



INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

METALS DIVISION

P.O. BOX 579 - 4625 ROYAL AVE., NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK 14302

To (Name) Mr. W. C. Thurber
Division UCC Metals
Location 38th Floor
270 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10017

Copy to Messrs. R. E. Byrne, Jr.
R. F. X. Fusaro
R. L. Schult
C. F. Raeburn
H. B. Rhodes

Date November 3, 1976
Originating Dept. "Calidria" Asbestos - Marketing
Answering letter date
Subject Bag Labelling

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1976

K-1

In response to your recent request, this is to advise that we began labelling bags, as follows, in June 1968:

WARNING: BREATHING DUST MAY BE HARMFUL
DO NOT BREATHE DUST

In June 1972, when the OSHA Standards were promulgated, we changed our warning to comply with the Standards, as follows:

CAUTION
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY CAUSE
SERIOUS BODILY HARM

We did not destroy old bags in 1972 but made the change as new bags were ordered.

J. L. Myers

JLM/cjb



INTERNAL
CORRESPONDENCE

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION P.O. BOX 1029, GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO 81502
METALS DIVISION (303) 245-3700

To (Name) Mr. R. W. Rebholz
Division Metals - Section H1374
Location Danbury, CT
Area

Date March 24, 1983
Originating Dept. E/R-Occupational Health

Copy to Mr. R. A. Butler
Dr. W. C. Kuryla
Dr. H. C. Lewinsohn
~~Mr. W. C. Thurber~~
Mr. R. N. Wheeler
Mr. R. F. Wolff

Area
Subject Asbestos Product Label
(4.8.4.12)

K-4

The label attached to your letter of March 9 seems to do the job reasonably well. The only problem I have with it is in the third item in the listing six relative to the removal of protective equipment or clothing from the "workplace". Does the term "workplace" refer only to the place the person is dumping the bags of asbestos, for example, or does it include the dusty side of the changeroom? Also, does "clothing" refer to all clothing or only to protective coating? Note that in the next recommendation both "respiratory protection" and "protective clothing" are explicitly defined.

On the basis of the foregoing that the statement could be misinterpreted, the following alternative is offered:

Do not remove protective equipment or protective clothing from the place of employment.

H. B. Rhodes

HBR/sw



INTERNAL
CORRESPONDENCE

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION Old Ridgebury Road, Danbury, CT 06817
METALS DIVISION

To:		Date	March 9, 1983
To (Name)	Mr. R.A. Butler		
Division	Dr. W. C. Kuryla	Originating Dept.	R.W.Rebholz
Location	Dr. H. C. Lewinsohn		
Area	Dr. H. B. Rhodes	Area	H1374
	Mr. W. C. Thurber		
	Mr. R. N. Wheeler	Subject	<u>Asbestos Product Label</u>
Copy to	Mr. R. F. Wolff		

Following an impromptu meeting attended by Messrs. Butler, Myers, Lewinsohn, Rebholz and Thurber on March 7th, Dr. Lewinsohn developed the attached "consensus" asbestos product label text. Your early comments would be appreciated.

RWR:sf



W A R N I N G

C A N C E R H A Z A R D

C H R Y S O T I L E A S B E S T O S

BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST CAN CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE AND
CANCER. THE RISK OF LUNG CANCER IS GREATLY INCREASED
IN SMOKERS.

Do NOT CREATE OR BREATHE DUST.

Do NOT USE AIR HOSE FOR CLEANING.

Do NOT REMOVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT OR CLOTHING FROM
THE WORKPLACE.

Do WEAR APPROVED RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE
CLOTHING AS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE REGULATIONS.

Do USE VACUUM OR WET CLEANING METHODS.

Do DISPOSE OF DUST OR CONTAMINATED PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
IN DUST-TIGHT CONTAINERS.

F O R I N D U S T R I A L U S E O N L Y

D O N O T R E U S E P A C K A G I N G M A T E R I A L

*FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REFER TO U.C.C. M.S.D.S.



