegible] developed the new material because contractors [illegible] starting to develop [illegible]

Great Britain restricts asbestos spraying

The United Kingdom, with extensive statistical material linking asbestos to cancer, only last year cracked down on the use of asbestos in the building trades.

The thorough, detailed and apparently restrictive regulations have all but eliminated asbestos-spray fireproofing as a method, according to an officer in the National Federation of Plastering Contractors. He says that instead of using sprayed asbestos as the fireproofing agent, contractors are [illegible] and around the [illegible]

[illegible] requires

- [illegible] application with the Department of Employment and Productivity 28 days before asbestos is to be applied on a structure.
- Operation of exhaust and ventilating equipment in the area of asbestos application.
- Mandatory use of respirators by workers in asbestos-contaminated areas, and wearing of special clothing. The mask and clothing must be provided by the contractor.
- Storage of asbestos in "suitable containers" marked with blue paint or ink "Asbestos—do not inhale."
- Vacuuming of all surfaces, machinery and equipment in areas where asbestos is applied.

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THE INFLUENCE OF ASBESTOS ON HEALTH

Three-Year Survey

The results of a three year survey by a research team from the Medical Faculty of McGill University into the health of workers in Quebec's asbestos mining industry suggest that, [illegible] levels of dust exposure in modern asbestos mills, [illegible] workers employed would probably not carry any [illegible] of cancer.

The influence of asbestos on health has been the subject of extensive research in many parts of the world mainly because of the discovery that, in certain circumstances, exposure to the mineral fiber may be related to cancer of the lung and to one other form, a cancer of the covering of the lung.

Supported by substantial grants from the Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health of the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association as well as from the U.S. Public Health Service, the epidemiological studies formed part of an international research program coordinated by the Union Internationale Contre le Cancer.

Headed by Dr. J. C. McDonald, of McGill University's Department of Epidemiology and Health, the international research team's investigations were aimed at assessing the risks of lung cancer to persons exposed to Canadian Chrysotile asbestos. Another primary purpose was to review all aspects of the health of workers in Quebec's asbestos mines and mills to ensure that it is efficiently protected.

Dr. McDonald reported on the findings of a study of mortality and causes of death in some 12,000 industry employees born between 1890 and 1920. The survey showed that the 10% of these employees who belonged to the highest dust-exposure group had an overall death rate about 12% higher than the others, mainly due to asbestosis, lung cancer and other respiratory complaints. The lung cancer death rate in this same group was about three times higher than that of employees with minimal dust exposure. Seventy per cent. of this group of employees who belonged to the lowest dust-exposure categories had little or no increased mortality from [illegible] causes.

"Two points must be emphasized," declared Dr. McDonald. "First, that the dust exposure experienced by these workers [illegible] many years ago when environmental con-

ditions in the asbestos mills were poorly controlled, and second, that the total number of respiratory diseases attributable to asbestos was very small."

Dr. McDonald then reported on the results of findings from surveys throughout Canada of deaths due to mesothelioma. During the 1960-63 period only 165 fatal cases had been recorded by pathologists throughout the entire country. Field inquiries confirmed that in a minority of cases there was a definite history of having worked with asbestos. Almost all the histories were of exposure in the manufacture and industrial application of the mineral, rather than in the production of asbestos fiber. "There was no increased number of cases whose contact was limited to residence in the neighborhood of asbestos mines or mills."

The two sets of results confirm the association between occupational exposure to asbestos and these two forms of respiratory cancer. The results are nevertheless encouraging in that they suggest the risk is virtually confined to heavy dust exposure which are controllable, if not already controlled, in most Canadian asbestos mines and mills.

In light of the researchers' findings it has been decided to continue the research program, with Asbestos Industry support, for a further five years. The extended research program into the health of Quebec's 6,000 asbestos workers will have the several objectives:

(1) To record and analyze deaths and their cause to enable the present approximate estimation of what constitutes a safe level of dust concentration to be more accurately defined.

(2) Close surveillance over the occurrence of suspected mesotheliomas in Canada, so as better to quantify the [illegible] cancer. "Asbestos exposure has failed to explain most of these and is probably not the only factor where present," Dr. McDonald commented.

(3) In collaboration with the Industry's industrial clinics in Thetford Mines and Asbestos, it is planned to introduce new procedures for the regular periodic medical supervision of asbestos workers, based on the lessons learned during the three year study just completed.

DECISION-MAKING SYMPOSIUM—The 9th International Symposium on *Techniques for Decision Making in the Mineral Industry* will be held in Montreal, Canada, June 11-19, 1970.

