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GRACE

Zonolite
Construction Products Division

W.R. Grace & Co.
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Cambridge, Mass. 02140

16171 874-1400

March 17, 1983

Mr. Harold Milliken
Nebraska Christian College
P. O. Box 919
Norfolk, NE 68701

Dear Mr. Milliken:

This is in response to your recent inquiry to our Mr. Max Dyal concerning MONOKOTE® Fireproofing (MK-3) which was used in 1969 at your College.

*Bobbi
C. L. H.*
This product was a mill-mixed blend of lightweight vermiculite aggregate and air-entraining agent in a gypsum binder. As manufactured, approximately 14% of asbestos was added to the product. Sales of this asbestos-containing product was discontinued in 1973.

In deciding on an appropriate course of action with regard to in-place material such as this, consideration needs to be made as to the type of product used, the physical condition of the in-place material and the accessibility of the material to physical damage and dusting.

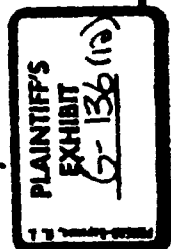
Zonolite® Monokote Fireproofing (MK-3) should not be confused with those products which were formulated with higher asbestos contents (up to 50%) and were air sprayed to form a low density, fluffy, lightly bound mat. By contrast, Monokote was formulated to be combined with water on the job-site to produce a cementitious plaster-type mixture which set to a relatively dense and durable material, well bonded to the surface to which it was applied.

Because of the "setting" characteristics of this plaster-type material, we believe that the asbestos fibers are encapsulated in the matrix, and therefore, are not subject to release into the environment.

If, however, the material has been damaged or has deteriorated so that the surface is subject to dusting or flaking, consideration should be given to either (1) removal of the material, or (2) overspraying and sealing of the surface. Enclosed is a list of sealers tested by Battelle Columbus Laboratories to meet EPA regulations.

Since your concern is possible exposure to respirable asbestos fibers which might be released from the material, only on-site air sampling measurements will determine the actual airborne asbestos fiber concentrations. Air monitoring should be done in accordance with OSHA regulations.

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