

GHO - Denver
January 5, 1972

ALL RESEARCH
RECEIVED

JAN 7 - 1972

S. Speil - Research & Engineering Center

F. L. PUNDACK

ASBESTOS FIBER
U.S. AND CANADIAN SHIPMENTS TO THE U.K.
AREA AND EUROPE

Your letter of December 29, 1971 to G.E. Parker has been referred to me.

You inquire as to company policy regarding labeling of asbestos-containing insulation materials manufactured in the United States and shipped to a location outside of North America. Company policy would reflect top level decisions based on combined legal and business advice and recommendations. I have not been informed as to a company policy bearing directly on your question.

The United Kingdom has specific legislation dealing with the problems of asbestos. I have been furnished with a copy of The Asbestos Regulations 1969 which, in turn, is applicable to certain locations subject to the Factories Act 1961. I do not have a copy of the latter statute. To date, no request has been received to have an examination made of U.K. law or of the law of any other foreign country bearing on the subject. In view of the number of countries involved to which asbestos fiber and products containing asbestos fiber are shipped, and in view of the number of legal contexts in which a question might arise, examination in any one or more foreign countries could involve substantial legal expense. Upon receipt of a request to do so, I shall be glad to have investigations made wherever desired.

In addition to specific legislation, questions of general law may well exist under the legal systems obtaining in most of the foreign market areas. This would be true in both common law and civil laws countries. Investigations in these fields would, of course, entail further legal expense.

In view of the above, it has been the position of the Legal Department that appropriate caution labels should be used wherever applicable. Obviously, such a position will

necessarily involve substantial business questions. I have not been advised recently as to the business position on these questions. However, I note from J.L. Fischer's letter to L. Sorrentino dated December 9, 1971, a copy of which is enclosed with your letter, that D. Poutiatine has advised that the Asbestos Fiber Division has a policy that asbestos fiber shipments to the U.K. area should not contain a warning label. I have not been informed whether such a policy has been established following full advice as to applicable law.

In view of the above, I do not feel in a position to answer your specific question. It is possible for me to note merely that, based upon preliminary legal advice and general principles of law, it is the position of the Legal Department that export shipments should bear appropriate caution labels.

Please advise if I may be of further assistance.

W

W.P.S. Breese

cc: F.L. Pundsack - Research & Engineering Center
L. Sorrentino - J-M Intl., New York
J.L. Fischer - J-M Intl., New York

JM RESEARCH
RECEIVED

JAN 7 - 1972

F. L. PUNDSACK

GHQ - Denver
January 13, 1972

J. B. Jobe

LABELING OF ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS CONTAINING
PRODUCTS - EXPORT SALES

PRIVILEGED
J-M 83

We have recently been requested to advise on company policy relative to labeling asbestos containing insulation materials manufactured in the United States and shipped to a foreign location.

I am aware of decisions made in the past that shipments of asbestos and asbestos containing products would not bear caution labels. I do not think those decisions rise to the level of "Company Policy." Regardless, recent developments in asbestos related health problems and legal liabilities make a review of our export labeling practices highly desirable.

A preliminary review of the law of foreign countries to which asbestos is exported and of general principles of foreign law indicates that asbestos and asbestos containing products should bear appropriate warning labels. The Legal Department has consistently recommended such labeling.

I believe it is pertinent here to note that had labels not been adopted on domestic products during 1964, the company's position in currently pending litigation would be all but indefensible. Thus far, fourteen common law asbestosis actions and two common law mesothelioma actions have been instituted in the U. S. against various Johns-Manville corporations. A considerable number of similar actions are anticipated. Those suits basically allege that we owed the plaintiffs a duty to warn of the hazardous nature of asbestos and were negligent in discharging that duty.

My concern is that the development of laws on this subject in foreign countries will parallel our experience in the United States. Labeling in the U. S. and Canada coupled with a failure to label in export shipments would seriously weaken our position in defending litigation which might arise abroad.

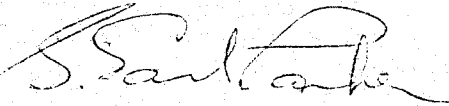
A thorough review of the applicable laws of countries to which we export will be time consuming and expensive. I believe such a review is warranted. Before undertaking such a program, I would like to know whether the business responsibilities will be in a position to re-evaluate the exposure inherent in continuing present practices.