Title 41—Public Contracts and Property Management

Chapter 50—Public Contracts, Department of Labor

PART 50–201—GENERAL REGULATIONS

PART 50–204—SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS FOR FEDERAL SUPPLY CONTRACTS

Safety and Health Standards

On November 6, 7, and 8, 1968, interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit orally data, views, and arguments on proposals to revise Part 50–201 of Title 41, Code of Federal Regulations, and section 50–201.502 of that title published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on September 20, 1968 (33 F.R. 14253). Interested persons were also afforded an opportunity to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the proposals.

After consideration of all such relevant matter as was presented by interested persons, Part 50–201 and § 50–201.502 are hereby revised as indicated below. The revised Part 50–204 supersedes the radiation standards for mining published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 22, 1966 (33 F.R. 19567), which are presently in effect.

The revisions shall become effective 30 days following the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

1. Part 50–201 is revised to read as follows:

Subpart A—Scope and Application

Sec.
50–201.1 Scope and application.

Subpart B—General Safety and Health Standards

50–201.2 General safety and health standards; incorporation by reference.
50–201.3 Materials handling and storage.
50–201.4 Tools and equipment.
50–201.5 Machine guarding.
50–201.6 Medical services and first aid.
50–201.7 Personal protective equipment.
50–201.8 Use of compressed air.
50–201.10 Occupational noise exposure.

Subpart C—Radiation Standards

50–201.20 Radiation—Definitions.
50–201.21 Exposure of individuals to radiation in restricted areas.
50–201.22 Exposure to airborne radioactive material.
50–201.23 Precautionary procedures and personnel monitoring.
50–201.24 Caution signs, labels and signals.
50–201.25 Exemptions from posting requirements.
50–201.26 Exemptions for radioactive materials packaged for shipment.
50–201.27 Instruction of personnel; posting.
50–201.28 Storage of radioactive materials.
50–201.29 Waste disposal.
50–201.30 Notification of incidents.
50–201.31 Reports of overexposure and excessive levels and concentrations.
50–201.32 Records.
50–201.33 Reports to former employers of terminated employee's records.
50–201.34 ASA licenses—ASA contractors operating ASA plants and facilities—ASA-agreement States licenses or registrants.
50–201.35 Applications for variations from radiation levels.
50–204.36 Radiation standards for mining.

Subpart D—Gases, Vapors, Fumes, Dusts, and Mists

50–201.50 Gases, vapors, fumes, dusts, and mists.
50–201.52 Inspection of compressed gas cylinders.
50–201.53 Acetylene.
50–201.57 Oxygen.
50–201.58 Hydrogen.
50–201.59 Nitrous oxide.
50–201.70 Compressed gases.
50–201.71 Safety relief devices for compressed gas containers.
50–204.72 Safe practices for welding and cutting on containers which have held combustibles.

Subpart E—Transportation Safety

50–201.75 Transportation safety.

Subpart F—Variations

50–201.80 Variations.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 50–201 issued under secs. 1, 4, 49 Stat. 2036, 2038, as amended, 41 U.S.C. 35, 38, 5 U.S.C. 556.

Subpart A—Scope and Application

§ 50–201.1 Scope and application.

(a) The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act requires that contracts entered into by any agency of the United States for the manufacture or furnishing of materials, supplies, articles, and equipment in any amount exceeding $10,000 must contain, among other provisions, a stipulation that "no part of such contract will be performed nor will any of the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment to be manufactured or furnished under said contract be manufactured or fabricated in any plants, factories, buildings, or surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary or hazardous or dangerous to the health and safety of employees engaged in the performance of said contract" (sec. 1(c), 49 Stat. 2036, 41 U.S.C. 35(c)). This Part 50–204 expresses the Secretary of Labor's interpretation and application of this provision with regard to certain particular working conditions. In addition, §§ 50–201.27, 50–201.30, 50–204.31, 50–204.32, 50–201.33, and 50–204.35 contain requirements concerning the instruction of personnel, notification of incidents, reports of exposures, and maintenance and disclosure of records.

(b) Except in the conduct of formal enforcement proceedings provided for in Part 50–203 of this chapter and as otherwise provided in this part, every investigator conducting investigations and every officer of the Department of Labor determining whether there are or have been violations of the safety and health requirements of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and of any contract subject thereto, and whether a settlement of the resulting issues should or may be made without resort to administrative or court litigation, shall treat a failure to comply with, or violation of, any of the safety and health standards set forth in this Part 50–204 as resulting in the existence of conditions which are "unsanitary or hazardous or dangerous to the health and safety of employees" within the meaning of section 1(c) of the Act and the contract stipulation it requires. Every such investigator or every such officer shall have technical competence in safety, industrial hygiene, or both as may be appropriate in the matters under investigation or consideration.

