

Figures

Figure 1. Site location and 1990 demographic statistics, former W.R. Grace/Texas Vermiculite

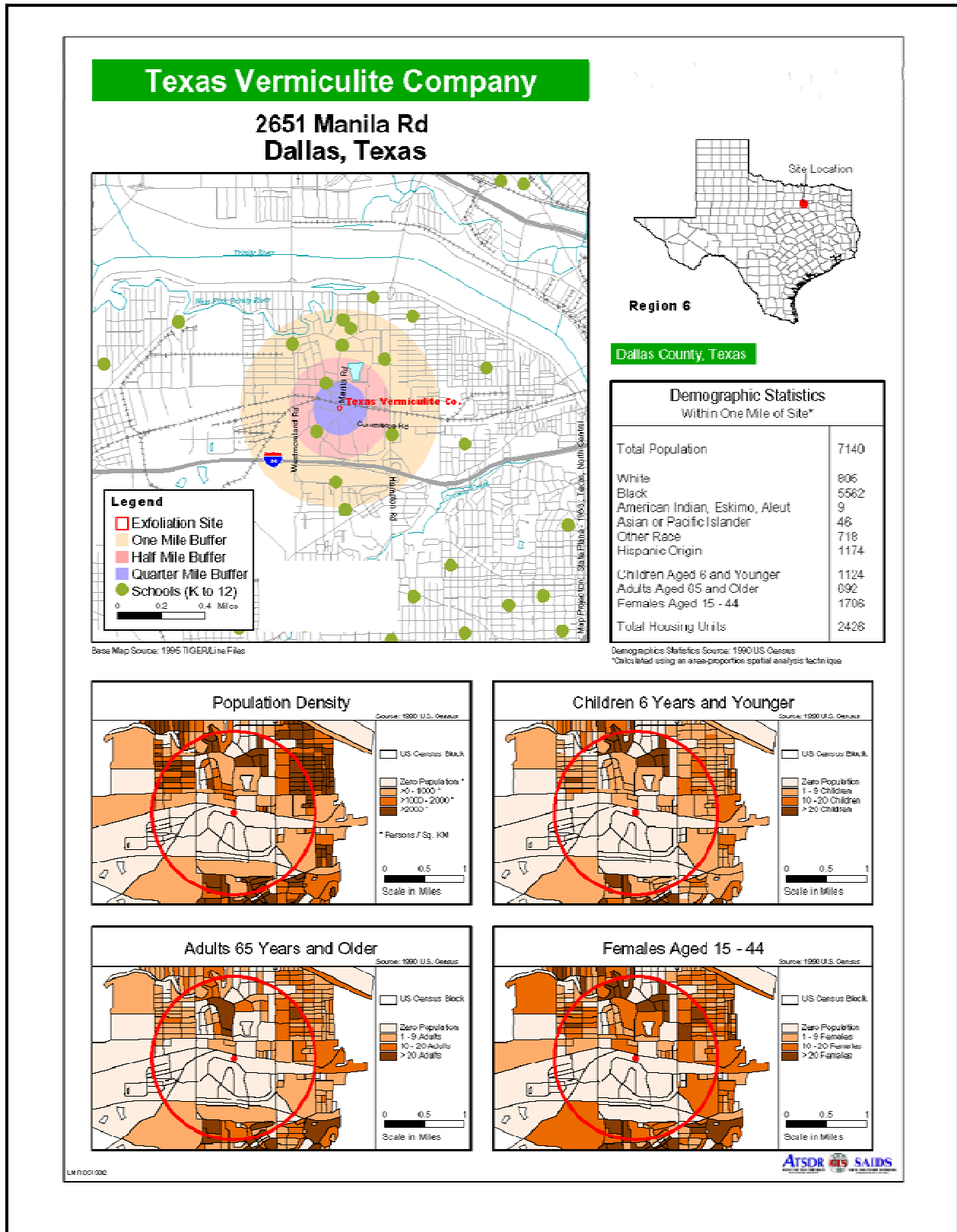
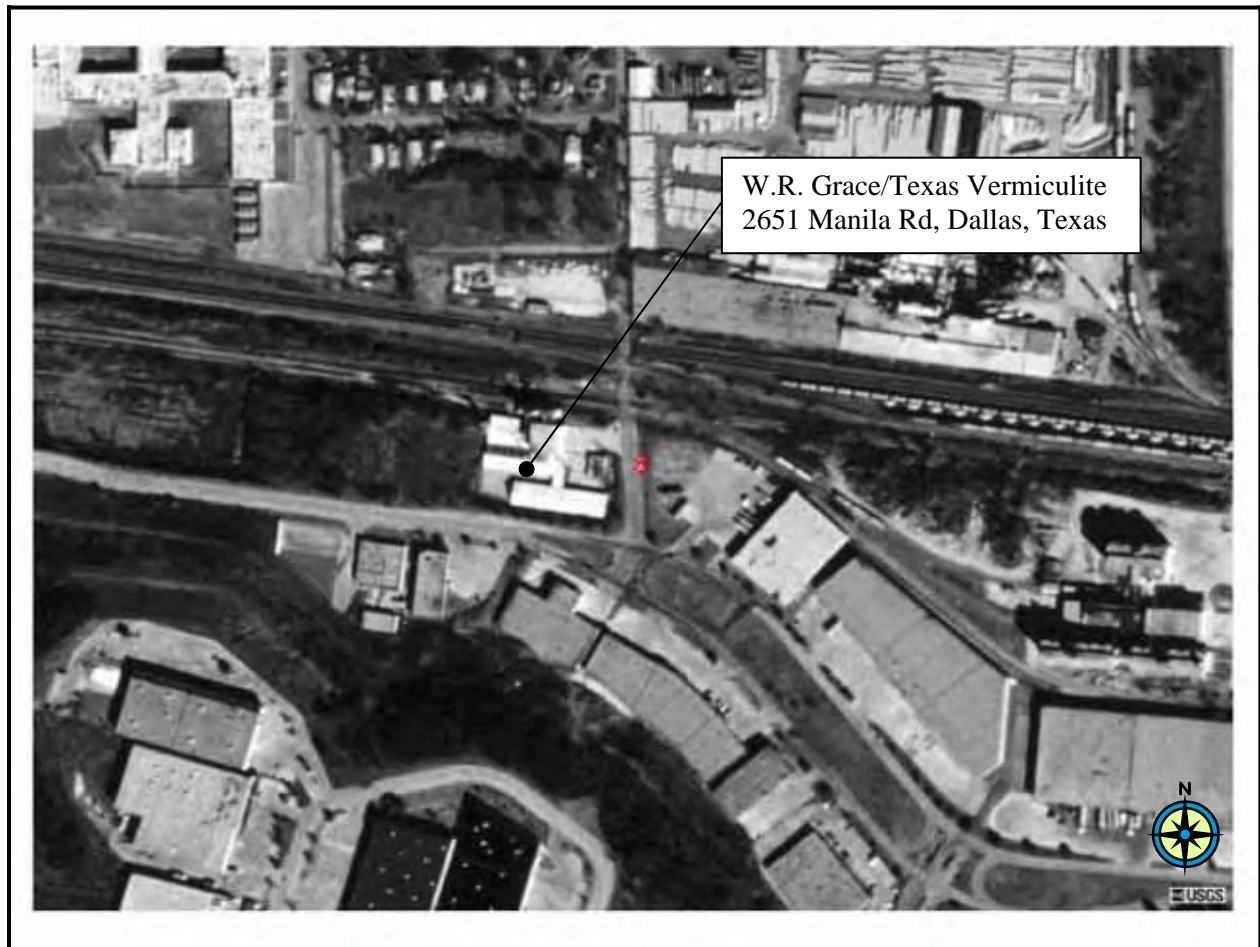


