

BULLETIN

FIREPROOFING

02635458

SUBJECT:

Environmental Protection Agency

DATE: April 17, 1973

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
WRG-719

On April 6, 1973, the EPA's "National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants" became effective with the publication of these regulations in the Federal Register. These regulations affect the continued use of MK3.

Effective 90 days from date of publication - July 4, 1973 - sprayed materials used to insulate or fireproof buildings, structures, pipes, and conduits will be limited to those materials which contain less than one percent asbestos on a dry-weight basis. Therefore, MK3 spray operations now in process or about to begin will be permitted, subject to a changeover to conforming materials by July 4, 1973.

Thomas P. Feit

Thomas P. Feit - Manager
Fire Protection Products

TPF/rw

15171040

W. R. GRACE & CO.



ZONOLITE

CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS DIVISION

CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS DIVISION

03635459

TO: T. P. Feit
 FROM: W. J. Bourke
 SUBJECT: Fitzgerald Letter of 10/4/73
 on Sprayed Fireproofing

November 5, 1973

CC: T. F. Egan
 R. O. deBastian
 W. J. Sinacore

I had a meeting with Joe Fitzgerald on 10/18/73 at his office in City Hall in regard to this letter.

We went over our new physical properties report which you sent out to us as Bulletin #31. I left copies with him for future reference. The city is not outlawing Mono-Kote for use in plenums. They are only concerned with using sprayed fireproofing where it can be knocked off by workman at some future time. He is thinking of the elevator repair man walking on some beams in a shaft while repairing the elevator. He is also concerned with fireproofing left exposed in stairwells where ordinary use of these stairs leads people to try to rub off or knock off the Mono-Kote for kicks.

What might have brought this on is when the employee of the John Hancock Center tried to burn down the building. Joe went to inspect the damage and found in the mechanical rooms that the fireproofing had either fallen off or been knocked off the steel by the employees and not the fire. He mentioned this to me after it happened about a year ago.

He has no objections if we seal the Mono-Kote with Daraweld "C" or Thoroseal as long as we do not lose the fire rating and it gets a hard surface. Joe also mentioned that a new fire prevention code is coming out shortly to be put into ordinance form by the City Council. I will try to get you a copy if possible in advance to see how it may relate to us in the sprayed fireproofing business.

W. J. Bourke

WJB:dd

15171041

GRACE

October 4, 1973

Memorandum:

To: Mr. George Wienold
Chief Plan Examiner

Architectural Plan Examiners

Fire Prevention Plan Examiners

Patrick Noonan
Chief Code Enforcement Officer

Austin Sullivan
Chief Iron Inspector

From: Joseph Fitzgerald
Commissioner of Buildings

Re: Sprayed Fire Proofing

Section 81-14 of the Municipal Ordinance requires that all ducts be made of sheet metal or other approved materials. Various materials have been approved as a substitute material such as concrete, concrete block, etc.

Sprayed fire proofed steel however is not one of those materials approved and is not to be used as an exposed surface in a duct.

Please see to it that the mechanical and architectural plans correspond one to the other in this regard and that no sprayed fire proofing be allowed in the ducting systems.

Because of the erosion that can be expected over the many years of a building's expected life span sprayed fire proofing is not to be allowed in any areas where it may be subject to erosion factors; examples would be in stairwells, elevator shafts, mechanical shafts and in mechanical or equipment rooms at locations frequented by maintenance personnel.

Joseph Fitzgerald
JOSEPH FITZGERALD
Commissioner

JF:sg

15171042