(c) Whenever any applicable standard in this Part 50–204 is relied upon by the Department of Labor in a formal enforcement proceeding under sec. 5 of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act to support a finding of violation of the safety and health provisions of the Act and of a contract subject thereto, any respondent in that proceeding shall have the right and shall be afforded the opportunity to challenge the legality, fairness or propriety of any such standard.

(d) The standards expressed in this Part 50–204 are for application to ordinary employment situations; compliance with them shall not relieve anyone from the obligation to provide protection for the health and safety of his employees in unusual employment situations. Neither do such standards purport to describe all of the working conditions which are unsanitary or hazardous or dangerous to the health and safety of employees. Where such other working conditions may be found to be unsanitary or hazardous or dangerous to the health and safety of employees, professionally accepted safety and health practices shall be used.

(e) Compliance with the standards expressed in this Part 50–204 is not intended, and shall not be deemed, to relieve anyone from any other obligation he may have to protect the health and safety of his employees, arising from sources other than the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, such as State, local law or collective bargaining agreement.

(f) Whenever this part adopts by reference standards, specifications and codes published and available elsewhere, it only serves to adopt the substantive, technical portions of such standards, specifications and codes.

Subpart B—General Safety and Health Standards

§ 50–201.2 General safety and health standards; incorporation by reference.

(a) Every contractor shall protect the safety and health of his employees by complying with the applicable standards, specifications, and codes developed and published by the following organizations:

The United States of America Standards Institute (American Standards Association).
National Fire Protection Association.
American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
American Society for Testing and Materials.
The United States Government Agency or the standard by name, publication date, or other publication of the indicated agency.

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(1) *Atomic Energy Act Sources.* Any employer who possesses or uses source material, byproduct material, or special nuclear material, as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), and has either registered such sources with, or is operating under a license issued by, a State which has an agreement in effect with the Atomic Energy Commission pursuant to section 274(b) (42 U.S.C. 2021(b)) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and in accordance with the requirements of that State's laws and regulations shall be deemed to be in compliance with the radiation requirements of this part, insofar as his possession and use of such material is concerned, unless the Secretary of Labor, after conference with the Atomic Energy Commission, shall determine that the State's program for control of these radiation sources is incompatible with the requirements of this part. Such agreements currently are in effect only in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Kansas, Kentucky, Florida, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska, and Washington.

(2) *Other sources.* Any employer who possesses or uses radiation sources other than source material, byproduct material, or special nuclear material, as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), and has either registered such sources with, or is operating under a license issued by a State which has an agreement in effect with the Atomic Energy Commission pursuant to section 274(b) (42 U.S.C. 2021(b)) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and in accordance with the requirements of that State's laws and regulations shall be deemed to be in compliance with the radiation requirements of this part, insofar as his possession and use of such material is concerned, provided the State's program for control of these radiation sources is the subject of a currently effective determination by the Secretary of Labor that such program is compatible with the requirements of this part. Such determinations currently are in effect only in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Kansas, Kentucky, Florida, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska, and Washington.

§ 50–204.35 Application for variations from radiation levels.

(a) In accordance with policy expressed in the Federal Radiation Council's memorandum concerning radiation protection guidance for Federal agencies (25 F.R. 4402), the Director, Bureau of Labor Standards may from time to time grant permission to employers to vary from the limitations contained in §§ 50–204.31 and 50–204.33 when the extent of variation is clearly specified and it is demonstrated to his satisfaction that (1) such variation is necessary to obtain a beneficial use of radiation or atomic energy, (2) such benefit is of sufficient value to warrant the variation, (3) employees will not be exposed to an undue hazard, and (4) appropriate actions will be taken to protect the health and safety of such employees.

(b) Applications for such variations should be filed with the Director, Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

§ 50–204.36 Radiation standards for mining.

(a) For the purpose of this section, a "working level" is defined as any combination of radon daughters in 1 liter of air which will result in the ultimate emission of 1.3×10^5 million electron volts of potential alpha energy. The numerical value of the "working level" is derived from the alpha energy released by the total decay of short-lived radon daughter products in equilibrium with 100 pico-curies of radon 222 per liter of air. A working level month is defined as the exposure received by a worker breathing air at the working level concentration for 4⅓ weeks of 40 hours each.