Figure 2. Area map showing property boundaries*



* Available at www.dallascad.org; accessed on November 16, 2004.

Figure 3. Aerial photograph of the site, 1995*



* Source: Aerial Photography Print Service for 2651 Manila Road, Dallas, Texas 75212. Historical aerial photograph from US Geological Survey (1995). Milford, Connecticut: Environmental Data Resources, Inc.; 2004.

Figure 4: Meteorological data from the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport

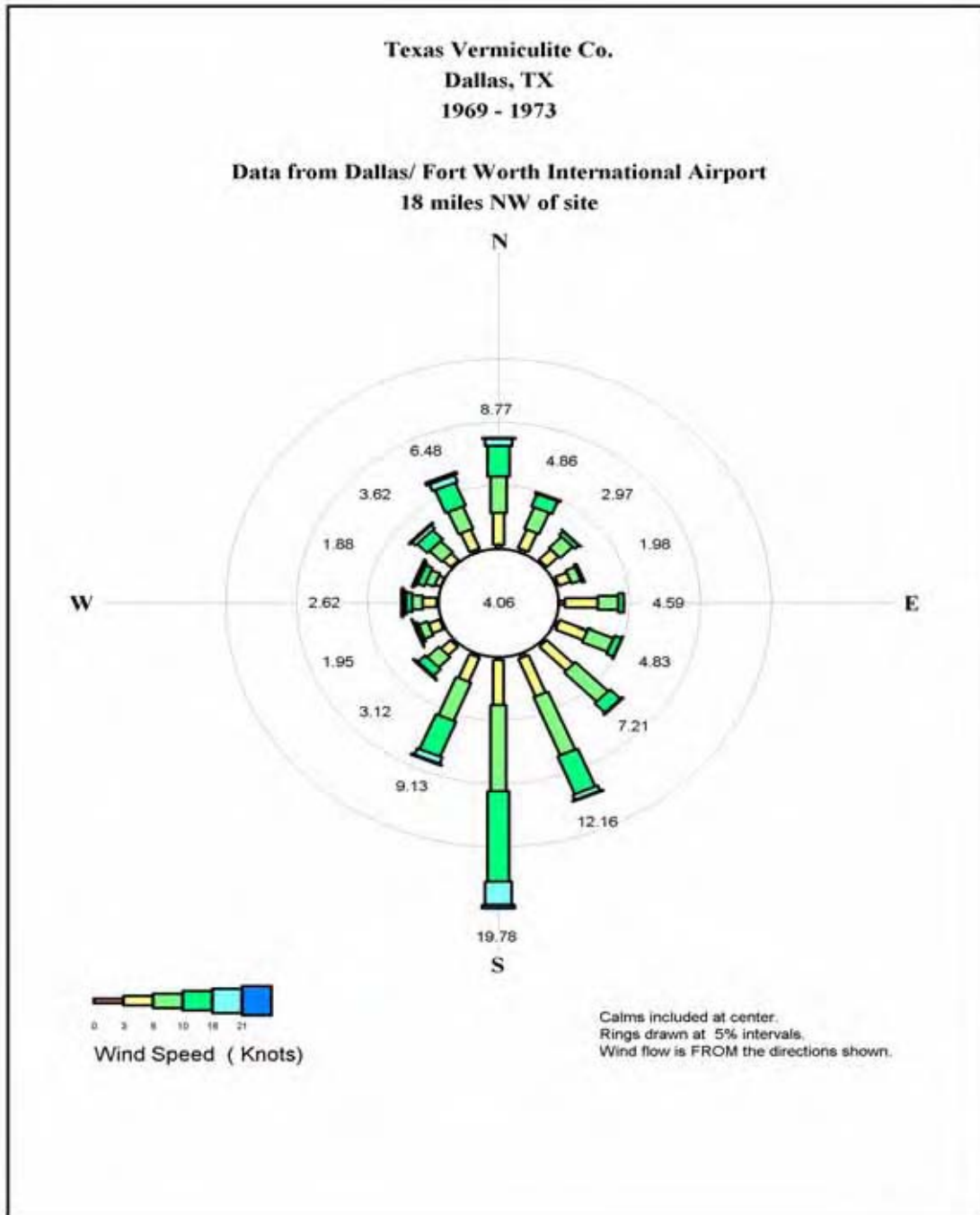


Figure 5. Vermiculite

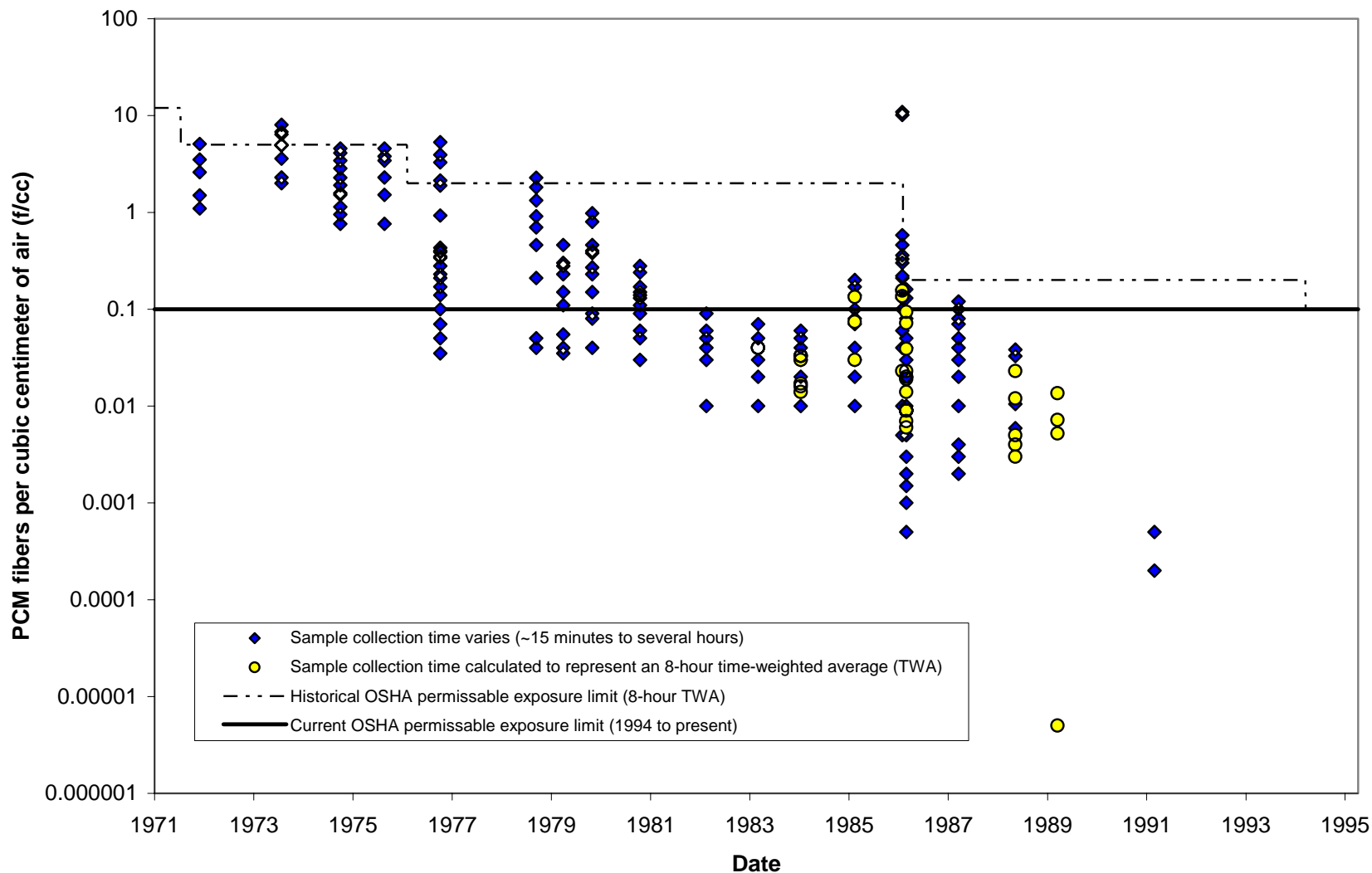


Figure 6. Waste rock

Waste rock from vermiculite exfoliation can look like other types of rock. The only way this waste rock could be present in your yard is if someone brought it there from a vermiculite processing plant in the past. This waste rock often contains visible “bundles” or blocky fragments of asbestos that are grayish-white and about the size of a grain of rice.

