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J-M: Correspondence From Other Companies

7/77:	Aluminum Company of America
9/71:	Asbestos Information Association
7/71:	Asbestos Textile Institute
11/72:	Associated Insulation of California
9/65:	Bausch & Lomb
7/76, 1/77:	Bell Laboratories (2)
8/73, 9/73:	Bendix (2)
5/64:	Certain-teed Products Corporation
5/73:	Chrysler Chemical Division
11/77:	Dow Chemical USA
7/77:	DuPont
7/77:	General Electric Company
3/71, 5/71:	General Motors of Canada Limited (2)
10/73:	General Motors Corporation
6/70:	Hollingsworth & Vose Company
7/71:	Kaiser Steel Corporation
10/70:	PPG Industries
8/77:	Shell Oil Company

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

ALCOA BUILDING • PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15203



ALCOA

1977 July 27

Paul Kotin, M.D.
Senior Vice President
Health Safety and Environment
Johns-Manville Corporation
Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Dear Paul:

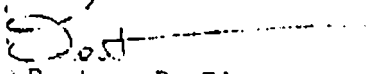
We do not in any of our plants provide work clothing--specifically apparel--on a regular basis. The closest we come to that is disposable paper clothing for employees who periodically go into certain baghouses. But other than this, nothing else.

I would recommend your contacting either Dr. MacRoy Gasque, Vice President and Director, Health Affairs, or Dick Henderson at Olin (the latter is their chief industrial hygienist) in Stamford, Connecticut as regards their clothing practice for workers in mercury cell room exposures. Off the record, I think they go a bit overboard, but it represents one point of view. For another, I would recommend review of the NIOSH proposed Mercury Standard in the work clothing section.

I hope these leads will be of help. Fortunately, in our mercury cell operations we have been able to control exposure without recourse to clothes. We do, however, provide a commercial laundry sized washer there, but largely on the premise of keeping mercury out of their home laundries.

Best regards from Gaby and me to you and Pauli.

Cordially,


Bertram D. Dinman, M.D.
Corporate Medical Director

vmd

*Mr. Keltz
Do you
want me
to write to
either one
J.*

Asbestos Information

North America

22 East 40th Street
New York, N. Y. 10016
(212) 661-8206

September 7, 1971

Donald H. Krebs, PhD
Industrial Hygiene Department
General Motors Technical Center
12 Mile and Mound Rd.
Warren, Michigan 48090

Dear Dr. Krebs:

Your letter of August 17, 1971 to Mr. Harold McNabb has been referred to me for reply.

Answers to your specific questions are as follows:

(1) Threshold Limit Values

The present Threshold Limit Value for asbestos fiber dusts in the United States is 12 fibers per milliliter greater than 5 microns in length. This is the standard as published in the Federal Register.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists recently adopted a Threshold Limit Value of 5 fibers per milliliter greater than 5 microns in length. It is expected that this standard shortly will be adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and then published in the Federal Register.

Measurement of these fiber levels is done by the membrane filter/personal air sampler technique which is described in the enclosed copy of a U.S. Public Health Service paper entitled "The Method Used By the U.S.P.H.S. for Enumeration of Asbestos Dust on Membrane Filters".

Great Britain uses a series of standards which are described in an attached clipping. As you will read, the British, in measuring fiber levels use short sampling periods initially, generally with a Draeger hand pump. If necessary, they will proceed to 4 hours sampling, using equipment similar to that used in the United States. It is general practice in this country to use medium to long duration sampling (90 minutes to 4 hours) and not do any short duration sampling.

Donald H. Krebs, PhD
Page 2
September 7, 1971

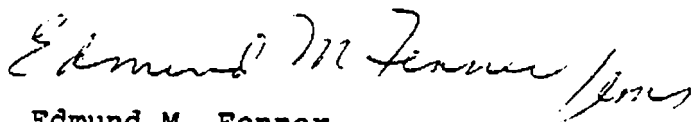
(2) Proposed and Existing Legislation

I enclose a paper prepared by the Asbestos Information Association that discusses pending and proposed legislation as it relates to asbestos fiber.

Unfortunately, we do not offer a service that would keep you advised of recent developments that might affect users of asbestos.