(b) (1) Occupational exposure to radon daughters in mines shall be controlled so that no individual will receive an exposure of more than 2 working level months in any consecutive 3-month period and no more than 4 working level months in any consecutive 12-month period. Actual exposures shall be kept as far below these values as practicable.

(2) In enforcing this section, the Director of the Bureau of Labor Standards may at any stage approve variations in individual cases from the limitation set forth in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph to comply with the requirements of the Act upon a showing to the satisfaction of the Director by an employer having a mine with conditions resulting in an exposure of more than 4 working level months but not more than 12 working level months in any 12 consecutive months that (i) under the particular facts and circumstances involved the working conditions of the employees so exposed are such that their health and safety are protected, and (ii) the employer has a bona fide plan to reduce the levels of exposure to those specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph as soon as practicable, but in no event later than January 1, 1971.

(c) For uranium mines, records of environmental concentrations in the occupied parts of the mine, and of the time spent in each area by each person involved in underground work shall be established and maintained. These records shall be in sufficient detail to permit calculations of the exposures, in units of working level months, of the individuals and shall be available for inspection by the Secretary of Labor or his authorized agents.

(d) (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, the concentration of radon daughters in air to which any employee is exposed in any underground uranium mine shall not exceed 1 working level.

(2) For other than uranium mines, for mines working in all metals, for the purpose of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, with the following exceptions, the concentration of radon daughters in air to which any employee is exposed shall not exceed 1 working level:

(i) For mines working in all metals other than uranium, for a period not to exceed 1 year from the effective date of this section, the concentration of radon daughters in air to which any employee is exposed shall not exceed 3 working level.

(ii) For mines working in all metals other than uranium, for a period not to exceed 3 years from the effective date of this section, the concentration of radon daughters in air to which any employee is exposed shall not exceed 2 working level.

(iii) For mines working in all metals other than uranium, for a period not to exceed 5 years from the effective date of this section, the concentration of radon daughters in air to which any employee is exposed shall not exceed 1 working level.

(iv) For mines working in all metals other than uranium, for a period not to exceed 5 years from the effective date of this section, the concentration of radon daughters in air to which any employee is exposed shall not exceed 1 working level in any occupied part of the mine, the maintenance of individual exposure records and the calculation of individual exposures will not be required.

(e) (1) At the request of an employee (or former employee) a report of the employee's exposure to radiation as shown in records maintained by the employer pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section, shall be furnished to him. The report shall be in writing and contain the following statement:

> This report is furnished to you under the provisions of the U.S. Department of Labor, Radiation Safety and Health Standards (41 CFR 50–204.36). You should preserve this report for future reference.

(2) The former employee's request should include appropriate identifying data, such as social security number and dates and locations of employment.

Subpart D—Gases, Vapors, Fumes, Dusts, and Mists

§ 50–204.50 Gases, vapors, fumes, dusts, and mists.

(a) No employee shall be exposed by inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption or contact to any material or substance at a concentration above that specified in the "Threshold Limit Values of Airborne Contaminants for 1968" of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists except for the following standards—the values listed in Table I of this section which are the subject of current USASI standards and except for the values of Mineral Dusts—Table II of this section as they appear herein.

(b) In all cases, feasible engineering controls must first be determined and implemented. Methods of control in the working environment include local exhaust ventilation, general room air ventilation for dilution of the contaminant, substitution of less toxic material, and isolation or enclosure of the process or operation. In cases where protective equipment or protective equipment in addition to other measures is used as the method of protecting the employee, such protection must be approved for each specific case by a competent industrial hygienist.

TABLE I

	Maximum allowable exposure
Diborane Sulfide (B_2S_3–1934)	20ppm
Toluene (C7H8–1957)	200ppm
Formaldehyde (CH2O–1956)	5ppm
Carbon Tetrachloride (CCl4–1957)	10ppm
Trichloroethylene (C2HCl3–1957)	100ppm
Tetrachloroethylene (C2Cl4–1957)	100ppm
Hydrogen Fluoride (HF–1956)	3ppm
Fluoride Dust as F (F–1956)	2.5mg/m³

