

To: F.M. Hek 6-17-86
CC: F.M. Hek 6-17-86

Even, This is the memo for looking
to the Asbestos question, I discussed with you
today. OSHA standard is also included.
W.A. Fethke

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INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

CATALYSTS AND SYSTEMS

Molecular Sieve Department
Tarrytown Technical Center
Tarrytown, New York

TO: W. P. Fethke

DATE: 17 June 1986

CC: R. T. Gajek
R. J. Hinchey
F. D. Lutz
R. A. Reber
T. M. Reynolds
J. P. Sicard
E. T. Wolynic

SUBJECT: Removal of Asbestos
Pipe Insulation
from Lab 77L

RECEIVED
JUN 18 1986
W. P. FETHKE

On two occasions Allied shop personnel have removed pipe insulation that was believed to be asbestos. It is my opinion that in both instances the work was not done safely. Additional insulation removal is planned and I would like some reassurance that the safety practices will be in accordance with Company policy. To better understand the reason for my concern a summary of these two occurrences is as follows:

On 9 January 1986 Allied personnel began working on the relocation of several feet of pipe in order to provide the necessary head clearance for construction of an office/instrument area in 77L. After removing part of the insulation as if it were not hazardous the work was stopped by MPT personnel. The workmen discussed with their supervisor the possibility that the material was asbestos. It was decided to handle the job as if this was the case. The Linde safety coordinator and site hygienist were notified. I was assured that the workmen knew how to safely remove asbestos. Plastic covers were placed over some of the benches, shelves and desks. Air samplers were set up and

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operated during the removal. The lab ventilation was turned off. The workers wore respiratory protection. The insulation was wetted and removed. Upon completion of the removal the material and all but one of the plastic covers was removed from the lab. MPT's shop vacuum was used to clean up the particulates that fell to the floor. The material collected by the air samplers was positively identified as amosite asbestos. A report by the hygienist indicates that exposure to asbestos fibers was less than the permissible level of 2 fiber/cc. The one plastic cover that was left behind was removed by the night clean-up crew.

On 14 April 1986 Allied workers removed several feet of insulation pipes in lab 32L. This job was also handled as if the material was asbestos, that is, the workers wore dust masks, wet the insulation and bagged it for disposal. No air monitors were used. Within an hour of completing the removal job maintenance personnel were working in the room without respiratory protection.

I would like to arrange for a meeting to address the comments and questions listed below.

Could a qualified representative of UCC Safety visit TTC to tell us the proper procedure for asbestos removal. This may be a good topic for a safety meeting.

There was insufficient pre-job discussion involving MPT personnel.

MPT asked to have a filter installed on the air supply duct in 77L to stop the slow accumulation of black particulate matter that deposits on otherwise clean surfaces such as table tops. Site engineering has recommended that the air supply duct be cleaned instead. What is in it?

Should not before, during and after the job air samples be taken with regard to every such job?

I fail to see the logic in wearing a dust mask while doing the work yet 1 hour later it is safe to work in the same area without a mask.

One plastic cover went into the garbage rather than hazardous waste. Are we sure that all the insulation was properly disposed of?

Is a Sears shop vacuum the proper tool for cleaning up asbestos particles?

There are still asbestos particles on the floor of 77L. How are they to be cleaned up?

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Are there government agencies that must be notified of asbestos removal jobs?

Does the site hygienist know that the air samplers were turned off immediately after completion of the work in 77L?

How do we handle the rendering safe of the remaining shredded pipe insulation in 77L?

A memo from T. M. Reynolds in which he expresses his concern is attached. It was not distributed as Tom and I decided to combine our thoughts in this memo. A copy of the Site hygienist's report and a Profs note that I sent to WPF on 9 January 1986 is also attached.