J. B. Jobe

-2-

January 13, 1972

I recommend that you assemble a group to discuss this question on a preliminary basis and to determine whether detailed studies ought to be undertaken.



G. Earl Parker

cc: D. T. Colton
W. L. Vanderbeek
W. E. Lehman
Paul Nikitovitch
Fred Pundsack
J. R. M. Hutcheson
J. A. McKinney
W. P. S. Breese



PRIVILEGED
J-M 83

201M

copies sent 1/31/72
201 W. 10th St.
J. M. Manville
1-13-72
JH

DHQ
New York, N.Y.
January 25th, 1972

G. E. Parker - Denver

Labeling of Asbestos and Asbestos
Containing Products - Export Sales
Your Letter 1-13-72

Please refer to your subject letter to Mr. Jobe.

After consulting Mr. Hutcheson, we believe it is necessary to consider this matter from the point of view of the efforts we are making to sell asbestos fibre in international markets, and for this reason the following observations are appropriate.

1. A great deal of regulations have been issued in Britain regarding the handling of asbestos fibre. In fact, Britain has been ahead of the U.S. in this area. Despite this fact, no labeling of any kind is done in Britain, and all asbestos companies in Britain ask the Canadian industry not to adopt such a measure on asbestos shipments to the United Kingdom.
2. We know of no other foreign country where such labeling or the type of litigation referred to in your memo is pending.
3. The seller of our asbestos is Canadian Johns-Manville and we question, therefore, if it is subject to U.S. regulations pertaining to the labeling of products.
4. In view of the vehement resistance to any type of labeling that has been expressed by all of our major customers any decision by J-M to label its fibre for export would only add to our competitive disadvantage unless other Canadian producers agree to do the same.
5. Instead of reevaluating the exposure inherent in continuing the present practices, I recommend that this matter be brought up at the next QAMA meeting and that we solicit again the opinion of our largest customers abroad on the latest opinion and evaluation of J-M's exposure in our relationships with them.

Page 2
Jan. 25, 1972

G. E. Parker - Denver

Under the circumstances we have no alternative but to recommend that labeling of asbestos bags for sales to export markets be postponed indefinitely, at least until such time as our principal customers accept or request it.

DS

D. Poutiatine

cc:

J. B. Jobe
D. T. Colton
W. L. VanDerbeek
W. E. Lehmann
P. Nikitovich
F. Pundsack
J.R.M. Hutcheson
J. A. McKinney
W.P.S. Breese

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1972

JAN 28 1972

RECEIVED

#175

Source
Jm

Johns-Man

Research & Engineering Center

P. O. Box 159
Manville, N. J. 08835
(201) 722-9000

March 24, 1972

Mr. Arthur Goldberg
Hearing Examiner
U.S. Department of Labor
OSHA Hearings
Room 305-306
Railway Labor Building
400 First Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

Dear Mr. Goldberg:

Enclosed is a list of "locked-in" and "non-locked-in" asbestos-containing products for incorporation into the record of the OSHA hearings on occupational standards for asbestos dust which were held March 14-17, 1972 in Washington, DC.

As you recall, in my testimony with regard to some of the proposed labeling requirements for asbestos-containing products I argued that no labels should be required for products in which the asbestos is "locked-in-place" by a binder such as portland cement, resins and plastics. On the other hand, I did support the use of proper cautionary labels on products in which the asbestos is not firmly locked-in-place, and in which the worker who handles and applies the material may generate significant quantities of asbestos-containing dust. During the questioning which followed my testimony, I agreed to submit a list of "locked-in" and "non-locked-in" products which could be incorporated into the hearings. These are the lists which are attached.

We have used the following general definition for "locked-in" products:

"Locked-in" asbestos-containing products are those products in which the asbestos is firmly fixed in place with some type of binder, saturant, coating or bonding agent such that normal handling and application does not generate significant quantities of asbestos-containing dust.

Examples of binders, saturants and coatings used in "locked-in" products are portland cement, phenolic, polyester, epoxy and other thermosetting resins, thermoplastic resins, asphalt, bituminous concretes, and latex and similar polymeric coatings or bonding agents.