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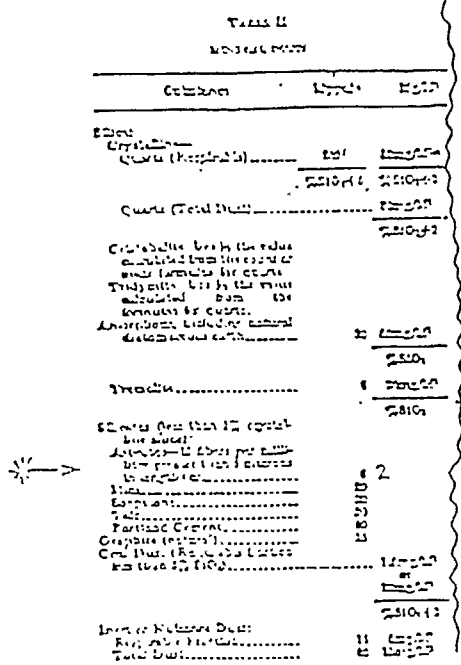


Table II

Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Air Contaminants

Substance	Ppm	Mg/m³
Acetic acid	10	25
Acetic anhydride	5	20
Acetone	1,000	2,400
Acetonitrile	40	70
Acrylonitrile	20	45
Allyl alcohol	2	5
Allyl chloride	1	3
Ammonia	50	35
Amyl acetate	100	525
Aniline	5	19
Arsine	0.05	0.2
Benzene	10	30
Benzyl chloride	1	5
Boron trifluoride	1	3
Bromine	0.1	0.7
Butadiene	1,000	2,200
Butanol	100	300
Butyl acetate	150	710
Butylamine	10	30
Carbon disulfide	20	60
Carbon monoxide	100	110
Carbon tetrachloride	10	60
Chlorine	1	3
Chlorobenzene	75	350
Chloroform	10	50
Chloroprene	25	90
Cresol	5	20
Cyclohexane	300	1,050
Cyclohexanol	100	410
Cyclohexanone	50	200
Cyclohexene	300	1,015
Cyclopropane	400	690
Decaborane	0.05	0.3
Diborane	0.1	0.1
Dichlorobenzene	75	450
Dichloroethyl ether	15	90
Dimethylaniline	5	25
Dimethylformamide	10	30
Dioxane	100	360
Ethanolamine	3	6
Ethyl acetate	400	1,400
Ethyl acrylate	25	100
Ethyl alcohol	1,000	1,900
Ethyl amine	25	45
Ethyl benzene	100	435
Ethyl bromide	200	890
Ethyl chloride	1,000	2,600
Ethyl ether	400	1,200
Ethyl formate	100	300
Ethyl silicate	100	850
Ethylene chlorohydrin	5	16
Ethylene dichloride	50	200
Ethylene glycol dinitrate	0.2	1.25
Ethylene oxide	50	90
Ethylenediamine	10	25
Fluorine	0.1	0.2
Formaldehyde	5	7.5
Furfural	5	20
Gasoline	500	2,000
Glycerin (mist)		10
Heptane (n-heptane)	500	2,000
Hexane (n-hexane)	500	1,800
Hexanone (methyl butyl ketone)	100	410
Hexone (methyl isobutyl ketone)	100	410
Hydrazine	1	1.3
Hydrogen bromide	3	10
Hydrogen chloride	5	7
Hydrogen cyanide	10	11
Hydrogen fluoride	3	2
Hydrogen peroxide (90%)	1	1.4
Hydrogen selenide	0.05	0.2
Hydrogen sulfide	20	30
Hydroquinone		2
Isoamyl acetate	100	525
Isobutyl acetate	150	700
Isophorone	25	140
Isopropyl acetate	250	950
Isopropyl alcohol	400	980
Isopropyl amine	5	12
Isopropyl ether	500	2,100
Mesityl oxide	25	100
Methacrylic acid	20	70
Methyl acetate	200	610
Methyl acrylate	25	85
Methyl alcohol	200	260
Methyl amine	10	12
Methyl bromide	20	80
Methyl cellosolve	25	80
Methyl chloride	100	210
Methyl chloroform	350	1,900
Methyl ether	400	1,200
Methyl formate	100	250
Methyl hydrazine	0.2	0.35
Methyl isobutyl carbinol	100	410
Methyl isocyanate	0.02	0.05
Methyl mercaptan	10	20
Methyl methacrylate	100	410
Methyl propyl ketone	200	700
Methyl silicate	5	30
Methyl styrene	100	480
Monomethyl aniline	2	9
Morpholine	20	70
Naphtha (coal tar)	100	400
Naphtha (petroleum)	500	2,000
Naphthalene	10	50
Nickel carbonyl	0.001	0.007
Nitric acid	10	25
Nitric oxide	100	120
Nitrobenzene	10	50
Nitroethane	100	310
Nitrogen dioxide	5	9
Nitrogen trifluoride	10	29
Nitroglycerin	0.5	5
Nitromethane	100	250
Nitrotoluene	5	30
Octane	500	2,350
Oil mist, mineral		5
Pentaborane	0.005	0.01
Pentane (n-pentane)	1,000	2,950
Perchloroethylene	200	1,350
Perchloromethyl mercaptan	0.1	0.8
Perchloryl fluoride	3	14
Petroleum distillates (naphtha)	500	2,000
Phenol	5	19
Phenylene diamine		10
Phosgene (carbonyl chloride)	1	4
Phosphine	0.3	0.4
Phosphoric acid		1
Phosphorus (yellow)		0.1
Phosphorus pentachloride		1
Phosphorus pentasulfide		1
Phosphorus trichloride	0.5	3
Phthalic anhydride	1	6
Propargyl alcohol	1	2
Propyl acetate	200	840
Propyl alcohol	200	500
Propyl nitrate	25	105
Propylene dichloride	75	350
Propylene imine	2	5
Propylene oxide	100	240
Pyridine	5	15
Quinone	0.1	0.4
Silicon tetrachloride	10	70
Stoddard solvent	500	2,900
Styrene monomer	100	420
Sulfur dioxide	5	13
Sulfur hexafluoride	1,000	6,000
Sulfuric acid		1
Sulfur monochloride	1	6
Sulfur pentafluoride	0.025	0.25
Sulfur tetrafluoride	0.1	0.4
Sulfur trioxide		1
Sulfuric acid		1
Tetrachloroethane	10	70
Tetrachloronaphthalene	2	20
Tetraethyl lead		0.075
Tetrahydrofuran	200	590
Tetramethyl lead		0.075
Tetramethyl succinonitrile	0.5	3
Tetranitromethane	1	8
Tetryl (2,4,6-trinitrophenylmethylnitramine)		1.5
Thiophene	4	15
Toluene	200	750
Toluene diisocyanate	0.02	0.14
Trichloroethane	200	1,100
Trichloroethylene	200	1,080
Trichloronaphthalene	5	40
Trichlorophenol	10	80
Triethylamine	25	100
Trimethylbenzene	25	125
Trinitrobenzene	3	25
Trinitrophenol (picric acid)		1.5
Trinitrotoluene	0.5	5
Turpentine	100	500
Vinyl acetate	10	35
Vinyl benzene (styrene monomer)	100	420
Vinyl chloride	500	1,300
Vinyl cyanide (acrylonitrile)	20	45
Vinyl toluene	100	480
Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	100	435
Xylidine	5	25
Zinc chloride fume		1
Zinc oxide		5