A. J. Caglione /ho

A. J. Caglione

/AJC
attach.
2211Z

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INTERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

CATALYSTS AND SERVICES

Molecular Sieve Department
Tarrytown Technical Center
Tarrytown, New York

TO: A.J. Caglione

DATE: March 5, 1986

CC: W.P. Fethke
F.D. Lutz

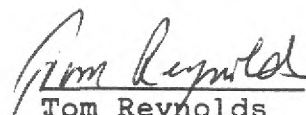
SUBJECT: Lab 771
Asbestos Removal

The following is a brief summary and status of the Asbestos situation in Lab 77L.

- 1) September 6, 1984 Four areas in Lab 77L in the linde building were identified as having exposed, crumbling pipe insulation that appeared to be asbestos. Samples of these materials were given to W.P. Fethke who in turn contacted the site hygienist (Bob Bulgaski). The response we received was that there was no asbestos on site.
- 2) January 1986 Personnel from Allied maintenance who were involved in moving pipes in Lab 77L pointed out that the insulation on the pipes were probably asbestos. All work was halted and W.P Fethke was contacted.
- 3) January 9, 1986 Allied personnel removed the suspect insulation, treating it as if it was asbestos. This work was handled poorly as described by A.J. Caglione in a PROFS note to W.P. Fethke dated January 9, 1986
- 4) March 3, 1986 Letter from F.D. Lutz to W.P. Fethke identifying the particulate matter as amosite asbestos fibers and listing the air sampled concentrations taken during the removal.

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At this time we are still awaiting the results of the background air samples taken on January 10, 1986. We also still have old deteriorating pipe insulation on the main building water pipes under the stairs in lab 77L. This is the fourth and appears to be the last of the suspect areas identified in 1984. At this time I would like to request that background air samples be taken over eight hour periods under four different sets of conditions that are representative of the daily operation of lab 77L. I also feel that people in the business of removing asbestos be used to remove the last of suspect insulation. There are other areas in Lab 77L that appear to have asbestos pipe insulation which does not appear to be deteriorating. Encapsulation is probably the best way to handle this remaining insulation.


Tom Reynolds
(2238)

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carpet, for example.

When Victor D. Ziminsky III, a financial consultant in Mount Kisco, N.Y., moved into a 33-year-old house in 1983, he said he noticed asbestos insulation wrapped around the pipes in the basement. But he said he didn't worry about it because county health department officials told him it wasn't hazardous if intact.

About six months later, however, Ziminsky came home one day to find that a plumber had cut through the insulation while working on the hot water system. That, he said, was cause for worry.

"When you're thinking about it and you have a wife and kids in the house, you want to eliminate any concern," Ziminsky said.

Like most homeowners faced with an asbestos problem, Ziminsky and his wife, Megan, went through a three-stage process. First, they called in a contractor to inspect the house and determine where asbestos had been used and where it was hazardous. Then they had tests done to determine the level of contamination. Finally, they had to choose between sealing off the asbestos or having it removed.

Some asbestos products, like the Ziminskys' insulation, are marked, making it easier for homeowners to identify potential problems. But many products either aren't marked or the markings have faded.

When in doubt, Amy Rock, health scientist for the U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission, said people should assume those products likely to contain asbestos do. In the Northeast, she said, asbestos is most commonly found in insulation wrapped around heating pipes and boilers, in millboard insulation around stoves, in furnace cement, stove door gaskets and vinyl floor tiles.

Asbestos also may be present in household appliances such as toasters, refrigerators, popcorn poppers, slow cookers, ovens, ranges, clothes dryers and electric blankets. Manufacturers voluntarily recalled hair dryers containing asbestos in 1979.

Plumbers, carpenters and heating contractors who frequently work with asbestos often are able to judge whether a product contains the mineral. For full-scale inspections, however, homeowners may want specialists.

Because asbestos contractors are not licensed in every state, specialists advise that homeowners call the U.S. EPA or their local health department for names of reputable companies.

Roellen Garito, president of the Asbestos Corporation of America in Yonkers, N.Y., said inspection costs vary depending on house size. But she said homeowners can keep down costs by attempting to pinpoint areas of concern in advance.