Johns-Manville

Research & Engineering Center

P. O. Box 159
Manville, N. J. 08835
(201) 722-9000

Mr. Arthur Goldberg
March 24, 1972
Page 2

Although we have tried to make the enclosed lists of products as complete as we can, it is possible we have overlooked some uses. Thus, if OSHA accepts and uses the distinction between locked-in and non-locked-in products, a provision should be made for adding products to the lists in the future. |

It should be understood that the range of asbestos contents listed for the products is an approximate range. We believe these ranges to encompass most formulations, but it is possible that a given manufacturer may be operating either slightly higher or lower in asbestos content than these ranges.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this material for the record.

Very truly yours,

F. L. Pundsack
Vice President, Research & Development

ae
Enc



Johns-Manville

Research & Engineering Center

P. O. Box 159
Manville, N. J. 08835
(201) 722-9000

Mr. A. Goldberg
March 24, 1972
Attachment 1

"LOCKED-IN" ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	APPROXIMATE RANGE OF ASBESTOS CONTENTS IN PRODUCTS AS USED
<u>ADHESIVES</u>	
Various resin systems	1 - 3%
<u>ASBESTOS-CEMENT PRODUCTS</u>	<i>Asbestos Textile Adhesives & Fibrous Adhesive (Not labelled)</i>
Architectural panels & facings	15 - 20%
Canal bulkheads	15 - 20%
Cooling tower fill	15 - 20%
Extruded shapes	5 - 20%
Pipes & ducts	10 - 20%
Pipe fittings & couplings	15 - 25%
Sheets -Corrugated	20 - 30%
Sheets -Flat - Flexible	20 - 35%
Sheets -Flat - Rigid	15 - 20%
Shingles -Roofing	15 - 20%
Shingles -Siding	15 - 20%
<u>ASPHALT PRODUCTS</u>	
Asphalt roads & curbing	1 - 3%
Fibrlated emulsions	12 - 18%
Flashing cements	10 - 25%
Mastics	12 - 18%
Roofing cements	12 - 18%
Roof coatings	4 - 6%
<u>CALCIUM-SILICATE SHEETS</u>	
High density sheets (50#/ft ³)	55 - 60%
<u>COATINGS</u>	
Premixed underbody coating	12 - 30%

*→ Nashua Products now
labelled.*

→ Insulok

*→ Marinite 65
Now labelled*



Johns-Manville

Research & Engineering Center

P. O. Box 159
Manville, N. J. 08835
(201) 722-9000

Mr. A. Goldberg
March 24, 1972
Attachment 1 -Page 2
"LOCKED-IN" ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	APPROXIMATE RANGE OF ASBESTOS CONTENTS IN PRODUCTS AS USED
<u>FRICTION MATERIALS</u>	
Brake linings	35 - 70%
Clutch facings	35 - 60%
Heavy duty brake linings	70 - 75%
<u>PACKINGS & GASKETS</u>	
Braided textiles (resin saturated)	50 - 60%
Millboard (polymeric bonded or encapsulated)	85 - 95%
Packings - sheeter type	80 - 85%
Packings - beater additive type	55 - 80%
<u>PAPERS & FELTS</u>	
Backing for sheet flooring (polymeric bonded)	85 - 88%*
Cooling tower papers (inorganic bonded & coated)	80 - 90%
Electrical papers & tapes (resin saturated)	65 - 75%
Laminating papers (resin bonded)	50 - 65%
Pipe line felts (bitumen saturated)	65 - 70%
Protective metal sheets (metal bonded & enamel coated)	85 - 90%
Roofing felts (bitumen saturated)	60 - 65%
Underlayment felt (polymeric bonded)	85 - 88%
<u>PLASTICS</u>	
Thermoplastics	20 - 40%
Thermosetting	20 - 25%
<u>SEALING COMPOUNDS</u>	
Caulking putties & sealants	15 - 45%
Radiator sealants & coolants	0 - 1%
<u>TILE</u>	
Asphalt tile	15 - 25%
Vinyl tile	10 - 20%
Tile adhesives	3 - 10%

*Excludes varying thicknesses of vinyl surface applied to the backing. The fiber content of the finished flooring product is much lower than these ranges.