Notes: Conversion factors

Milligrams of particle per cubic foot of air based on [illegible]

Milligrams per cubic meter = 35.3 × milligrams per cubic foot.

Parts per million of gas or vapor in air by volume at 25° C. and 760 mm. Hg pressure.

Milligrams per cubic meter = (molecular weight/24.45) × parts per million.

Parts per million of gas or vapor in air by volume at 25° C. and 760 mm. Hg pressure.

Milligrams per cubic meter = (molecular weight/24.45) × parts per million.

Acid mist, fume, and dust concentrations are to be determined by the evaluation of the total acid mist, fume, and dust in the breathing zone of the employee.

Acid	% assay value
[illegible]	[illegible]

§ 50–204.65 Inspection of compressed gas cylinders.

Each contractor shall determine that compressed gas cylinders under his control are in a safe condition to the extent that this can be determined by visual inspection. Visual and other inspections shall be conducted as prescribed in the Hazardous Materials Regulations of the Department of Transportation (49 CFR Parts 171–179 and 14 CFR Part 103). Where those regulations are not applicable, visual and other inspections shall be conducted in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlets C–6–1963 and C–8–1962.

§ 50–204.66 Acetylene.

(a) The in-plant transfer, handling, storage, and utilization of acetylene in cylinders shall be in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G–1–1966.

(b) The piped systems for the in-plant transfer and distribution of acetylene shall be designed, installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G–1.3–1959.

(c) Plants for the generation of acetylene and the charging (filling) of acetylene cylinders shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with the standards prescribed in Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G–1.1–1966.

§ 50–204.67 Oxygen.

The in-plant transfer, handling, storage, and utilization of oxygen as a liquid or a compressed gas shall be in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G–4–1962.