Please contact me if you require additional information.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edmund M. Fenner". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Edmund M. Fenner

EMF/ems

Encs. (3)

16266

BP

July 8, 1971

Mr. H. E. Sunbury
Asbestos Textile Institute
P. O. Box 239
75 Center St.
Pompton Lakes, N. J. 07442

ATI HEALTH SAFETY FOLDER
STEEL GRIP SAFETY APPAREL CO., INC. LETTER JUNE 29, 1971

Dear Herb:

I can understand Mr. Mettam's concern, especially in conjunction with the potential threat that adverse publicity concerning Asbestos imposes on his business. It is necessary, however, that by some communication means, we contact Mr. Mettam and try to reach an understanding that we are not projecting Dr. Selikoff's thoughts or theories in our booklet. Instead, we are projecting the documented medical and engineering facts by competent researchers, such as, Dr. George Wright, Dr. Lewis Cralley, and others.

I do not know who sells Mr. Mettam the asbestos textile materials he is using, but it would be my opinion if it is one of our member companies, that company should be responsible for contacting him and presenting the facts of the matter.

I will be very glad to provide whatever assistance I possibly can.

Sincerely yours,

C. L. Sheckler
Manager, Accident Prevention
and Health Administration

CLS:mw

1093 JB

ASSOCIATED INSULATION OF CALIFORNIA

238 SOUTH 24TH STREET
RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA 94804
PHONE 233-1611

RECEIVED
NOV 20 1972

November 15, 1972

RICA

National Insulation Contractors Association
8630 Fenton Street
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

RE: OSHA LABEL REQUIREMENTS

Gentlemen:

Please send to the attention of the undersigned the following:

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
50 ea.	"Emergency Phone Number" card (1-50 \$.05 ea. plus postage)
5 ea.	SAFETY TAGS: "Do Not Start" "Danger" "Caution" "Out of Order" (50 tags any assortment - \$3.00)
25 ea.	
15 ea.	
5 ea.	
5 ea.	"Caution - Asbestos etc." - 20 x 14 sign, coated for outdoor use (5 signs - \$5.00)
50 ea.	"Caution - Asbestos etc." - 5 x 7 adhesive labels (10 labels for \$1.60)

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

ASSOCIATED INSULATION OF CALIFORNIA


Fred J. Volberg
President

FJV:da

BAUSCH & LOMB



ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14602

KWS	
CLS	10/5

September 29, 1965

Kenneth W. Smith, M.D.
Medical Director
Johns-Manville Corporation
22 East 40th Street
New York 16, New York

A+C
Received

Dear Dr. Smith:

I note that you are giving a paper entitled "Experience with Asbestos and Disease" at the Industrial Hygiene Foundation Meeting in Pittsburgh. I expect to be at that meeting and would be interested in talking with you as to the importance of being able to differentiate the three major forms of asbestos (chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite). I have your publication showing these three different forms as shown by electron microscopy.

Enclosed is a xerox copy of a paper that I presented at the International Symposium on Microchemical Methods held at State College during the week of August 22. Included in this paper is the use of Dispersion Staining for the differentiation of asbestos.

Sincerely yours,

Sherman Crossman

Industrial Hygienist
Health Services

GCrossman:jw

Bell Laboratories

600 Mountain Avenue
Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974
Phone (201) 582-3000

July 9, 1976

6044
COPY

Morton Corn, Ph.D., Assistant Secretary of Labor
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210

Dear Dr. Corn:

It appears that we have a special question relating to the asbestos standard promulgated by OSHA. During the course of our industrial hygiene surveillance of Bell System companies, we find that the asbestos concentrations inside the vast majority of our office buildings approximate or are less than the concentrations of asbestos fibers found in the outside community air. Typical concentrations within our buildings average 0.06 fibers per cc of air, whereas typical values for the ambient air in the vicinity of the same Bell System buildings average 0.1 fibers per cc of air. All airborne concentrations within our buildings have consistently been well below the standard of 2 fibers per cc of air.

If the present asbestos standard is taken literally, the finding of even a single fiber (not necessarily asbestos) is cause for instituting special monitoring and medical surveillance procedures for employees located within those buildings.

Needless to say, we will continue to collect information on airborne asbestos levels through our self-initiated studies and in response to questions from employees who have become greatly concerned about asbestos because of notoriety in the press. However, I believe it is also fair to say we have begun to wonder about the reasonableness of an inordinate expenditure of time and effort on monitoring and surveillance procedures for those operations having exposure levels below background.

-Over-

July 9, 1976

We would, therefore, appreciate an interpretation from you as to the manner in which the scope and applicability of the present asbestos standard relate to the kind of work environment cited above.

This brief letter is designed to introduce our asbestos question to you. If you believe a more detailed discussion would be profitable, we would make ourselves available to meet with you.

Your perspective on this question would be greatly appreciated.