Johns-Manville

Research & Engineering Center

P. O. Box 159
Manville, N. J. 08835
(201) 722-9000

Mr. Arthur Goldberg
March 24, 1972
Attachment 2

"NON-LOCKED-IN" ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	APPROXIMATE RANGE OF ASBESTOS CONTENTS IN PRODUCT AS USED
<u>ACOUSTICAL PRODUCTS</u>	
Dry spray type	10 - 15%
Foamed asbestos	85 - 90%
<u>CALCIUM-SILICATE SHEETS</u>	
Low density sheets (less than 50#/ft ³) → <i>Mauvits</i>	25 - 35%
<u>CEMENTS</u>	
Gypsum joint cements	2 - 4%
Insulating cements - <i>#352</i>	20 - 100%
<u>INSULATIONS</u>	
Low density calcium silicate binders <i>Thermax</i>	7 - 12%
Corrugated paper <i>asbestos paper</i>	85 - 95%
Low density magnesia binders	8 - 12%
High temperature blocks & bricks	8 - 12%
<u>PAPERS & FELTS</u>	
Commercial grades (unsaturated)	85 - 90%
Roofing felts (unsaturated) <i>Build</i>	85 - 90%
Gaskets (unsaturated or not encapsulated)	85 - 90%
Millboards (unsaturated or uncoated)	85 - 90%
<u>STUCCO & PLASTER</u>	
Dry mix cement stucco	0 - 1%
Dry mix decorative plaster	0 - 2%
<u>TEXTILES (unsaturated or uncoated)</u>	
Braided products	75 - 100%
Cloth	75 - 100%
Listing	75 - 100%
Wicks	75 - 100%
Yarn	75 - 100%

9 W
8th
1. prop.
2. account.
James
4/17

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS	
RECEIVED:	
APR 17 '72	
<i>Reitze</i>	
C. L. STAKE	
K. O. BEYARD	
W. J. ZELENAK	
W. M. PALMER	
E. J. ZIMMERMAN	
W1972WEST	
J. J. WHALEN	
DO NOT FILE	
BRING UP	
DONNA	☒

C. L. Stake - Manville

OSHA Material Safety Data Sheets
 W. B. Reitze's Letter-April 10th
 (Attached)

It would be appreciated if you would assign someone to prepare the requested Safety Data Sheets. Please advise W. B. Reitze who his contact should be.

You may request any sales literature required through J. D. Doolittle.

RMB
 R. M. Billings

RMB:GIM

cc: W. B. Reitze -

(7) Misc DBW
3/11/72
5/92
6/11
6/21

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, DMQ
Manville Box 220
April 18, 1972

W. B. Reitze

OSHA MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS
YOUR LETTER APRIL 10th
R. M. BILLINGS' LETTER APRIL 14th

Re: Your request for completion of subject forms and future information
to your office re: changes in formulation, packaging, and labeling.

The magnitude of your request is such that it would be impossible to
complete by July 1, 1972.

The Division has an excess of 2,400 formulas which would be involved
in completing the data sheets. The Division has an excess of 66,000
product codes which could become involved in the future updating of
information to your office.

We estimate a minimum of 1/2 manhour/formulation/data sheet or somewhere
in excess of 1/2 man years to comply with your request.

D. Wingerter, Industrial Products Division, Quality Control Manager,
is being designated to handle this assignment. He will be in touch
with you re: completion of same. I am hopeful between you and
D. Wingerter that a simpler approach can be discovered in view of the
magnitude of the requirement.

C. L. STAKE
DIVISION PRODUCTION MANAGER

/dlb

cc: H. M. Jackson
R. M. Billings

① By Product line
② Question of raw materials
③ Paper system.

Denver HQ
April 20, 1972

C. L. Stake - Manville IPD

Enclosed is a copy of a letter on the OSHA Material Safety Data Sheets. In reviewing this letter, it would seem that much time could be saved if for every new product, the information would be included as an item on the product proposal sheet. Such an item would simply state that the formulation has been submitted to the Accident Prevention and Health Administration Manager. In the long run, this should save us much time.

