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Chapter 1 : TEXAS PRODUCTS LIABILITY

Terminology of Technical Aspects of Products Liability Litigation (Withdrawn) Withdrawn Standard: ASTM E There is no PDF download available at this time, however you may purchase a copy of this document from the IHS Standards Store.

Corrosion consultation on caustic piping system with failures. Failure analysis of plates from a plate and frame heat exchanger. Corrosion consultation on waste heat boilers with scale deposits and corrosion of tubes. Failure analysis of C impeller blade in reactor vessel due to sensitization resulting from incorrect heat treatment. Failure analysis of MgO waste heat boiler tube. Failure analysis of aeration blower with failure of drain nipples due to fatigue Failure analysis of overpressured chemical reactor resulting in failed bolts. Metallurgical evaluation of Alloy reformer tubes for creep. Failure analysis of polythionic acid intergranular cracking of heater tubes. Failure analysis of thermal fatigue cracking of steam header. Failure analysis and consultation for water side denickelification of copper-nickel heat exchanger tubes in a reformate bottoms column. On-site investigation and failure analysis of stress rupture cracking of a catalytic cracker plenum due to overheating. On-site investigation and failure analysis of steam tubes in a carbon monoxide boiler. Failure analysis of HIC in a depentanizer condenser heat exchanger shell. Failure analysis of caustic stress corrosion cracking in a depentanizer bottoms oxygen stripper exchanger. On-site investigation and failure analysis of alloy steel carburization in a catalytic cracker regenerator air ring. Failure analysis of hydrogen embrittlement cracking in a sour water stripper concentrator feed tank. Failure analysis of a diethanolamine piping system. Failure analysis of polythionic acid cracking of high pressure sour gas line. Failure analysis of overheated radiant tubes in a reformer unit. On-site investigation and failure analysis of caustic gouging of the superheater section in a steam boiler. Failure analysis of thermal fatigue of a reactor bird-cage outlet cone. Failure analysis of oxidation of an air dryer heater element tube. Field replication of methanol plant steam line valves. Failure analysis of chloride induced stress corrosion cracking and polythionic acid cracking of superheated steam lines. Corrosion testing and failure analysis of polythionic acid cracking in a fluid catalytic cracking reactor unit transfer line. On-site investigation, failure analysis and consultation of water side microbial corrosion in hydrofluoric acid coolers in alkylation units. Failure analysis of gasoline heat exchanger tube. Failure analysis of C thermowell by high temperature corrosion attack. On-site investigation of failed FRP pipe in chemical sewer renovation. Failure analysis of steel transfer lines with hot spots associated with steam tracing connected to pipe wall. On-site evaluation of stainless steel mixer vessel with wear of wiper blades. Consultation on suitability of rubber lining in HCl storage tank being converted to Phosphoric acid service. On-site investigation and failure analysis of vessels cooled by brine. Numerous on-site investigations of rouging on stainless steel vessels, piping, and other equipment. Corrosion consultation on condenser waterboxes and tubesheets with damaged coatings. Failure analysis of 6-inch diameter cast iron gas line. Failure analysis of steam let down valve with cracked diffuser plate. Failure analysis of cracked bellows in fluidized bed combustor system. On-site investigation for corrosion control program for condensers. Failure analysis of ash removal system in a flue gas reduction process On-site investigation of recycled fly ash silo to determine extent of damage to internal coatings and lining.