"A person has to realize if they've been living with the material for 18

months they can. So, when they do contact a professional, they know what they would like us to check."

Homeowners can get asbestos information from several private and public agencies, including the U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission in Washington, D.C.; the Asbestos Information Center at Tufts; and the White Lung Association, an educational organization founded and run by asbestos victims in Baltimore, Md.

Asbestos contractors interviewed were reluctant to give estimates for inspections and abatement projects. Oppenheim-McMullen said a visual inspection might cost \$25 or \$30; an entire removal project, thousands of dollars.

Generally, Garito said, it is cheaper to seal off, or encapsulate, decaying asbestos. Whether it is removed or encapsulated, however, most projects will run at least \$2,000, she said.

After inspecting the site, most contractors will take samples of the asbestos material and have it analyzed. Air sampling may also be done to determine the severity of the problem.

Then, it is up to the homeowner to decide what to do.

Ziminsky said he and his wife encapsulated because it was less expensive than removal and didn't require reinsulating the pipes.

To seal off the asbestos in the Ziminskys' basement, the Asbestos Corporation of America first wrapped the insulation in duct tape to repair damaged areas, then painted it with a silicone-like sealant and finally plastered the pipe joints, Ziminsky said.

When the project was completed, an independent air-sampling company tested for contamination, and the area was cleaned a second time to bring the fibers down to a safe level.

In a removal project, a contractor follows a similar procedure of inspection, testing and cleanup, but the material is carted away.

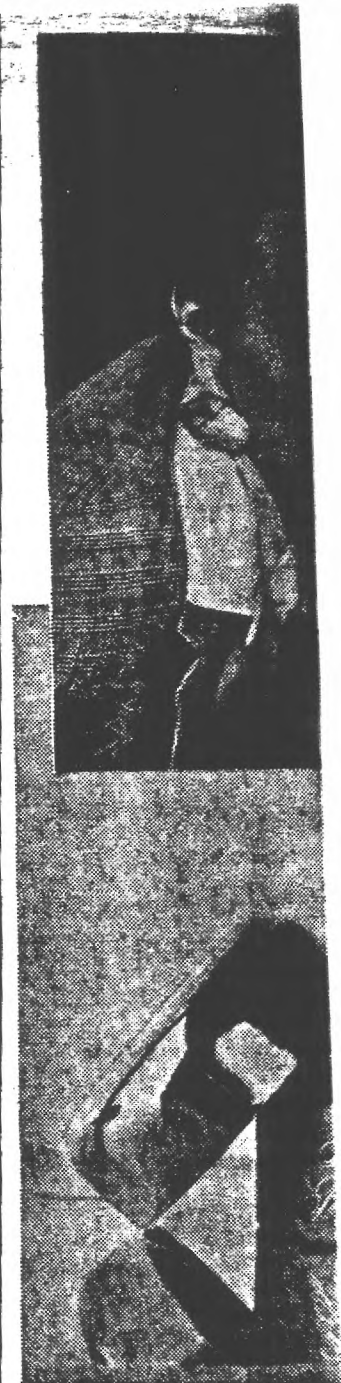
Ruthie Cooper, of the Asbestos Removal Co. in Brooklyn, N.Y., said homeowners should make sure the company they hire:

- Follows EPA and the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration guidelines.
- Seals off the work area with 4-millimeter plastic before disturbing the asbestos.
- Has asbestos carted away by a licensed hazardous waste hauler.
- Conducts air tests to ensure that the project has been satisfactorily completed.

Given his concern about the health of his family, having the asbestos sealed off was well worth the \$700 he spent, Ziminsky said.

"Any level of concern was something I wanted to eliminate," he said.

UCC 008777



A04340



INTERNAL
CORRESPONDENCE

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION

OLD SAW MILL RIVER ROAD, TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK 10591

To (Name) W.P. Fethke
Division Linde
Location Tarrytown
Area

Date March 3, 1986

Originating Dept.