LRB/62
L. R. Blair

LRB/bb
Enc.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

RECEIVED:

APR 24 '72

C. L. STAKE

K. O. BEYARD

W. J. ZELENAK

W. M. PALMER

E. J. ZIMMERMAN

W. D. WEST

J. J. VHALEN

DO NOT FILE

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, DHQ
Manville - Box 222
April 24, 1972

L. R. BLAIR

OSHA MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
YOUR LETTER OF APRIL 20.

We had previously been given copy of the subject OSHA letter by W. B. Rietze and were aware of its contents.

We agree with your suggestion that for every new product, information should be included as an item on the product proposal sheet. This certainly will save us quite a bit of time, but would apply only to new products. We request that you arrange to have the Product Proposal procedure changed to include this item.

Our most immediate problem is to comply for Safety Data information on present in-line products. This will be a vast undertaking in manpower requirements, and D. B. Wingerter, IPD Quality Control Manager is designated to handle the assignment. He will work out details directly with Mr. Rietze for this Division. I am attaching a copy of my letter of April 18 to W. B. Rietze explaining our position.

C. L. STAKE
DIVISION PRODUCTION MANAGER

DBW:sy

cc: W. B. Rietze
File (2)

Blup 5-10-72
Don W.
Where does this stand?
any problems?
or going
C L
6/1/72

DBW

Misc

B/U

~~7/12~~
7/12

Denver
June 19, 1972

W.B. Reitze, New York

cc: R.M. Billings
C.L. Stake

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

Per your discussion with D.S. Fischer, several agreements were made regarding the IPD compliance with your letter of 4/10/72. In general, the following points were agreed to:

1. It would be impossible for the IPD to meet the July 1 deadline as it is estimated that a 1/2 man year is required to complete your request. This was covered in C.L. Stake's letter of April 18.
2. The manufacturing division, and not the selling division, will fill out the Material Safety Data Sheets.
3. We would schedule time each week for completing the project with reasonable speed recognizing the normal functions of this department not be unduly disrupted.
4. We would work first on the former Industrial Insulation Division products as the majority of requests are for them and they are easiest to complete.

We estimate that we have completed 75% of the former IID products and will finish the remainder by July 15. Our plan for completion of the remaining IPD portion of the project is as follows:

1. Immediate requests for material safety data sheets will be handled promptly.
2. We will schedule one afternoon per week (4 man hour) to routinely work on completion of data sheets.

Because of the number and complexity of the former P & FM products, we estimate it will require two years to complete your request.

D.B. WINGERTER

DBW/sjv



6/21/72

DATE

TELETYPE MESSAGE

DO NOT WRITE OR TYPE IN THIS SPACE

To:

RTT
LOCATION

J.F. MELL
NAME

file
RJR-MISC
Blu 6/23

REHTEL CAUTION LABELS. CLARIFICATION OF ITEM NO. 1. CONTINUE TO USE

L-4955 IN INTERIM UNTIL NEW LABELS AVAIL. DO NOT STAMP NEW WORDAGE

AT PRESENT. WE EXPECT NEW LABELS TO BE AVAIL. SHORTLY. WE WILL ADVISE YOU

NUMBERS TO ORDER AS SOON AS AVAIL. WE WILL ADVISE ON OTHER ITEMS AS

SOON AS RESULTS OF WASHINGTON VISIT KNOWN.

PRINT OR TYPE - BE BRIEF.

WHY FILE THIS!

Form 3-11C

D. WINGERTER
SENDER

T-03061
RESP. No.

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

GHA 39

.BIL 1 06/21/72 0932 0952 RT 06/21

GHQ

6/21

D WINGERTER

RE URTEL CAUTION LABELS COPIES IN MAIL TO U TD DO NOT
UNDERSTAND NO 1 IN URTEL DO U MEAN NOT TO USE L-4955 BUT
TO USE A STAMP WORDING SHOWN

MELL

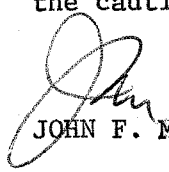
Billerica Plant
June 21, 1972

D. B. Wingerter, Denver 5108

cc: file
chron.

CAUTION LABELS

Per your wire, received 6-21-72, enclosed are three copies of each of the caution labels used at Billerica.