REPLY REQUESTED

INTER-COMPANY REPLY MEMO / UC-149-8

172 41687 LEWIS BUSINESS FORMS INC. CLIFTON, N.J. 4 3 2 1

TO (NAME)

Will DeGussa
John Rawlings

DATE

6/19/72

LOCATION

NY 38

FROM

John L. Myers/M&M Division

SUBJECT

"Calidria" Asbestos

LOCATION

Box 579, Niagara Falls, NY 14302

*Jim - Attached is a copy of a German
"Degussa letter" and a translation made
here. I got the letter from WR Grace in
Bad Homburg.*

John

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

ORIGINAL

JUN 20 1972



DEGUSSA LETTER TO GERMAN CUSTOMERS

11/29/71

Translation By J. Goddard
6/14/72

Asbestos Thickener A-14 and A-28
Suspension of Sales on December 31, 1971

Gentlemen:

You have belonged for some time among our loyal clients for asbestos thickeners and have certainly learned to appreciate the advantages of this material.

In spite of the technical successes, we have decided to suspend the sales of the asbestos thickener with the action of December 31, 1971.

The principal reasons for this action are health considerations in view of possible secondary effects. It was recognized earlier that the inhalation of greater amounts of asbestos fibers can lead to formation of asbestosis, which however may be avoided by observing the prescribed protective measures. We have only to show recent statistical work which, even with the consideration of the safety rules, does not exclude (the possibility) that lung and peritoneum cancer can be produced.

We therefore consider it our duty to withdraw the asbestos fiber products from the market, although according to our information not all offerers (of this product) share our doubts (or, scruples).

To our great regrets, therefore, we must confront you with the problem of changing from the use of recipes based on A-14 and A-28. As alternate products we can recommend to you our Aerosil types, although they don't possess all the technical properties to substitute completely for A-14 and A-28 in every application. The men of our outside services and our applications technology of course are available to you at any time in order to advise you with regard to the recipe change-over.

Should you, in spite of our doubts, at present not be able to give up on the insertion of A-14 and A-28, we are prepared to fill all orders up to December 31, 1971 at your risk.

We hope that you will understand our action, and continue (as our customer).

With friendly greetings,

Degussa (Sauerborn/Kress)

Attachment: Summary of the Decision

Frankfurt November 29, 1971

SUMMARY OF THE TOXICOLOGICAL LITERATURE ON ASBESTOS FIBER PRODUCTS

Before the market introduction of asbestos thickeners, in 1968 a technological decision was made. Up to this time, it was known, as described in pamphlet 30/31 of the occupational illness regulation, that asbestos fibers can lead with suitably strong exposure to progressive lung fibrosis (asbestosis), that lung cancer was observed relatively frequently in combination with asbestos and that pleuraenothelioma (cancer of the lungs) could occur. If protective measures were used, as conveyed in pamphlet ZH 1/138, the danger appeared to be confined.

Yet after 1968 information was condensed which led to the following new judgment:

Asbestos dust endangers not only the producer of asbestos products, where it is doubted that the as yet fictitious TLV (Threshold Limit Value) is regarded as reliable, but also can endanger the fabricator of asbestos products and even the population which lives in the neighborhood of the asbestos manufacturers and fabricators.

The new statistical investigations of Dr. Selikoff, New York, reported increased proportions of cases of mesothelioma in people who were exposed only a short time to relatively small amounts of asbestos fibers. Thus the suspicion was consolidated that asbestos fibers present not only a danger to the working place but also for the environment.

aktion
contacting Wirtschaftsbereich für Best. c.k.

Ihre Zeichen

Ihre Nachricht vom

Unser Zeichen

Telef.-Durchwahl

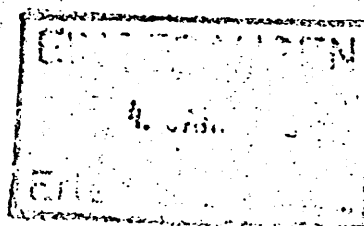
Datum

PT-MV/Krs-us

210-2045

29. Nov. 1971

Asbestverdickungsmittel A 14 und A 23
Einstellung des Vertriebs zum 31. 12. 1971



Sehr geehrte Herren!