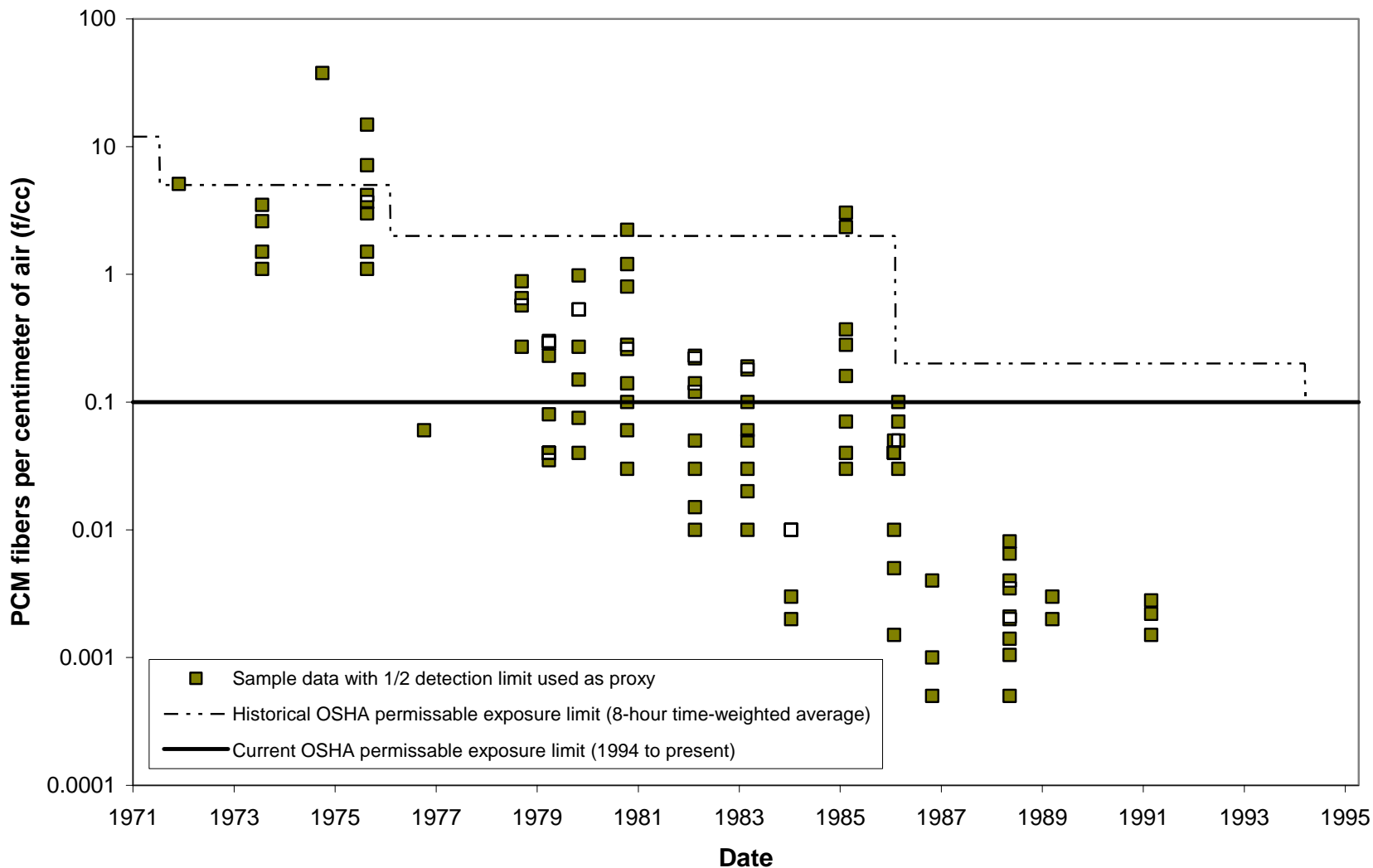


Figure 7. Airborne PCM fiber concentrations over time: personal sample data (N=286*) at the Texas Vermiculite/W.R. Grace Dallas facility, Dallas, Texas



* From W.R. Grace Industrial Hygiene Surveys, 1972–1991. Personal samples were collected within a worker’s breathing zone. Fiber concentrations were determined by phase contrast microscopy (PCM) using counting rules similar to NIOSH Method 7400.

Figure 8. Airborne PCM fiber concentrations over time: area sample data (N=115*) at the Texas Vermiculite/W.R. Grace Dallas Plant, Dallas, Texas



* From W.R. Grace Industrial Hygiene Surveys, 1972–1991. Area samples were collected at various points around the processing equipment or other occupied spaces of the building. Fiber concentrations were determined by phase contrast microscopy (PCM) using counting rules similar to NIOSH Method 7400.