

started in 1963.

In addition, Union Carbide monitored asbestos dust levels at both its own facilities and its Calidria customers' facilities. Union Carbide monitored the asbestos dust levels at its King City facility from September 1963 to June 1985, and starting in around 1972, at Union Carbide's expense, Union Carbide provided to its customers free air monitoring of asbestos dust levels. The results of the air monitoring tests of Union Carbide's customers were provided so that customers would be aware of how much asbestos dust, if any, was being generated and would be able to take whatever steps might be necessary to maintain dust levels within limits set by government agencies or to reduce dust levels if necessary. This provided Union Carbide with the opportunity to discuss asbestos health issues and safety precautions with its customers' personnel.

Employees of Union Carbide also authored two articles to address the handling and safety measures to be taken when handling joint compound products. These articles reported and commented on the findings of several studies that measured the exposure to airborne asbestos during the sanding of joint compounds during routine working conditions at various job sites. As a result of these studies, Union Carbide continued its practice of making numerous safety recommendations to joint compound manufacturers and users, including the use of respirators, proper cleanup procedures, and numerous other precautions to prevent the exposure to dust.

In addition to studies that relate to the health effects of Calidria on persons who worked with or around Calidria, there are also studies that relate to the effects of injecting Calidria into lab animals under experimental conditions. These include two studies of Calidria asbestos that were made by the Mellon Institute on behalf of Union Carbide:

1. The first study, conducted in 1966, was entitled "The Fibrogenic Potential of Asbestos Products - Via Intraperitoneal Injection In Guinea Pigs, Rats and Rabbits and by the Intratracheal Route in the Rat." A copy of the study's report is located in the repositories maintained by Union Carbide's counsel.
2. The second study, conducted in 1971, was entitled "Calidria Asbestos Resin Grade RG244, Tracheal Insufflation of Rat Lungs with Interpretation of Pathology After 20, 60, 90, and 180 Days." A copy of the study's report is located in the repositories maintained by Union Carbide's counsel.

In addition to the above two tests, and in addition to chemical analyses of Calidria which Union Carbide may have undertaken, in the mid-1960's Union Carbide cooperated with the Pneumoconiosis Research Unit of the Llandough Hospital in the United Kingdom to conduct a "trace element analysis" of asbestos and provided samples of Calidria asbestos for such analysis. Union Carbide also monitored research that was occurring in the scientific and medical communities relating to the potential health effects associated with exposure to certain types of asbestos.

To the extent that additional information responsive to this Interrogatory is in the possession of Union Carbide, this information is located in the repositories maintained by Union