Sie gehören seit einiger Zeit zu unseren treuen Kunden für Asbestverdickungsmittel und haben sicherlich die Vorzüge dieses Materials schätzen gelernt.

Trotz der technischen Erfolge haben wir uns entschlossen, den Vertrieb von Asbestverdickungsmitteln mit Wirkung vom 31. 12. 1971 einzustellen.

Der Hauptgrund für diese Maßnahme sind unsere gesundheitlichen Bedenken im Hinblick auf mögliche Nebenwirkungen. Es war schon früher bekannt, daß das Einatmen von größeren Mengen Asbestfasern zur Entstehung von Asbestose führen kann, die sich jedoch durch Einhaltung der vorgeschriebenen Schutzmaßnahmen vermeiden ließ. Wie erst neuere statistische Arbeiten ergeben haben, ist nicht auszuschließen, daß auch bei Beachtung der Sicherheitsvorschriften Lungen- und Bauchfellkrebs verursacht werden kann.

Wir halten es deshalb für unsere Pflicht, die Asbestfaserprodukte vom Markt zurückzuziehen, obwohl nach unserer Kenntnis nicht alle Anbieter unsere Bedenken teilen.

Zu unserem großen Bedauern müssen wir Sie daher mit dem Problem konfrontieren, Ihre unter Verwendung von A 14 und A 23 ausgearbeiteten Rezepturen umzugestalten. Als Austauschprodukte können wir Ihnen unsere AEROSIL-Typen

2.

Dates 29. 11. 1971
PT-HV/Kress

empfehlen, obwohl sie nicht alle technischen Eigenschaften besitzen, um A 14 und A 28 in jedem Anwendungsfall voll zu ersetzen. Die Herren unseres Außendienstes und unserer Anwendungstechnik stehen Ihnen selbstverständlich jederzeit zur Verfügung, um Sie bei der Rezepturumstellung zu beraten.

Sollten Sie trotz unserer Bedenken gegenwärtig auf den Einsatz von A 14 und A 28 nicht verzichten können, so sind wir bereit, alle bis zum 31. 12. 1971 eingehenden Aufträge auf Ihr Risiko zu erfüllen.

Wir hoffen, daß Sie unseren Schritt verstehen werden, und verbleiben

Anlage:
Zusammenfassung Gutachten

mit freundlichen Grüßen

D E G U S S A

Sauerborn

Kress

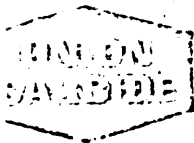
Zusammenfassung der toxikologischen Literatur über Asbestfaserprodukte

C Vor der Markteinführung der Asbestverdickungsmittel wurde 1968 ein toxikologisches Gutachten erstellt. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt war bekannt, wie in dem Merkblatt 30/31 der Berufskrankheiten-Verordnung beschrieben, daß Asbestfasern bei entsprechend starker Exposition zu einer fortschreitenden Lungenfibrose (Asbestose) führen können, daß Lungenkrebs in Verbindung mit Asbestose relativ häufig beobachtet wurde und Pleuraendotheliome (Krebs des Lungenfalls) vorkommen können. Wenn Schutzmaßnahmen angewandt wurden, wie in dem Merkblatt ZH 1/136 gefordert, schien die Gefahr gebannt.

Erst nach 1968 verdichteten sich die Informationen, die zu folgender neuer Beurteilung führten:

Asbeststaub gefährdet nicht nur den Hersteller von Asbestprodukten, wobei angezweifelt wird, daß der bisher angenommene TLV (Threshold limit value) als zuverlässig angesehen ist, sondern kann auch die Verarbeiter von Asbestprodukten und sogar die Bevölkerung, die in der Nähe von asbestbe- und-verarbeitenden Betrieben wohnt, gefährden.