§ 50–204.68 Hydrogen.

The in-plant transfer, handling, storage, and utilization of hydrogen shall be in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlets G–5.1–1961 and G–5.2–1959.

§ 50–204.69 Nitrous oxide.

The piped systems for the in-plant transfer and distribution of nitrous oxide shall be designed, installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G–8.1–1964.

§ 50–204.70 Compressed gases.

The in-plant handling, storage, and utilization of all compressed gases in cylinders, portable tanks, rail tankcars, or motor vehicle cargo tanks shall be in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet P–1–1965, Compressed gas cylinders, portable tanks, and cargo tanks shall have pressure relief devices which shall be installed and maintained in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlets S–1.1–1963 (with 1965 addenda) and S–1.2–1963.

§ 50–204.71 Safety relief devices for compressed gas containers.

Compressed gas cylinders, portable tanks, and cargo tanks shall have pressure relief devices installed and maintained in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlets S–1.1–1963 and 1965 addenda and S–1.2–1963.

§ 50–204.72 Safe practices for welding and cutting on containers which have held combustibles.

Welding or cutting or both on containers which have held flammable or combustible solids, liquids, or gases, or have contained substances which may produce flammable vapors or gases will not be attempted until the containers have been thoroughly cleaned in such accordance with the rule and procedures embodied in American Welding Society Pamphlet A–6.0–65, edition of 1965.

Subpart F—Transportation Safety

§ 50–204.75 Transportation safety.

Transportation in connection with public contracts as used in § 50–204.1(a) (3) shall be conducted in accordance with the U.S. Department of Transportation requirements. Where such requirements do not apply, Chapters 10, 11, 12, and 14 of the Uniform Vehicle Code of the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances, 1962 Edition, shall be used.

Subpart F—Variations

§ 50–204.80 Variations.

(a) Upon the written request of any interested person, the Director of the Bureau of Labor Standards may in particular cases apply variations from the provisions of this part in enforcing the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act following consideration of the particular facts and circumstances involved whenever he is satisfied that the safety and health of employees is equally protected by such variations.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to §§ 50–204.35 and 50–204.36, which contain separate and specific variations procedures.

2. Section 50–201.502 is revised to read as follows:

§ 50–201.502 Record of injuries.

(a) Every person who is or shall become a part, to a Government contract which is subject to the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and the regulations thereunder, or who is performing or shall perform any part of such contract subject to the provisions of such act or regulations, shall maintain the records specified below which shall be available for inspection by authorized representatives of the Secretary of Labor:

(1) Records of all injuries to employees, including a brief description of the manner of occurrence and the date and duration of disability.

(2) Records of injury frequency rates, calculated annually on a calendar year basis commencing the first of January of each year, as defined in United States of America Standards Institute, Z16.1–1967 "Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience."

(3) Records of injury severity rates, calculated annually on a calendar year basis commencing the first of January of each year, as defined in United States of America Standards Institute, Z16.1–1967 "Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience."

(b) The records required in paragraph (a) of this section shall be kept on file at least 3 years from the date of entry.

(c) Where records are kept on a fiscal or insurance year basis, they shall be accepted as being in compliance with subparagraphs (2) and (3) of paragraph (a) of this section.

(Sec. 4, 49 Stat. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 354)

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 10th day of January 1969.

WILLIAM WIRTZ,
Secretary of Labor.

[F.R. Doc. 69–613; Filed, Jan. 17, 1969, 8:45 a.m.]

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THE DISCOVERY COMPANY

Carbide ASBESTOS

ASBESTOS TOXICOLOGY REPORT

It has been known for years that some persons working in asbestos production were prone to develop a disabling lung disease. In time, this condition became known as asbestosis and was related to exposure to high concentrations of asbestos dust. With further experience, it was found that men could work with asbestos without development of lung disease if dust concentrations were kept below a certain level.

It has been generally accepted that a worker will not develop asbestosis if he is exposed to no more than 5 million particles per cubic foot of air, even if this exposure continues for his entire working lifetime. Although no cases of asbestosis are known to have occurred when exposures have been maintained at or below this level, the ACGIH (which sets the threshold limit value (TLV) in the U. S. A.) has indicated they intend to lower the TLV for asbestos to 2 million particles per cubic foot in an effort to increase the safety factor incorporated in the limit. The U. S. Department of Labor has already issued a regulation under the Walsh-Healy Act placing the TLV for asbestos at 2 million particles per cubic foot for public contracts in which they have jurisdiction. This concentration of dust is generally not visible in the average work area unless a beam of light causing a Tyndall effect is present. Usually the dust concentration must be from 8-10 million particles per cubic foot (MPPCF) before its presence is visible in average lighting conditions.