Regards,


G. M. Wilkening
Head, Environmental Health
and Safety Department

19 JAN 1977

Mr. George M. Wilkening
Head, Environmental Health
and Safety Department
Bell Laboratories
600 Mountain Avenue
Murray Hill, New York 07974

COPY

Dear Mr. Wilkening:

This is in response to your letter of July 9, 1976, inquiring into the applicability of the present Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard for asbestos (29 CFR 1910.1001) where airborne asbestos concentrations inside office buildings are consistently less than those found in the outside community air.

As you know, the Secretary's asbestos monitoring regulation at 29 CFR 1910.1001(f)(1) requires initial monitoring of "every place of employment where asbestos fibers are released." Such initial measurements of office building employee exposures to airborne asbestos are, we believe, required whenever there is any reason to believe that airborne asbestos is present inside the building regardless of whether the levels present are less than those generally found in the normal outside environment. Obviously, an employer's suspicion that airborne asbestos exists inside the buildings should be aroused whenever asbestos is worked or used anywhere within the building. Similarly, where asbestos has been applied to walls, ceilings, exposed structural steel, air ducts, plenums, return air spaces, boilers, pipes, etc., or where asbestos is being released into the atmosphere from someplace other than the employer's workplace such as an adjacent industrial operation, the employer should be alerted to the possibility that asbestos fibers are present inside its building.

SOL:WEElasier(1/18/77)rjp
Rm. S-4014 - Ext. 36802

-over-

Although, by its express terms as well as the developing case law, 29 CFR 1910.1001(j) would require medical examinations where employees are exposed to any concentration of asbestos fibers, it is current OSHA policy to require medical examinations only when employee exposures exceed 0.1 fibers greater than 5 microns in length per cubic centimeter (f/cc greater than 5 microns) on an 8-hour time weighted average (TWA) basis. Our policy in this regard derives support from a recent recommendation from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) that the permissible exposure limit for airborne asbestos be fixed at this level. This recommendation was made by NIOSH in its document titled, Re-examination and Update of Information on the Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Asbestos (December, 1976).

Insofar as continuous monitoring is concerned, the standard (29 CFR 1910.1001(f)(2) and (3)) requires that after the initial determination, sampling shall be of such frequency and pattern as to represent with reasonable accuracy the levels of exposure of employees. In no case shall sampling be at intervals greater than 6 months for employees whose exposure to asbestos may reasonably be foreseen to exceed [2 f/cc greater than 5 microns on an 8-hour TWA basis]. Where the initial measurements show asbestos concentrations to be far below this level, then further sampling normally need not be performed until there is reasonable cause to believe that the airborne asbestos concentrations revealed by the initial measurements have changed. The initiation of such processes or the presence of such factors as those indicated in the second paragraph above should similarly cause an employer to question the current validity of initial determinations previously made.

In closing, let me point out that I was somewhat surprised by the asbestos concentrations found by you in the air outside your office buildings. As I am sure you are aware, the outside levels indicated in your letter are on the order

Page 3

of 1 to 2 magnitudes higher than the environmental norms for most regions of the United States. Thus, Bell's self-initiated efforts to survey the environment both inside and outside of its office buildings are particularly significant as they suggest Bell's recognition of the serious hazards that have been associated with exposure to asbestos.

I hope you will find this letter responsive to the questions you have raised.

Sincerely,

Morton Corn

Morton Corn
Assistant Secretary of Labor

Bendix**Kansas City
Division**

P.O. Box 1159
Kansas City, Mo. 64141
Tel. (916) 363-3211
The Bendix Corporation

Johns-Manville Products Corporation
Industrial Hygiene Department
105 Jeffrey Street
Asbestos, Quebec, Canada

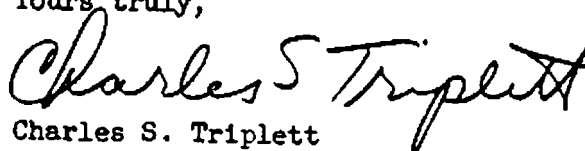
August 29, 1973

Dear Sir:

Please provide at your earliest convenience any information that you can furnish covering the control of asbestos dust generated from the sawing of your THERMOCORE building material (e.g. types of local exhaust used with portable saws, etc.). Also, please include available sampling methods and any other information you feel may be of assistance in complying with the new and proposed OSHA standards for asbestos exposure.

Your assistance will be appreciated.

Yours truly,



Charles S. Triplett
Industrial Hygienist

CST:dkvh

E.M.F. - (J.M.)

*This is same as the same
Baptist. inquiring which you are handling.*

G.H.

9/17

H-D
104.

Sept. 11th, 1973.

