

FILE NAME: Caterpillar (CAT)

DATE: 2016 Sept 27

DOC#: CAT048

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Unpublished PPT Presentation [Missing Pgs. 1-6 & 10]

TRANSACTIONS
of
ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
of
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.
NOVEMBER 7, 1946

Warning Label Upon Hazardous Chemicals
It is of much concern to the public that the use of hazardous chemicals in the home should be properly understood. The Manufacturing Chemical Association of America has provided guidance for the use of hazardous chemicals in the home. It is recommended that the use of hazardous chemicals in the home should be avoided unless the danger of injury is not too great.

Medical Department-Medical Directors:
1927 to PRESENT

Harold A. Vonachen

Charles Asbury

Gerald Grawey ****

Donald Crane

Stephen Goldman

Medical Department-Medical Directors



Harold A. Vonachen, M.D.
Caterpillar Tractor Co.
Peoria, Ill.

PHYSICIAN

First Corporate Medical
Director at Caterpillar: 1927

President of AAIP&S 1948-1949

Retired from Caterpillar in 1964

In the case of the asbestos dust condition, our evaluation of the exposure should be based on the knowledge that the present toxic limit for asbestos is five million particles of dust per cubic foot of air. This is a very small concentration, so small in fact that the condition may look good even to a critical eye and still present an exposure greater than this low limit. Some indication of the amount of dust present in the air may be obtained by noting the layer of dust on nearby settling places after learning how long a time has elapsed since they were last cleaned. If only a thin layer of dust has accumulated over six months or a year and there are no visible puffs of dust escaping from the operation, it is probable that the condition is satisfactory.

In the case of asbestos dust, however, and this holds with even more certainty for dusts high in free silica content, the toxic limit is so low that the only safe procedure is to have recourse to actual dust determinations. This is especially important where the deleterious condition is not immediately evident but requires years to develop as in the case of asbestosis and silicosis.

Medical Department-Medical Doctors



Retzer ---- Asbestos = Toxic Dust

April 4, 1970

To:

Dr. Retzer, M.D., Retzer

441 NORTH WISCONSIN STREET

The following items reflect a part of the information given and are being provided to you for your information.

RECEIVED APR 10 1970

Several years ago two new "Torrit" dust collectors (M-13630 & M-13730) were installed to collect asbestos dust from brake band linings. This is considered a toxic dust, and needs an efficient type of collector. Recently a drop in effective

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CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO. Milwaukee

December 15, 1965

To: Dr. Retzer, M.D., Retzer
441 NORTH WISCONSIN STREET

From: Bill Retzer

DATE	TIME	BY	TO

Our plant physician, Dr. Oshlack, recently discussed our fiber glass dust problem with a medical authority. The authority indicated that fiber glass particles as such are not harmful unless they contained abrasive material such as silica, asbestos, etc.

Our fiber glass particles have never been analyzed to determine their content. Will you please conduct a chemical evaluation to determine the composition of our material. Please send us a report of your findings.

A sample of our fiber glass dust is attached.

E. P. Parnis
Director
of
attach.

ORAL TESTIMONY

Mr. Chairman, members of the panel, my name is Fred Engelking. I joined Caterpillar in Peoria in 1937 after receiving a degree in Chemical Engineering from Purdue University. I have been working on friction materials for over 20 years. Presently, I direct the Research and Development programs for nonmetallic materials, including friction material, in the Research Department. I have been a member of the American Society for Testing Materials subcommittee on Friction Materials since 1957.

Caterpillar is pleased to have the opportunity to appear before the Board today. We have six manufacturing facilities in the state, and are the largest private employer in the State of Illinois, with over 41,000 employees. We are vitally interested in the efforts of the Illinois Pollution Control Board to guard the health and environment.

October 15, 1971

The Caterpillar product line includes primarily earthmoving equipment. All of this equipment utilizes asbestos brake linings and it is for this reason that we are concerned with Section 702 of Part VII of the proposed Regulation.

There are reasons for our concern:

Asbestos is used in all types of brakes in all Caterpillar machines because it has outstanding safety and durability characteristics. In spite of many years of research, there are no known safe substitutes for asbestos brake linings for our type of equipment. I would like to acquaint you with a few types of machines other than the familiar track-type tractor.

If all evidence indicates the need for asbestos brake controls and/or regulations, Caterpillar would further recommend that reasonable threshold limits of asbestos fibers be established by qualified personnel (based on scientific fact and foreseeable technological advances). Test procedures which measure the concentration of asbestos fibers must also be developed which are understandable, reasonable, and realistic. Place the burden on the manufacturer to design his product to meet reasonable, attainable standards -- don't just prohibit the use of asbestos for brakes.