Chapter 2 : The 5 'PRs' Of Product Preservation - Law

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

It is important to involve the legal department of the facility, manufacturer or other responsible entity in these communications as these messages can be easily misinterpreted by those unfamiliar with regulatory obligations and standard operating procedures "SOPs". Communications should be straightforward and helpful, but should avoid conclusions about the product or what happened with the product. The primary goal of good public relations is fulsome information gathering. Ask for and receive as much information about the event, the device and the circumstances as is possible. If patient privacy issues are cited as a reason for nondisclosure, consider that 45 CFR This information will be critical to the pre-suit investigation. If the device is explanted or is not an implantable device, you should consider determining who owns the device i. If the facility is resistant to producing the device, consider offering to compensate the facility or patient fair value for the returned product, or offer a replacement product if the device is returned for investigation. If advance notice of the explanation procedure is given, you may want to consult with your technical experts about what evidence the clinician should try to preserve during the explanting procedure. You can then share these concerns with the explanting physician about how the device might safely be explanted while preserving the device in its present condition with an emphasis on patient safety as the first priority. Further you might discuss with the physician how best to document any destructive measures needed to explant the device e. Many manufacturers have SOPs which cover many aspects of these issues such as complaint handling, failure analysis, and returned goods. Consider rereview, and possibly revise those procedures with the concept of preventing spoliation in mind. Consider working with your legal department to provide disclaimers on these forms that explain their purpose s. The life history of the device includes: Where was it manufactured? How was it distributed? What was the end use of the device i. The manufacturer of the device in question should be able to provide records pertaining to the questions above readily in compliance with the QSRs and as part of their quality systems. Consider photographing the subject device before it is stored, and carefully consider the manner in which it is stored. It is important to have technical experts involved in determining what sorts of evidence should be preserved during storage and how best to do that for a particular device given the facts of the claimed adverse event. If possible, the storage plan and process should be memorialized in writing. Some examples of questions to consider: Will cleaning the product destroy critical evidence versus will not cleaning the product lead to some type of product degradation? What type of container should the product be stored in; where should that container be kept? Is there a likelihood that the place its being kept will lead to it being misplaced? What temperature should it be kept at? This is the step that perhaps should take the most time and advance planning and consideration. First, one must make an educated decision as to when and if testing should occur. This should be a collaborative process between the legal, regulatory, research and development, and manufacturing departments, as well as any external technical experts. The best case scenario is that the investigator s understands the design and manufacture of product and circumstances of incident before developing an inspection protocol. This critical stage is often rushed into because of the honorable desire to ensure the product design is operating as intended. Manufacturers want to verify that the device complies with specifications for quality assurance purposes. Food and Drug Administration their findings and confirm proper functioning of the device. Or, they might be working with a device in clinical trials and the testing data is important to the research being conducted. Nonetheless, it is very important to carefully plan this critical stage both to prevent spoliation allegations and and to ensure that that any testing, if conducted, provides optimal information about the adverse event and product performance. ASTM F describes the importance of analyzing devices recognizing that there are good reasons for conducting testing that include understanding clinical

complications and furthering the development of improved devices. This standard recommendation should be applied in accordance with state or national regulations or legal requirements regarding the handling and analysis of retrieved implants and tissues. Do a careful job of documenting the product prior to any testing. Attempt to determine any change s , alteration s or contamination of the evidence subsequent to the incident and document those findings ASTM E [5. Jenny Covington is an associate in the Minneapolis office of Bowman and Brooke focusing on the defense of commercial litigation, intellectual property and products liability matters. Carrie Kuehn , M. She is an epidemiologist with training in pharmacoepidemiology and biostatistics. The opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the firm, its clients, or Portfolio Media, publisher of Law This article is for general information purposes and is not intended to be and should not be taken as legal advice.

Chapter 3 : ASTM E - 98 Standard Practice for Evaluation of Technical Data

ASTM E STANDARD TERMINOLOGY OF TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION Standard Terminology of Technical Aspects of Products Liability Litigation.

Chapter 4 : ASTM-D, - www.nxgvision.com

For additional standards promulgated by ASTM Committee E on Technical Aspects of Products Liability Litigation, see Practices E, E, and E 2. Referenced Documents (purchase separately) The documents listed below are referenced within the subject standard but are not provided as part of the standard.

Chapter 5 : Litigation Services â€“ Matergenics Inc.

2. ASTM standards on technical aspects of products liability litigation. 2. ASTM standards on technical aspects of products liability litigation. by American Society for Testing and Materials.; ASTM Committee E on Technical Aspects of Products Liability Litigation.

Chapter 6 : Document Center, Inc. | Your Online Library of US and International Standards

ASTM Standards and Daubert recipient and focus on the technical aspects germane to the 10/27/11 Deposition of Opposing Liability Expert in Eschman v.

Chapter 7 : CTL-Failure Analysis

For additional standards promulgated by ASTM Committee E on Technical Aspects of Products Liability Litigation, see Practices E, E, E, and E and Terminology E This standard may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment.

Chapter 8 : Keller Heckman | Product Safety

ASTM Standards for Forensic Sciences Or May Become Involved in Products Liability Litigation E I Standard Terminology of Technical Aspects of Products Lia-.

Chapter 9 : ASTM E - 89 Terminology of Technical Aspects of Products Liability Litigation (Withdrawn)

For additional standards promulgated by ASTM Subcommittee E on Technical Aspects of Products Liability Litigation, see Practice E, E, and E This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its

use.