Several years ago, it was reported that there was an increase in the incidence of cancerous tumors, especially of the lung, associated with asbestosis. Recently there have been reports of some cancers occurring in individuals exposed to asbestos dust, but who have not developed clinical asbestosis. It is believed by most authorities that these cases have been associated with exposures significantly exceeding the Threshold Limit Value.

A type of cancer named mesothelioma has been noted to be associated with asbestos exposure in recent years. These tumors, while rather few in number to date, may occur in individuals with histories of only slight exposures, and that as much as twenty to forty years earlier. There is considerable evidence that crocidolite is most frequently associated with mesotheliomas. From the data available it appears that the TLV of 5 MPPCF may not be low enough to protect against mesothelioma. Research on the problem continues.

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Control of asbestos dust exposure is therefore necessary. The control methods are the standard ones applicable to a variety of dusty operations. They include closed flow systems, wet processes where possible, and adequate exhaust ventilation where openings in the system are necessary. Pelletizing is sometimes used to improve the handling characteristics of otherwise dusty materials. Where satisfactory containment to stay within the Threshold Limit Value is impractical or impossible, efficient and reliable respirators are available for the protection of the employee. A program of environmental monitoring is highly desirable to determine that Threshold Limit Values are not being exceeded. In manufacturing industries it would be desirable to know the dust concentrations where the asbestos is dumped from bags into the process. Concentrations should also be determined where dusting occurs in finishing products. While initial dust determinations should be made at frequent intervals, once the level has been established as satisfactory, the frequency may be extended to occasional tests to assure continuation of a satisfactory condition.

Pre-employment and periodic physical examination of workers are desirable. These should include chest X-rays to insure that the worker has no chest condition prior to work with asbestos and to determine that no lung changes are resulting from work with asbestos.

It is believed that the addition of asbestos at the proposed levels during the manufacture of products would be harmless to the consumer. Total dusting would have to be well in excess of any levels acceptable to the consumer for the asbestos concentrations to approach the Threshold Limit Value.

In conclusion, while asbestos dust in excess of the Threshold Limit Value is potentially harmful, as are many other dusts encountered in industry, it is as readily controlled as other such dusts and it can be used safely with appropriate precautions.

Industrial Medicine And
Toxicology Department
Union Carbide Corporation

5/8/69

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THE DISCOVERY COMPANY

ASBESTOS

NEWS RELEASE

CONTACT: Harvey M. Epstein
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New York, New York 10016
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FOR RELEASE: Upon Receipt

NEWLY DEVELOPED ASBESTOS PELLETS CUT SHIPPING COSTS 44%

By pelletizing its line of high purity Calidria asbestos products, Union Carbide Corporation has made product handling easier, and shipping and storage costs substantially lower than could be attained with other asbestos forms.

Asbestos pellets represent a major innovation in the industry as it marks the first time that the material is available in this form. The ability to make the new shape stems from the use of a proprietary wet process which breaks down the ore's random oriented fiber bundles and removes rock and other foreign matter, leaving essentially pure asbestos.

Although pelletized asbestos offers many advantages to the user -- ease of handling, reduced dusting, and less troublesome and costly storage -- one of the more significant benefits is lower shipping rates, particularly for overseas ocean shipments. Due to the fact that the shipping density of asbestos pellets, 49.8 ft.^{3}/ton, is considerably lower than the 107.4 ft.^{3}/ton of the open or ground grades, over twice as much asbestos pellets can be loaded or warehoused in the same volume.

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For example, a 24-foot container can accommodate 45,750 pounds of pelletized asbestos as against 22,400 pounds of the open or ground material. These are maximum contents based on weight and volume respectively. Because greater quantities of asbestos can be shipped in a given load, the savings in shipping costs are considerable, amounting to $1.20/cwt. for shipments from San Francisco to Antwerp.

Pellets now account for more than 90% of Union Carbide's export shipments of asbestos. The use of this form is also heavily used in domestic loads, totaling about 65% of all shipments.

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CAPTIONS:

Figure 1: Shows 24-foot container being loaded for Japan with bags of asbestos pellets. In this form, over twice as much asbestos can be loaded in this van size, resulting in significantly lower shipping costs.

Figure 2: Comparison between pelletized asbestos (right) and open or ground material. This marks the first time in the industry that asbestos is available in pellet form.

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