Area

Copy to J. Cullen
A.J. Caglione ✓
R. Langworth
J.E. Pikula
T.M. Reynolds

Subject Industrial Hygiene Survey
Room 77L - Mezzanine
Linde Building

Subject area was monitored for particulate matter on January 9, 1986 while General Services personnel were removing piping insulation. Ventilation in laboratory was off while work was performed.

Particulate was identified as amosite asbestos fibers.

<u>Area Sample</u>	<u>Concentration of Asbestos Fibers/cc. TWA</u>
1 - Southeast	<.04
2 - Middle of 1 & 3	<.01
3 - Southwest	<.03
4 - Northwest	<.01

Exposure to asbestos fibers is below the permissible level of 2 fibers/cc. TWA (OSHA).


F.D. Mutz

am
860301

A04341

UCC 008778

From: AJC1 --CAPS Date and time 02/21/86 14:01:58

To: AJC1 --CAPS

*** Resending note of 01/09/86 12:57

To: WPF1 --CAPS

Subject: Removal of Insulation in 77L

Walt,
In my opinion the insulation removal was handled poorly
and Allied should not do this work in the future.

STATUS:

The insulation has been removed and bagged.

MY OBSERVATIONS:

- . The only plastic covering in place was installed by MPT personnel. In fact, one cover was removed.
- . The door to the upper level of 75L was partially open.
- . There were no warning signs posted on the entrances to the lab.
- . It appears that MPT's vacuum was used (dry) to clean up. Allied disposed of the filter.
- . There is still particulate matter on the shelves that were not covered and on the floor.
- . The air samplers are turned off (unless they are on timers).

CC: RAR1 --CAPS

TMR1 --CAPS

UCC 008779

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PLEASE TYPE OR USE BALL POINT PEN

41522



UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
TARRYTOWN TECHNICAL CENTER
SAW MILL RIVER RD., RTE. 100C
TARRYTOWN, N. Y. 10591

BUILDING SERVICE WORK ORDER

WORK ORDER NO.
341805

TO: Fred Held

NAME OF DEPT. OR SERVICE SHOP

CHARGE TO

ACCOUNT UNIT

000824

0232530

DIV LOCATION

DEPT. OR PROJECT NUMBER

DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE PERFORMED (PLEASE LIST REQUIREMENTS IN DETAIL)

Please determine the extent of the asbestos contamination in LAB 77L, and take appropriate action for either removal or encapsulation.

I believe an outside contractor with experience and licensed for this type of work be used.

Before anything is done please contact Tom Reynolds X2238, R.J. Hinchey X 3989 and W.P. Fethke X 2049

SAFETY WORK ORDER

A TODAY ☐PRIORITY B 1 WEEK ☒C 1 MONTH ☐

REQUESTED BY

SIGNATURE

Tom Reynolds

DATE

6/12/86

2238

ASAP

LOCATION WHERE WORK IS TO BE PERFORMED

BUILDING

LINDE

ROOM NO.

77L

PHONE NO.

2238

DATE PROMISED

FOR SHOP SUPERVISOR'S USE

DEPARTMENT

DATE COMPLETED

WORK DONE BY

TOTAL HOURS WORKED

MATERIAL COST

SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL

FOR REALTY DIVISION ACCOUNTING DEPT. USE

COST TO DEPARTMENT REQUESTING SERVICE

BUILDING SERVICE COST

Mrs. @ _____ Per Hour _____

Mrs. @ _____ Per Hour _____

COST OF MATERIALS _____

TOTAL AMOUNT CHARGED _____

Basic Hourly Rate _____ Hrs. @ _____ = _____

Direct Labor Overhead @ _____ = _____

General Overhead _____ Hrs. @ _____ = _____

COST OF LABOR (Incl. Overhead) _____

COST OF MATERIALS _____

TOTAL BUILDING SERVICE COST _____

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UCC 008780