JOHN F. MELL

Johns-Manville



Marinite® 23

Inorganic, Fireproof, Structural-
Insulating Board For Industry

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

LIN-5569A

Johns-Manville



Marinite® 36

Inorganic, Fireproof, Structural-
Insulating Board For Industry

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

LIN-5570A

Johns-Manville



Marinite® 65

Inorganic, Fireproof, Structural-
Insulating Board For Industry

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

LIN-5571A

Johns-Manville



Molten Metal Marinite®

Inorganic, Fireproof, Structural-Insulating
Board For Molten Non-Ferrous Metals

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

LIN-5572A

Johns-Manville



Heat Treated Molten Metal Marinite®

Inorganic, Fireproof, Structural-Insulating
Board For Molten Non-Ferrous Metals

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.

Johns-Manville



Heat Treated Marimet® 45

Inorganic, Fireproof, Structural-Insulating
Board For Molten Non-Ferrous Metals

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.

Johns-Manville



Heat Treated Molten Metal Marinite®

Inorganic Fireproof Structural Insulating
Board For Molten Non-Ferrous Metals

Caution

This product contains asbestos fiber.

Avoid Breathing The Dust. Inhalation of asbestos in excessive quantities over long periods of time may be harmful.

If dust is created when this product is handled, use proper protection.

If proper dust control cannot be provided, respirators approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for protection against pneumoconiosis-producing dusts should be worn.

LIN-5573

CAUTION

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBER.

AVOID BREATHING THE DUST. INHALATION OF ASBESTOS IN EXCESSIVE QUANTITIES OVER LONG PERIODS OF TIME MAY BE HARMFUL.

IF DUST IS CREATED WHEN THIS PRODUCT IS HANDLED, USE PROPER PROTECTION.

IF PROPER DUST CONTROL CANNOT BE PROVIDED, RESPIRATORS APPROVED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF MINES FOR PROTECTION AGAINST PNEUMOCONIOSIS-PRODUCING DUSTS SHOULD BE WORN.



WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

P

RR-misc
B/u
6/29

GHA 242

.WAT 26 06/22/72 1433 1433

PFM GHQ GHQ

6-22

A W JUNG BUCHE RUSHFORTH



LONG BEACH ORDERING TODAY NEW DIES FOR
ASBESTOS WARNING LABEL. L B WILL CONTINUE WORD QUOTE CAUTION UNQUOTE.
ALL WORDAGE BELOW CAUTION ELIMINATED AND NEW WORDAGE PER MY WIRE
JUNE 21 INCLUDED. SUGGEST MANVILLE FOLLOW SAME PROCEDURE

D B WINGERTER

6/66 Advised Curtis & Perry to wait for Mechanical
before placing order.



JUN 2

GH B 262

.NAS 16 06/22/72 1418 1418

GHQ MAN

6-22

D B WINGERTER K Q BEYARD

RE CAUTION LABELS YOUR WIRE 6-21

COST OF PRESENT LABEL INVENTORY \$322

COST TO RELABEL IN PLANT STOCK ESTIMATED \$815

IN ADDITION TO APPROX \$64 OF LABELS ALREADY APPLIED
TO IN PLANT STOCK

J A DUBUC

WIN 2

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

GHB 50

.WPF 1 06/23/72 1004 1004

MAN GHQ

6/23

KA EYARD D WINGERTER

RETEL LABELS ITEM 7A COST OF PRINT LABELS \$750 ITEM 7B EST COST TO

RE LABEL ALL PRODUCTS \$2000

J W REEDER

RJR-MISC

BLU 6/29



DHQ, Industrial Products Division
June 23, 1972

R. A. Hubbs - Toronto

cc: R. J. Rushforth ←
File
Chrono

NEW OSHA REGULATION
CAUTION LABEL

Attached is a wire explaining the new required caution label for cartons containing asbestos products.

Would you please review and make sure material being shipped into the United States contains this caution label. Thanks.

P. T. Buche

PTB:cc

Att.

#V

BIL WPF PFM WAT NAS

.GHA 185 6/20

J F MELL J W REEDER A W JUNG ALLEMAN HOAGLAND

→ P. T. Buche

RE NEW OSHA REGULATIONS

SHOWN IN FEDERAL REGISTER VOLUME 37, NO 110, DATED JUNE 7, 1972
PAGE 11321. THIS SHOWS NEW CAUTION LABEL FOR PRODUCTS CONTAINING
ASBESTOS FIBERS. WE WILL HAVE TO CHANGE LABEL GOING TO FORMER IID
PRODUCTS PER BURLESON NOTICE, DATED JULY 1, 1970.

