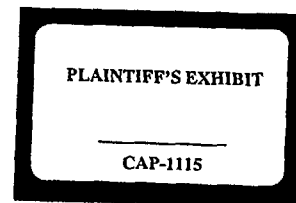




A/C Pipe
Producers Association

W. W. Hilleg
H. Sessley
Ho
6-18-84



Internal Correspondence

TO Board of Directors
International Affairs Committee
FROM *J. F. Welch*
J. F. Welch, Vice-President
SUBJECT News Article on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Research on Lining A/C Pipe

June 14, 1984

Reference: JFW correspondence, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Research on Lining A/C Pipe, February 16, 1984

ACTION REQUIRED: Review for information

The enclosed article appeared in the June 6, 1984 issue of Toxic Materials News. It describes the report distributed in the above reference. Unfortunately, the title suggests that cement mortar linings are "needed" to control fiber release from A/C pipe. This is not correct. The Agency's Municipal Environmental Research Laboratory also has demonstrated that a number of water treatment/stabilization strategies are effective in preventing fiber release.

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

JFW/dwm

cc: A. H. Kahn, Esq.

copies to: Board of Directors

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**NEW CEMENT-MORTAR LININGS NEEDED
TO CONTROL ASBESTOS RELEASES**

One of the Environmental Protection Agency's research laboratories has determined that the best way to contain asbestos fiber release in city water mains is to reline the water main with a new cement-mortar lining. The EPA Municipal Environmental Research Lab in Cincinnati, Ohio, found that cement-mortar linings are "useful for rehabilitating structurally sound pipe" used by the Weston, Wis., Water Utility.

The other two tested techniques -- flushing and using zinc chloride to encapsulate the asbestos -- failed to control fiber contamination. EPA said that the zinc phosphide treatment failed due to the presence of polyphosphates, which are added to water to sequester iron and manganese. Flushing the pipes actually increased asbestos concentrations because higher water pressures needed to flush the system enhanced fiber release from old pipes.

A complete report is available for \$10 from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, Va. 22161, cite PB 84-148 733.

**CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION CLOSES
SEATTLE'S 'KITE-FLYING MECCA'**

The kite-flying days may be over for Seattle residents who frequented the city's popular Gas Works Park on Lake Union. Susan Stillman describes the park as "a real kite-flying mecca," but Mayor Charles Royer closed the park to protect the public from potential cancer risks after testing revealed that the park's soil contains residues of several carcinogenic substances.

Analysis by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency revealed that the soil in the park contains polynuclear aromatic and polyaromatic hydrocarbon compounds. Chemical vapors were measured by EPA workers at up to 1,000 parts per million. The pollution is due to the Seattle Gas Co., which produced gas at the site between 1930 and the mid-1950s. Pollutants are also from a tar company and a benzene-manufacturing plant which operated at the same time. The park itself was built by filling in a portion of Lake Union with coal waste products.

Locals reacted to the closing of the park, opened in 1976, with dismay. "You're kidding ... I think it's a tremendous loss," said Phil Bohn. But after seeing EPA workers in protective suits testing the park, residents are abiding by Mayor Royer's decision to close the park until more information is available on the risk of using the park.

**CSMA ASKS HOUSE PANEL TO SUPPORT
FOIA PROTECTIONS FOR CBI DATA**

The Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Assn. is supporting a Senate bill that would impose new restrictions releasing data held by the government through Freedom of Information Act requests when the data contains confidential business information. CSMA President Ralph Engle May 30 urged a House government subcommittee to adopt S.774, which would give a company an opportunity to challenge an FOIA request for CBI data held by the government.

Engle noted that, due to environmental laws like the Toxic Substances Control Act, companies must submit trade secret data to the government even though current FOIA rules do not provide adequate CBI data protections.

END