Mr. C.S. Triplett,
Industrial Hygienist,
Bendix,
Kansas City Division,
P.O. Box 1159,
Kansas City, Mo 64141,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Triplett:

I have forwarded your letter of August 29, 1973 to Mr. G.L. Swallow, Manager Occupational Environmental Control, Johns-Manville Corporation, P.O. Box 5134, Denver Colorado 80217. He is in a position to give you more complete information for the control of asbestos dust generated from sawing Thermocore Building material.

The official OSHA method for sampling for asbestos dust is the membrane filter method as recorded in the Federal Register Volume 37, Number 202, Part II dated October 18, 1972, Washington, D.C.

I have enclosed a copy of a pamphlet issued by Asbestos Textile Institute which will provide you with some general information regarding the equipment and method which is used for sampling asbestos dust.

If we can be of further help, please contact Mr. G.L. Swallow or myself.

Yours truly,

E. G. Stevens
E.G. Stevens,
Area Hygienist.

cc. G.L. Swallow - Denver.
E.G./js

Certain-teed Products Corporation

P. O. BOX 113

ANDLER, PENNSYLVANIA

11851

Private & Confidential

May 4, 1964

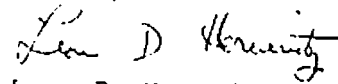
Mr. Clifford Sheckler
Johns-Manville Corporation
22 E. 40th Street
New York 16, New York

Dear Cliff:

I am enclosing this review of Dr. Selikoff's paper on the assumption that you have not seen it. You can imagine the reaction to this article at our local plant.

Sincerely,

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORP.



Leon D. Horowitz
Supervisor of Safety

L.DH:ap
Enc.

5591100

Doctors Say Working With Asbestos May Cause Cancer After Many Years

By KARL ABRAHAM
Of The Bulletin Staff

Asbestos, one of industry's most important and widely used raw materials, was placed under additional suspicion here yesterday as a possible cause of cancer.

Here is some of the evidence

that was presented by a New York physician, Dr. I. J. Selikoff, to a meeting of the American Industrial Hygiene Association in the Sheraton Hotel.

Dr. Selikoff's medical research team has studied all of the men who have become members of the New York City-Newark, N. J. locals of the International Union of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, AFL-CIO, since Dec. 31, 1914. They are building trades workers.

Research Report

At the end of a 20-year period, as of Dec. 31, 1962, reported Dr. Selikoff, the researchers noted the following:

—They selected records of 632 men who had been exposed to asbestos for 20 years. On the basis of general population mortality statistics, 204 should have died. However, the actual death rate in the group was 255. The difference was almost entirely attributable to death from cancer.

In this group there should have been, according to general averages, between six and seven deaths because of cancer in the lungs or the pleura, a sac surrounding the lungs. Actually, there were 45 such cancer victims. They would have expected less than ten cancers of the colon and rectum, but there were 29.

—Bronchiogenic carcinoma was responsible for almost one out of every five deaths, an incidence seven times that expected in the general population.

Cancers in Hamsters

Dr. Selikoff pointed out that Dr. William E. Smith of the

Health Research Institute of Fairleigh Dickinson University recently had reported creating cancers in hamsters by injecting asbestos into the lining around their lungs.

He said that the hazard of malignant diseases of the lungs of asbestos workers engaged in specific industrial operations such as mining and asbestos processing had been reported 30 years ago.

The New York area building trades workers, however, was "a group with relatively little asbestos exposure," said Dr. Selikoff.

So formidable were the implications of this study, said Dr. Selikoff, that all of the building trades workers in the United States and workers in selected other industries should be subjected to the widest possible study, so that this and some other materials under suspicion could be proven or laid to rest.

3,000 Products

He said he estimated there were about three million building trades workers in the nation. In addition, he said, there are about 3,000 asbestos products, from pipe insulation to auto brake linings to floor tile, with an undetermined number of workers.

"I doubt that modern industry could survive without asbestos. World production has grown from 20,000 tons in 1900 to more than three million tons in 1960," said Dr. Selikoff.

Working with Dr. Selikoff are Dr. Jacob Churg and Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond, all of Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York. Dr. Hammond also is director of

studies for the American Cancer Society. It was his report of more than 420,000 smokers and non-smokers last December that produced a major indictment of cigaret smoking as a health hazard.

Microscopic Fibers

Asbestos is a mineral, a class of fibers that have different chemical compositions but share the property of being made by nature in the form of tightly packed fibers. Pulverized asbestos fibers can be of microscopic size.

