



THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

MIDLAND
August 12, 1969



10-27-69

$\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 6" are ZERO

$\frac{3}{4}$ - 105'	4 - 486'
1 - 168'	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 90'
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 1152	6 - 36'
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 540'	8 - 248'
2 - 270	12 - 252
3 - 324	

Ed Stephenson
Midland Area Purchasing
47 Building

REVISION OF INSULATING MATERIAL STOCKS ON D. V. S.

As a result of the meetings on Insulation Hazards and Materials Review during the week of August 4, 1969, we should expect the usage of Aircell pipe insulation to be materially reduced in the next three months. At the end of this time, the requirements for Aircell should be very small. At the same time, we should expect the use of Fiberglas to increase by about the same amount.

We are making an evaluation of Careytemp 1500 in several places in the Plant. If it proves satisfactory and especially if the Phillip-Carey Company is successful in eliminating the asbestos, we can expect it to replace most of the calcium-silicate now in use. At that time it would certainly seem appropriate to place it on D. V. S.

M. T. Badley
Field Maintenance & CCP
49 Building
Phone 6-2736

cc: T. Madden
R. Anderson

EST0006854



THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

MIDLAND
October 24, 1969

M. T. Badley
Manager
Maintenance Technology Center
49 Building

CLARIFICATION OF INSULATION PROCEDURES

Due to the fact that there have been a few misinterpretations as to what we are doing and what we are trying to accomplish in the way of new insulating materials here at Midland, perhaps a few statements will clarify the situation.

First and foremost, for health reasons our intent has been to eliminate as many asbestos-containing materials as possible. In the low temperature range (100° - 350°F.) we have done this by substituting Fiberglas insulation for Aircell. In the medium temperature range (400° - 1500°F.) we are proposing the use of Careytemp 1500 instead of Kaylo. Unfortunately, at the present time, there is no asbestos-free material available for temperatures above 1500°F. The same statement is true for mineral wool insulating cements.

To protect our people from exposure to asbestos when exposure is necessary, we are providing and requiring the use of approved types of respiratory equipment. This requirement applies to the removal and mixing of asbestos-containing materials as well as the application.

Roy G. Anderson
Maintenance Engineer
OCP Maintenance
808 Building
Phone 6-4456

rb

cc: T. J. Madden

ST0006855



MIDLAND
October 29, 1969

E. D. Stephenson
Midland Area Purchasing
47 Building

REVISION OF INSULATING MATERIAL STOCKS ON DVS

In a letter dated August 12 you were apprised of our decision to phase out Aircell pipe insulation and change to Fiberglas. We had arbitrarily chosen a period of three months in which to accomplish this. Now I think we shall set a date, namely November 1, 1969, at which time we should terminate the purchasing or stocking of any Aircell pipe insulation.

Beginning immediately, we will start a withdrawal of calcium-silicate type insulation in favor of asbestos-free Careytemp 1500. We should be able to accomplish this change in about the same period of time. This switch will not include Kaylo 20 or other high temperature insulating materials that we are presently using.

M.T. Badley

M. T. Badley
Manager
Maintenance Technology Center
49 Building
Phone 6-2736

cc: T. Madden
W. Graves
W. Hages
R. Anderson

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THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

MIDLAND, MICHIGAN 48820

MIDLAND DIVISION
May 4, 1973

Copies

*10:00
RWP
CAN
RDB*

H. G. Ahlich	433	R. J. Anderson	761
B. L. Argyle	572	M. T. Badley	49
J. C. Coffin	464	K. W. Dorrien	222
H. C. Ferguson	834	G. H. Flores	1701
S. A. Gebhardt	462	B. E. Harmon	572
J. S. Harris	826	H. R. Hoyle	1701
M. Kelyman	400	T. J. Madden	572
W. E. Mathews	462	M. J. Miller	572
R. E. Miller	464	R. E. Onan	433
J. C. Pangborn	49	D. G. Plambeck	BC
R. W. Price	824	A. C. Proffitt	222
J. E. Schroen	592	W. C. Timm	47
J. A. Tomke	433	W. B. Vanderklipp	49
L. E. Wallwey	826	W. L. Weimer	824
L. W. Wilford	800	R. B. Williamson	572
J. W. Wujkowski	49		

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ASBESTOS DEMOLITION

Although we no longer use asbestos insulating materials the health hazards associated with asbestos will continue to be a problem until all of it is removed from the plant. The Department of Labor (OSHA) has issued an Asbestos Standard and under the encouragement of labor and the Insulation Industry Hygiene Research Program located in the Environmental Sciences Laboratory of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, attention is being focused on the general non-compliance of the standard. The standard, if followed, will minimize the asbestos exposure to the employees and we are in agreement with the work practices as outlined.

The standard has been reviewed with both Timm's and Badley's staff. Field checks have shown that the content of the standard has either not reached the foremen and the employees or the standard is being ignored. Please communicate the following asbestos work-practice procedures to the appropriate people in your organization and insist that they be followed.

1. Post all major asbestos demolition jobs with the proper caution signs to alert non-protected employees from entering the area.



2. The asbestos covering and the adjacent area should be wetted to reduce the spread of dust. Whenever feasible localized ventilation should be used to collect the loose asbestos fibers.
3. Wear approved dust respirators during all asbestos removing operations. Respirators should be cleaned daily.
4. Place all loose asbestos waste in properly labelled or tagged impermeable containers for land fill disposal. Labels and tags are available from stock.
5. Any asbestos contaminated clothing sent for laundering should be placed in a properly identified impermeable bag.
6. Major demolition jobs should be monitored to determine the amount of asbestos fibers in the work environment. The TLV is 5 particles, longer than 5 microns, per cubic centimeter of air. In 1976 the TLV is lowered to 2 particles.
7. Each asbestos employee will be given an annual medical examination.
8. Employees should be informed of all survey data as soon as practicle after receipt of the information.

If these rules are followed the health of the employees will be protected and we will comply with the OSHA standard also.

A 15 minute slide-tape presentation has been prepared concerning the hazards of asbestos. We encourage the showing of this program to all employees working with asbestos. It can be scheduled for your June Safety Meetings.

We have studied the newer insulating materials and have found no health hazard if used properly. The fiber glass products do give off toxic products when heated. Low density fiber glass should not be applied to surfaces above 200°C (400°F) and the heavy density to surfaces above 300°C (575°F) without an organic vapor respirator. Carey-Temp 1500 has been reported to be a problem. The Analytical Laboratory did not find any toxic fumes when heated to 600°C (1100°F). We would like to measure the fumes during field conditions. If you have a job in which Carey-Temp is being installed to a hot surface please notify my office.

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If there are any questions concerning the health hazards of any insulating material or work practice please contact my office.

Ralph R. Langner

Ralph R. Langner
Industrial Hygiene Services
607 Building

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