Die neueren statistischen Untersuchungen von Dr. Salikoff, New York, berichten in verstärktem Maße von Fällen von Mesotheliomen bei Personen, die nur kurzzeitig einer relativ geringen Menge Asbestfasern ausgesetzt waren. So verdichtete sich der Verdacht, daß Asbestfasern nicht nur eine Gefahr am Arbeitsplatz sondern auch für die Umwelt darstellen.



INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS

P. O. BOX K, KING CITY, CALIFORNIA 93930

Name: S. P. Smith
 Room: 32nd floor
 Office: New York

Date: March 21, 1969

Originating Dept.

Arriving letter date

To: H. L. Robinson, S. Char.

Subject: Major Hazards

Recognized major hazards at the King City location are as follows:

1. Breathing Asbestos Dust
2. Operation of Fork Trucks
3. Operation of Motor Vehicles
4. Propane Fuel System

1. All employees are exposed in varying degrees to asbestos dust - which if breathed in sufficient quantities for long enough may result in Asbestosis, Mesothelioma, and Lung Cancer. Dr. Welsh stated that there is a synergistic effect on the probability of Lung Cancer, when a person who smokes also breathes asbestos dust.

Each employee has been given the information cited above. Two or three quite smoking, but over half the employees continue to smoke.

The "Dry Area" (dust producing) of the plant is isolated by a wall, dry dust collection is in use, and a wet dust collection system is being installed. Bureau of Mines - approved dust masks are mandatory for personnel working in the dry area. Dust concentration in the yard and other non-dusty areas has been monitored periodically since the plant start up and has been at or below the present acceptable level of 5mm particles per cubic foot.

The new maximum permissible concentration of asbestos dust, however, is at a level of 2mmpcf; compliance will be difficult. On most days, the air outside the plant will be 2-3 mmpcf due to wind-borne soil, not asbestos.

2. Fork lift operation continues as a hazardous operation because (a) driver's view is partially blocked, (b) operating the equipment on unsurfaced storage areas, (c) possibility of steering or brake failure while operating on loading docks, (d) using a low floor boxcar (in relation to the dock).

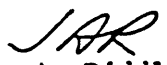
Loading the last two pallets on the top tier in the railcar doorway puts the load 48" high with the truck aimed down-ramp. The center of gravity falls outside the wheelbase and lifts the rear of the fork lift.

- (a) Mirrors are installed at various spots for better visibility
 - (b) Keeping the storage area ground smoothed helps some, but slow speeds and caution are still required.
 - (c) Removable 6X6 timbers are installed on the edges of all loading docks to help prevent fork trucks from running off. They are probably of some value for a truck moving lengthwise of the dock, but we know they will not stop a truck if it hits them at right angles.
3. At present, the public highway fronting the plant is two-lanes. We have experienced an accident with a company vehicle which resulted in two lost-time injuries. The other vehicle attempted to pass with insufficient room and collided with our pickup.
- (a) State highway construction is underway to make the present road a local access road to a new 4-lane limited access freeway. This should reduce the number of incidents of improper passing and of vehicles passing employees attempting to turn left into the plant entrance.
 - (b) All company cars and pickups are equipped with combination lap and shoulder belts in the front seat, so constructed that both must be used together.
4. We have a 10,000 gallon propane storage tank which fulfills the state requirement that a standby fuel source be provided. Propane is used for fuel in some of our plant vehicles. A ruptured tank or line could lead to a serious explosion and fire.
- (a) A concrete wall and guardrails prevent vehicles from running into the tank or piping.
 - (b) Excess flow shutoff valves are installed on all liquid lines leading out of the tank.
 - (c) The installation complies with all applicable codes.

No dangerous or reactive chemicals are used at this location. Other than earthquakes, natural hazards are minimal at King City. There is no adjacent manufacturing.

The only major hazard listed which might benefit by further study is the Asbestos Dust problem. Mr. McDaniel has worked closely with us for 6 years and we propose that the study be conducted by local personnel with Mr. McDaniel's assistance. About one-fourth man-year is estimated.

Yours very truly,


J. A. Riddle

JAR/clg