Dr. Selikoff reported that of the lung cancer victims studied in New York, all had been exposed to asbestos at least 22 years. This, he said, indicated that if their cancers were related to the asbestos, then it was a very slowly developing disease.

The exposure of these workers in building trades, he said, would be greater than that of the general population, but how much greater it was would be hard to say without considerably more research.

He did note that a researcher working in South Africa had studied the lungs of a large group of people there and found 25 percent to contain asbestos particles in small amounts.

May 18, 1973

Mr. P. H. Heckman
Chrysler Chemical Division
5437 West Jefferson Ave.
Trenton, Michigan

Dear Mr. Heckman:

We have received a copy of the notice which was posted, we understand, on the bulletin board in your department and entitled, "Asbestos is a Killer".

We are very concerned with this type of publicity with reference to asbestos and naturally it results from the publicity which has appeared in the press in recent months. Unfortunately, members of the press have exaggerated the adverse factors relating to Asbestos & Health beyond all bounds of accuracy and, again, unfortunately they show no interest in publishing the true facts.

Although we have a great deal of medical data on asbestos from the positive standpoint, we believe the conclusions reached by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a division of the World Health Organization at a conference held at Lyons, France in October 1972, to be pertinent. The major conclusions of the report can be summarized, as follows:

- 1) The population at large is not threatened by asbestos fibers in the atmosphere. Surveys in a number of countries have shown that the concentration of asbestos dust in the urban atmosphere is about 10,000 times lower than the concentration known to be safe for occupationally exposed workers.
- 2) While a direct relationship between inhalation of excessive asbestos dust and certain diseases was confirmed, risks varied according to the type of fiber, the type of occupation, and the extent of engineering controls implemented in the workplace.
- 3) No increased risk of disease results from asbestos fibers which might be present in the water supply beverages, food, or in the fluids used for the administration of drugs.

Chrysler Chemical Division

- 2 -

May 18, 1973

- 4) It is confirmed that cigarette smoking greatly increases the risk of lung cancer among men and women exposed to excessive asbestos dust in their occupations.

We are prepared to send additional data on this subject to you if you require the same or to have specific members of our environmental control group meet with your union representatives, at your request.

We will be interested in your comments.

Yours very truly,

N. W. Hendry
General Sales Manager

Bcc:

Mr. Thomas L. Sullivan - International Fibers, Inc.

W. P. O'Reilly - Cleveland

F. J. Solon, Jr.



DOW CHEMICAL U.S.A.

9 November 1977

MIDLAND, MICHIGAN 48640

Paul Kotin, M.D.
Senior Vice President
Health, Safety and Environment
Johns-Manville Corporation
Ken-Caryl Ranch
Denver, Colorado 80217

Dear Paul,

This is in reply to your letter of October 24, 1977 in which you stated that your people had heard "that Dow has made a corporate decision to ban the use of asbestos containing products in all its future construction." Paul, Etcyl Blair and I have checked everywhere we know and can find no one who knows anything about any ban on asbestos. It is true that we are using other materials as insulation where such is feasible but there are applications where we know of no substitutes so we are continuing use.

I hope this will set the record straight. However, there must have been some statement made that caused your people to come to their conclusions.

I am sure you realize that in an operation as spread out as Dow is, there easily could be a local situation about which neither our corporate people nor I know and I suspect this could be the situation. If you can identify the source, I will be glad to explore it.

With best personal regards,

V. K. Rowe, Sc.D.
Toxicological Issues
Health and Environmental Research
1803 Building
517/636-2376

g

P.S. Surely good to hear that your operation was a complete success and that you're back in the saddle.





E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
INCORPORATED

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE 19898
CENTRAL RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

HASKELL LABORATORY
FOR
TOXICOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE

July 26, 1977

Paul Kotin, M.D.
Senior Vice President
Health, Safety and Environment
Johns-Manville Corporation
Greenwood Plaza Denver, Colorado 80217

Dear Paul:

I was delighted to see you again at the ALOSH Seminar in Morgantown and hear about your sputum cytology program and "chest profile." I reported your presentation in some detail to both Bruce Karrh and Charlie Reinhardt.

Charlie asked me to find someone who could answer your questions on clothing in some detail. When I was at Chambers Works, we did some work in the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory evaluating methods and effectiveness of on-plant laundering of both cotton and Nomex[®] high-temperature aramid-fiber work clothing, using both chloroaniline and tetraethyl lead as compounds where we wished to minimize skin exposure. These experiments were done under the direction of the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory Supervisor, John R. McCarthy, Ph.D. I have asked Dr. McCarthy to write you directly and summarize his findings. He is also the medical representative on the very active Protective Clothing Committee at Chambers Works and thus is in a position to hear about the administrative aspects of our work clothing program and its acceptability to the worker.

