



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
INCORPORATED

CHAMBERS WORKS

DEEPWATER, NEW JERSEY 08023

CHAMBERS WORKS

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
DUP-740

G. J. Stopps, M.D., Haskell Laboratory
J. A. Zapp, Jr., M.D., Haskell Laboratory
L. V. Thatcher, Construction
W. M. Deputy, Eng.-1 Construction
F. L. McEnany, Jr., Adm. Bldg.
J. L. Richmond, Adm. Bldg. } In
F. Laursen, Adm. Bldg. } Turn

December 9, 1966

C. A. D'Alonzo, M.D.
Medical Division
Nemours Building 11400
Wilmington

ASBESTOS

The enclosed subject matter was developed to answer your letter of November 8, 1966, concerning asbestos.

A. Number of full-time insulators:

Chambers Works Construction	18
Engineering M&C	<u>40</u>
Total	58

B. Number of employees doing part-time insulating:

Chambers Works Construction	23
Engineering M&C	<u>0</u>
Total	23

C. Three most prevalent type insulating materials used:

"Unibestos"
Thermasil
Fiberglass Wool

DUP 1110090

Page 2
December 9, 1966
C. A. D'Alonzo, M.D.
Asbestos

D. Spraying of insulating materials:

Done rarely; practically nil. Employs "Limpet," an asbestos-containing insulating material in a wet form while being sprayed.

E. Number of cases of the following diagnoses:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Asbestosis | 0 |
| 2. Mesothelioma | 0 |
| 3. Carcinoma (among insulators) | 0 |

F. Preventive measures or safety equipment required:

1. Sawing insulating materials:

All power driven cutting machines are used in a special room. The atmosphere is exhausted by a Torit Cyclone Collector. Air analysis for dust and asbestos reveals levels are well below presently established threshold safety limits of concentration, five million particles/m³.

2. Removing obsolete insulation:

None.

3. Spraying insulating materials:

This is only done in a remote area far removed from operations. The spraying modality is infrequently employed. When used, the operator wears a simple dust respirator mask and works with the wind to his back. All other personnel are prohibited in and around the area at the time of spraying.

Although relatively simple replies have been made to your questionnaire, additional explanatory information is in order.

My letter to you of August 19, 1966, spelled out the names of employees who have worked as pipe-coverers, their A.S.D., and their medical classifications (or other health status). This covered the years 1950 through 1965. Included was a list of asbestos-containing materials known to be used at this site.

DUP 1110091

DU 054341

Page 3
December 9, 1966
C. A. D'Alonzo, M.D.
Asbestos

To supplement that letter and to elaborate further on each question in your questionnaire, I submit the following:

- B. Occasionally mechanics from other crafts are used as part-time insulators. These men can vary from day to day but practically all mechanics get some exposure to asbestos during field work. There is constant handling, cutting, installation, removal and replacement going on to varying degrees by many employees who are not classified as pipecoverers.
- C. It is difficult to determine, with any degree of accuracy, the most prevalent type asbestos-containing insulation material used. Great quantities of asbestos-containing materials are used on Chambers Works. These materials come in any number of sizes, shapes, rolls, drums, mixtures with other nonasbestos-containing materials, wet, dry, powdered, paper, siding, floor covering, cloth, etc. Thus to assess quantity is difficult when one tries to compare. The type used for the insulation, its thickness, handling, locale, and means of application are all factors in the assessing. More than one supplier is used to obtain our materials and the type material used varies with the Chambers Works Construction group and the Chambers Works Engineering M&C group.

Based on quantities purchased for use by the latter group during 1965 as compared with 1966, there is a distinct over-all decrease in use in 1966 of asbestos-containing materials.

- E. With a total of 1,420 wage roll men in Class II, III or IV, 100 are so classified for pulmonary reasons. Of this 100, two are pipecoverers. (See letter of 8/19/66.)

Since the year 1950 through 1966 to date, we list 1,319 employees as deceased. Of these, 130 died from pulmonary reasons and of this 130, 53 were from carcinoma of the lung. Of the total deaths, only 5 were ever pipecoverers. One of these insulators died listed as "cor pulmonale"--the remaining 4 were nonpulmonary causes.



W. E. Neeld, Jr., M.D.
Director, Medical Division

WEN/kk

Enclosures (3)

DUP 1110092

DU 054342

ASBESTOS BEARING MATERIALS

The following is a list of materials which Chambers Works Construction is testing on the premise that they contain asbestos. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are known to contain asbestos or use asbestos components in conjunction.

1. Unibestos*
2. Urethane
3. Thermobestos*
4. Thermasil*
5. Kaylo*
6. Foamglass*
7. Mineral Wool
8. Finish Cement*
9. Powerhouse Cement*
10. M/W 50
11. Fiberglass (Heavy and light density)
12. Asbestos Siding*
13. Marnite Board
14. Unbonded "B" Fiber Blanket
15. Asbestos Cloth*
16. Floor Tile
17. Limpet*
18. Calsilite
19. Polystyrem
20. U-200
21. Caposite* (Foreign Made)
22. Eagle-Picher Cement ("One Coat")
23. Certain Roofing Materials

DUP 1110093

DU 054343