As early as 1937 Caterpillar was conducting research work to identify operating characteristics of all known types of brake lining material. It is a necessity that Caterpillar provide its customers with the best performing and safest brakes possible. So far, a material superior to asbestos-type that fulfills all the requirements needed for the heavy-duty brakes required on earthmoving equipment has not been found.

WARREN, N. J. (UPI) OCT 18, 1971

Asbestos dust called killer

Asbestos dust called killer at hearing

"There is no doubt about it . . . asbestos dust is a killer if it gets into your lungs."

Plant problems

Plant designs

PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.		Model	Serial	Year
Model	120	120	120	120
Serial	120	120	120	120
Year	120	120	120	120

WARNING LABELS

4. Warning labels must be affixed to each box of asbestos

7. All servicing and maintenance employees must wear approved respirators and follow approved health and safety precautions.

BRUSH OR BLOW OFF!!!

ALL PERSONS AND EQUIPMENT MUST BE KEPT AWAY FROM THE WORK AREA. THE WORK AREA MUST BE PROPERLY MARKED AND GUARDED. THE WORK AREA MUST BE PROPERLY VENTILATED. THE WORK AREA MUST BE PROPERLY CLEANED UP AFTER THE WORK IS COMPLETED.

1. All persons and equipment must be kept away from the work area. The work area must be properly marked and guarded. The work area must be properly ventilated. The work area must be properly cleaned up after the work is completed.

2. The work area must be properly marked and guarded. The work area must be properly ventilated. The work area must be properly cleaned up after the work is completed.

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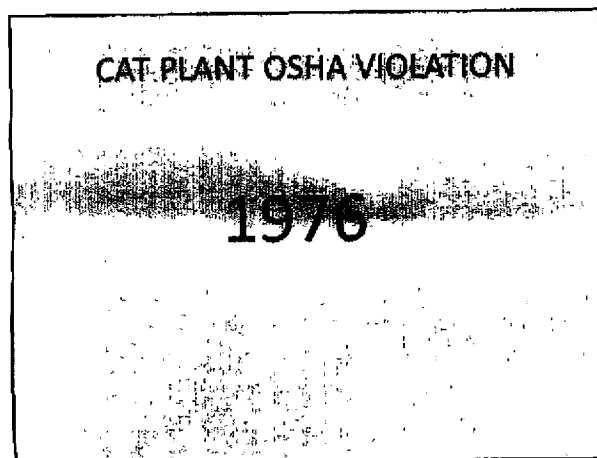
8. The work area must be properly marked and guarded. The work area must be properly ventilated. The work area must be properly cleaned up after the work is completed.

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Filed Aug 16 2007 2:25
Transaction ID 15077160
Case No. MC 770-ASB-2

after reasonable investigation that it received its first asbestos related workers compensation claim from a Caterpillar employee in 1976



July 15, 1976

East People

C. Tamm
C. Lipp
H. Mott
cc: C. Cotton

OSHA Regulations on asbestos requires that proper disposal must be made of waste, scrap and debris. This material shall be placed in plastic bags and tied securely. The bags must be labeled as follows:

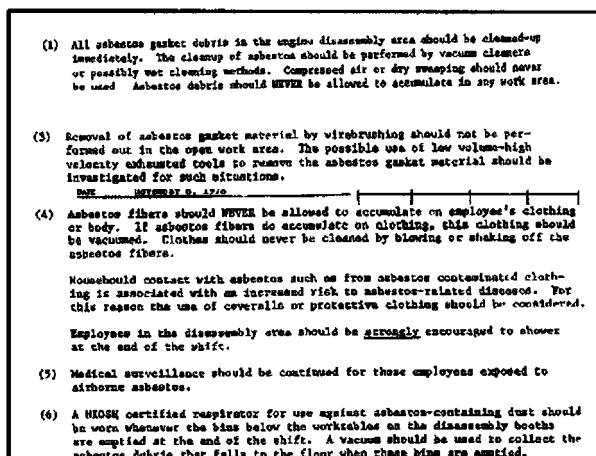
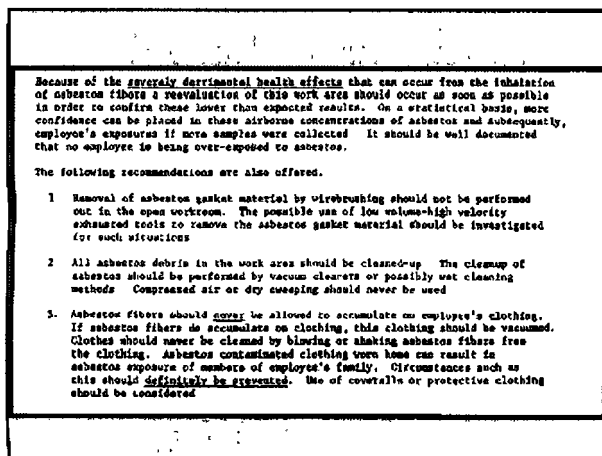
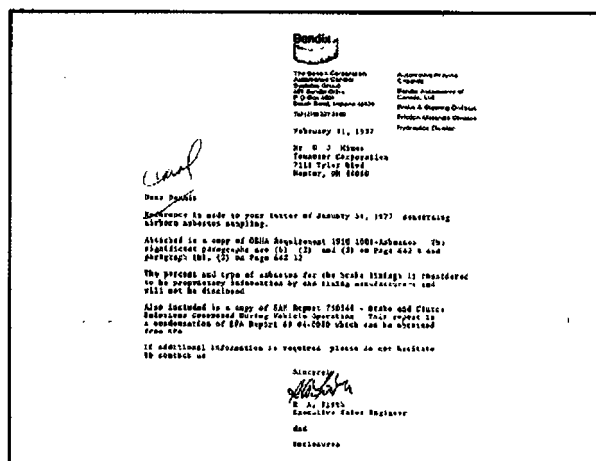
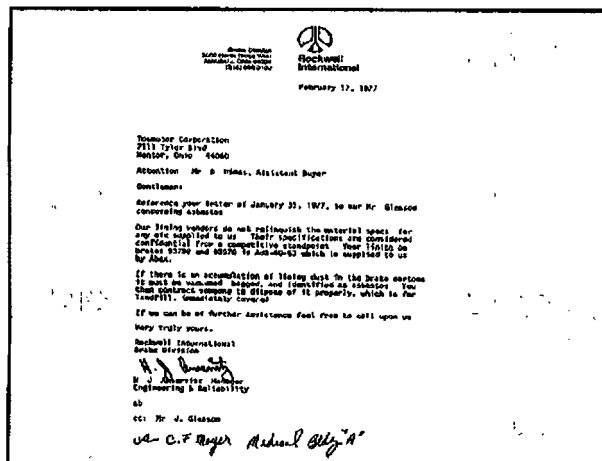
CAUTION
Contains Asbestos Fibers
Avoid Creating Dust
Breaching Asbestos Dust May Cause Serious Bodily Harm

The labeled bags can then be placed in PE tube and sent to incineration for disposal as landfill.

Any use of asbestos should be carefully studied to determine if a substitute material can be used. In addition to disposal requirements, the regulations require certain procedures to be followed if any employee's exposure exceeds 2 fibers longer than 5 micrometers per cubic centimeter of air for an 8 hour time weighted average. These procedures require monitoring of the individual employee, respirators, special clothing and special medical records maintained.

The above programs are complicated and time consuming and give added emphasis to the need to search for a substitute material.

[Signature]
Safety
Oct 2015



General: Asbestos in all its forms is considered a serious respiratory hazard. Individual fibers are invisible to the naked eye and their small size gives them prolonged buoyancy even in still air. Unlike most chemical carcinogens, the mineral fibers persist in the environment almost indefinitely and, when present in a building space open to its occupants, represent a continuous source of exposure.

NIOSH Criteria for Respiratory Protection from Airborne Asbestos Fibers

Recommended Limit of Worker Exposure*

In 1976 NIOSH recommended that OSHA lower the standard to 0.1 fibers (those longer than 5 micrometers) per cubic centimeter of air, the lowest concentration at which fibers could be reliably monitored by phase-contrast microscopy. In transmitting the revised recommendations to OSHA, NIOSH made the following comment:

"Because it is not possible to specify a safe exposure level for a carcinogen, only a ban on the use of asbestos can ensure complete protection against this mineral's carcinogenic effect. Therefore, emphasis should be placed on prohibiting the occupational use of asbestos in other than completely closed operations and on substituting other products whenever possible. Asbestos should be replaced, where technically feasible, by substitutes with the lowest possible chronic toxicities."

**WEAR
AN APPROVED
RESPIRATOR
IF UNABLE TO
AVOID DUST**



For efficient and more environmentally safe gasket removal, the parts to be cleaned must be soaked in a hot tank or a jet spray cleaning cabinet and the majority of the gasket material scraped off before using the metal conditioning disc. The hot cleaning solution softens the gasket material so the larger pieces can be easily pulled off or removed by hand scraping. Use the metal conditioning disc to remove the remaining gasket material and any burrs on the surface. The scraping and use of the metal conditioning disc is to be done as soon as possible after the parts are removed from the hot tank, and while the gasket material is still wet. If the gasket material is permitted to dry, it can adhere even more tightly than before. Also, a high percentage of gaskets used today contain asbestos, and grinding on dry asbestos gasket material can cause airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the acceptable exposure limits of OSHA standards as of October 10, 1978.