Because of the variety of compounds handled there, Chambers Works is probably the scene of our most comprehensive program in protective clothing. For the same reason, it has the most highly developed on-site industrial hygiene facility with its own laboratory to monitor metabolite excretion, as well as a fine clinical laboratory to monitor hematological and biochemical variations. Dr. McCarthy supervises both laboratories and is in an excellent position to comment on the effectiveness of our program.

July 26, 1977

You will find much valuable background material on this subject in the chapter on protective clothing in the Chemical Rubber Company Handbook of Laboratory Safety, Second Edition, edited by Norman V. Steere and published by the Chemical Rubber Company, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1971. The author of the chapter is Adrian L. Lynch, now retired, who preceded Dr. McCarthy as Chambers Works' resident industrial hygienist.

This will at least give you some idea of the ramifications of a company-supplied work clothing program. Perhaps we can find others in Du Pont who can speak more fully to your questions on enforcement, penalties, costs, etc., or you might consider retaining an experienced person such as Mr. Lynch as a consultant.

For documentation of the desirability of issuing dedicated work clothing, I would refer you to a paper by Edward L. Baker, Jr., M.D., et al., "Lead Poisoning in Children of Lead Workers: Home Contamination with Industrial Dust." New England Journal of Medicine, 296 (5) 260-261, February 3, 1977.

Sincerely,



William L. Sprout, M.D.
Consultant - Clinical
Investigations

WLS/aph

GENERAL ELECTRIC

16413 X2 Citz
CORPORATE

MEDICAL

OPERATION

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT 06431
(203) 373-2949

July 29, 1977

Paul Kotin, M.D.
Senior Vice President
Health, Safety and Environment
Johns-Manville Corporation
Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Dear Dr. Kotin:

Dr. Casey has asked me to work with you in regard to your letter of July 14, 1977 on employee workclothes practices.

Our further investigations confirm Dr. Casey's indications to you in his letter of July 19, 1977. In General Electric, we have no corporate-wide policy specifically concerned with workclothes for employees. The General Electric plants number several hundred of varying size, geographically scattered, and using a diversity of technologies and processes to produce a wide range of industrial and consumer products and services. Consequently, apparel needs vary to suit the individual component situations, which again may encompass a range of purposes including, for example, employee protection, area safety, professional image projection, and product quality.

Following are summaries of apparel practices at a number of representative operations.

Plant A - Electrical Insulating Laminates Manufacturing

Coveralls:	1. Two per maintenance and varnish plant employee, furnished and laundered as on-site tool crib service. 2. Other production and service - either launderable or disposables to fit specific task. Supervisor controlled.
Lab coats, smocks:	Purchased and supplied to all laboratory personnel. On-site laundering as tool crib service.
Safety shoes:	Required to be purchased and worn by all employees since plant opening.
Static shoes:	Special area - First pair furnished, replacements by employee.
Other:	Rubber suits and coats, boots, hardhats, gloves, welding gauntlets, etc. required and furnished to fit job needs.

Plant B - Chemical Manufacturing

Coveralls: Disposables furnished for special jobs.

Uniforms: Shirts and trouser sets - color by work area. Each production employee, three sets per week average, supplied and maintained by commercial laundry service.

Lab coats, smocks: Supplied to all laboratory personnel. Maintenance by commercial laundry.

Safety shoes: Required for all production employees. Two pair per year for each employee by Company.

Other: Rubber suits, boots, gloves, etc. by Company as job requires.

Plant C - Special High Technology Manufacturing

Lab coats: Available to all production employees as desired. Not required, supplied and maintained from rental service.

Uniforms: Shirts and trouser sets optional some jobs. Laundering by employee.

Safety shoes: Not required but encouraged. Ten dollar subsidization for one pair per year, payroll deduction option.

Plant D - Wiring Device Products Manufacturing

No general workclothes such as coveralls, uniforms, lab coats or smocks required or furnished.

Rubber suits and aprons: Supplied to plating employees.

Storm gear, boots, etc.: Issued per special requirements.

Safety shoes: Use encouraged. Five dollars per pair, subsidization of employee purchase, no limit.

Plant E - Commercial Electrical Apparatus Manufacturing

Coveralls: Supplied to maintenance and painting personnel on selected job basis. Supplied and maintained by commercial laundry service.

Uniforms: Shirts and trouser sets - All maintenance and plating personnel, shirts daily, trousers-two per week. Commercial laundering.

July 29, 1977

Plant E (Continued)

Smocks: Required for personnel in semi-clean rooms. Issued weekly, commercial laundering.

Plant F - Apparatus Field Service

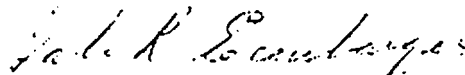
Coveralls: Blue, flame retardant with logo. Issued to all personnel performing service on electrical apparatus at customer site. Safety and image projection, laundering by local commercial service.

In some instances, the supplying of workclothes has been a part of the labor contract negotiation. For the most part, however, the determination to supply for the various reasons is a management decision.

We cannot at this time furnish any meaningful information on locker provisions, enforcement practices, etc. because these too are suited to individual component operations and practices. Costs will also vary by locality, and you can best have your needs priced by local suppliers of uniforms and laundry services.

I hope this information will be of help to you. If there are more questions which we can help you to answer, I will be happy to refer you to component personnel with the necessary particular knowledge and experience. Just drop me a line or call.

Very truly yours,



Gale R. Ecenbarger
Consultant - Safety

GRE/pm

cc: T. R. Casey, M.D.
H. D. Pocock, Jr., M.D.

27130

March 29, 1971

GENERAL MOTORS
OF CANADA LIMITED
OSHAWA, ONTARIO



March 29, 1971.

Canadian Johns-Manville Co.,
165 Lakeshore Rd. E.,
Port Credit, Ontario.

Gentlemen:

Over the past several years, a Hazardous Materials Control Program has been in effect at General Motors of Canada Limited to insure the safety of our personnel and the protection of our property and environment.

As part of the continued updating of technical information required for this program, we ask that you please complete the attached questionnaire for the following products, and return them to the writer as soon as possible.

(25-175) Cement: #302 Insulating Asbestos Fibre

If there is any information about your product, not contained in our questionnaire, which may be of any importance from a health or safety standpoint, please enclose same.

Please be assured that any information you may provide us is strictly for use in our Hazardous Materials and/or Pollution Control Program.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

R.B. Mason
Buyer.

RGJ/rv

May 10, 1971

Mr. R. B. Mason, Buyer
General Motors of Canada Limited
Oshawa, Ontario
CANADA

Dear Mr. Mason:

I have recently been requested to provide you with toxicological information concerning our Johns-Manville product, #302 Insulating Cement.

It is a pleasure to provide you with this information.

We have completed, and attach, both the questionnaires regarding hazardous materials and/or pollution control.

If there is any additional information required, or I can be of any further assistance, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

C. L. Sheckler
Manager, Accident Prevention
and Health Administration

CLS:mc
Encl.

cc: J.R.M. Hutcheson - AFD Asbestos
N. W. Hendry - AFD Asbestos
H. G. Donovan - Research (w/attach)
W. E. Hodgson - Port Credit (w/attach)
J. W. Axelson - Research

File

13373

BD



INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE DEPARTMENT

PERSONNEL STAFF

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

October 23, 1973

Mr. Edward Fenner
Johns-Manville Corporation
P. O. Box 5108
Denver, Colorado 80217

Dear Ed:

We spent a very delightful day, last week, visiting your plants in Nashua and Billerica. As you said, the asbestos pellatizing operations we observed certainly provide excellent dust control. Ray Pieczarka (Nashua) and Bob Kelly (Billerica) were very generous hosts and supplied us with much useful information.

Thank you very much for making the arrangements for us.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. Krebs, Ph.D.
Industrial Hygiene Dept.

WHK:cjh

cc: Mr. R. Hillmer
Mr. A. Swanson

HVU

DONALD G. MAGILL, JR.
Vice President and Division Manager -
Massachusetts Mills

Telephone (617) 448-5777
West Groton, Massachusetts 01472
Executive Offices: East Walpole, Massachusetts

**INS-WALPOLE
& ENGINEERING CENTER**

N. J. 03635 • TELEPHONE: 722-9000 • AREA CODE 201

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Take
Proof
Tef

June 8, 1970

Mr. Donald G. Magill, Jr.
Vice President & Division Manager - Mass. Mills
Ingersworth & Vose Company
West Groton, Massachusetts 01472

Dear Mr. Magill:

Jim Reis and I appreciated the opportunity to meet with you and members of your staff to discuss the health and environmental control aspects of issues on fiber and glass microfibers, and to tour the East Walpole and West Groton Mills.

As mentioned during our meeting, the major problem you have in relation to asbestos fiber is housekeeping. I recommend that broken bags, as they are removed from the boxcar, be either taped or covered with a slip bag and vacuum cleaned. It is my understanding that Jim Reis and our Asbestos Fiber Division are working on an improved method of shipment to your plants. Floor spills in the warehouse should be vacuum cleaned.

As I mentioned, insofar as we know, fibrous glass is a biologically inert material. However, health studies in this field are still underway, particularly in the area of microfibers, in order to confirm or deny this conclusion. I recommend that the housekeeping in your microfiber felting operation be improved.

During our discussion I mentioned the possibility that I & V might avail yourselves of the services of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation in Pittsburgh, Pa. I enclose a brief fact sheet from I.H.F. on their engineering services. For further information, I suggest that you write to Dr. R. T. Flechtner at the address given in the fact sheet.

Our product contains less than 5 percent crystalline silica, and therefore the OSHA Limit Value of 10 MPPCL for amorphous silica, and natural and amorphous earth would apply.

I would like to again emphasize that as a layman, the views I expressed concerning the health aspects of these two materials come solely from articles I have read and you might wish to confirm them with a medical specialist in this field.

Very truly yours,

Edmund W. Fennor
Edmund W. Fennor, Director
Environmental Control

16267

BB

July 23, 1971

Mr. Ralph E. Allan
Director, Industrial Hygiene
Kaiser Steel Corporation
Steel Manufacturing Division
P. O. Box 217
Fontana, Georgia 92335

Dear Mr. Allan:

Recently you requested toxicological information concerning our
Johns-Manville 7R05 Asbestos Fibre.

It is a pleasure to provide you with this information.

Attached please find a U. S. Department of Labor Material Safety
Data Sheet in conjunction with this product, as requested. Also
attached are two booklets entitled; "Recommended Safety Practices
for Handling Asbestos Fibre".

If additional information is required, or I can be of any further
assistance, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

C. L. Sheckler
Manager, Accident Prevention
and Health Administration

CLS:mve
Encl.

cc: J. R. M. Hutcheson - AFD Asbestos
N. W. Hendry - AFD Asbestos
H. G. Donovan - Research
J. P. McCarthy, San Francisco Sales



PPG INDUSTRIES, INC./ONE GATEWAY CENTER/PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15222/AREA 412/434-3846

October 19, 1970

LEE B. GRANT, M.D.
Medical Director

41

Mr. Clifford L. Sheckler
Johns-Manville Corporation
22 East 40th Street
New York, New York 10016

Dear Cliff:

Our John Price was talking with Bob Naylor at a recent NIMA Meeting. Bob told him of work going on at J-M in the coating of asbestos fibers with an inert material in hopes of reducing the asbestos hazard. Would it be possible for you to provide me with more information on the present status of such research? I thought it was interesting that I had heard nothing about this at our NIMA Health and Safety Meetings.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lee B. Grant".

Lee B. Grant, M.D.
Medical Director

LBG:lc

cc: Mr. John Price



SHELL OIL COMPANY

ONE SHELL PLAZA

P.O. BOX 2463

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77001

August 29, 1977

Mr. Paul Kotin, M.D.
Senior Vice President
Health Safety & Environment
Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217

Dear Dr. Kotin: *P. Kotin*

In reply to your letter of July 14, 1977, we do not have a corporate-wide policy on work clothes for employees; however, safety and industrial hygiene guidance is provided to local management with respect to personal protective measures, and local policy for issued work clothes and their care is coordinated within the functional department.

There are two types of clothing made available, the standard coverall for so called "dirty" jobs such as coking and the coverall or shirt-trouser combination for employees handling certain chemicals. The latter are issued daily and returned at the end of the shift for laundering on the premises. At smaller locations, a local uniform supplier may be used for daily issue and laundering.

We have found disposable clothing convenient in our smaller laboratories but its use is not standard practice since the material is fragile and uneconomical.

Employees are expected to change uniforms in the course of the day if they are excessively soiled or penetrated by chemicals.

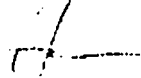
Union complaints or demands regarding uniforms have been infrequent and short-lived, therefore, have not posed a problem.

Personal hygiene is fundamental to particular job exposures and will dictate the degree and enforcement of personal protection rules. This will vary not only by location but by areas within one location.

We have found it best to leave policy on work clothes issue to the functional departments or at local level rather than give it corporate-wide attention. It could be difficult to explain why one location would rate issued uniforms while another would not, thus inviting dissension by the "have nots".

Hopefully, the above is of some value in your policy development.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'H. L. Kusnetz', written over a horizontal line.

H. L. Kusnetz
Manager - Safety & Industrial Hygiene