H M JACKSON WILL VISIT WASHINGTON NEXT WEEK AND REQUEST DEVIATION TO
USE PRESENT INVENTORY OF CARTONS, PRODUCTS, AND PRODUCTS LABELED WITH
LABEL L-4955 AND L-4956. PLEASE TAKE FOLLOWING ACTION
IMMEDIATELY.

1. FOR PRODUCTS ON LIST USING WORDAGE SHOWN ON L-4955 WHICH STATES
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS ONLY, USE WORDAGE

CAUTION
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AVOID CREATING DUST
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY CAUSE
SERIOUS BODILY HARM

RECEIVED
JUN 21 1972
P. T. BUCHE

2. DO NOT ORDER ANY ADDITIONAL CARTONS UNLESS THE WORDAGE IN ITEM
ONE SHOWN.

3. FOR PRODUCTS USING LABEL L-4956, WHICH WE BELIEVE IS SUPEREX BLOCK
AND CEMENT ONLY, SHOW WORDAGE

CAUTION
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS AND FREE CRYSTALLINE SILICA
AVOID CREATING DUST
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY CAUSE
SERIOUS BODILY HARM

4. FOR PRODUCTS USING GUMMED LABEL L-4555 OR L-4556, CONTINUE USING THESE LABELS. WE WILL INSTRUCT YOU SHORTLY ON NEW LABEL NUMBERS TO ORDER. MELL WILL HAVE SPECIFIC PROBLEMS WITH LABELS LIN-5569 THROUGH LIN-5574 AND POSSIBLY OTHER LABELS. MELL SHOULD SEND AIR MAIL. SPECIAL DELIVERY, THREE COPIES OF ALL LABELS CONTAINING CAUTION WORDING TO ME. MELL CAN CONTINUE TO USE PRESENT CAUTION LABEL.

5. JUNG AND REEDER SHOULD NOTIFY RP DIV PLANT MANAGERS ABOVE INFORMATION. THIS WILL COVER PRODUCTS SHIPPED BY RPD AND SOLD BY IPD.

6. H M JACKSON HAS STATED THAT HE BELIEVES NONE OF THE FORMER PFM PRODUCTS WILL HAVE TO CONTAIN ASBESTOS CAUTION LABEL BECAUSE ASBESTOS IS FIRMLY BOUND IN PRODUCT. EXCEPTION COULD BE IN TEXTILES. WILL NOTIFY FIRM DECISION ON THIS PRODUCT LINE ASAP.

7. IN CASE H M JACKSON CANNOT GET WAIVER TO USE OUR PRESENT LABEL SUPPLY INCLUDING CARTONS, PLEASE ADVISE ME WITH COPY TO K Q BEYARD IN MANVILLE, FOLLOWING INFORMATION

A. COST OF PRESENT LABEL INVENTORY WHICH WILL HAVE TO BE DISCARDED

B. COST TO RE-LABEL ALL CARTONS AND/OR PRODUCTS IN PLANT STOCK WITH NEW LABEL. THIS SHOULD INCLUDE COST OF LABELS AND LABOR TO APPLY.

OSHA DEADLINE IS JULY 7, 1972 TO COMPLY WITH LABELING REQUIREMENTS. WE WILL BEGIN REVISING ALL PURCHASE SPECIFICATIONS INVOLVED AND WILL ISSUE THESE ASAP. PLEASE CALL ME IF ANY QUESTION I AM ON TELPAK AT DENVER, ON EXTENSION 2903. I WILL BE IN LONG BEACH PLANT JUNE 22 AND 23

WINGERTER

Please notify Canada of Label Change



6-26
DATE

TELETYPE MESSAGE

DO NOT WRITE OR TYPE IN THIS SPACE

To:

BIL
LOCATION

WPF

PFM

WAT

NAS

J.F. MELL
NAME

J.W. REEDER

A.W. JUNG

R.J. ALLEMAN

HOAGLAND

LABEL NUMBERS FOR ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELS
AS FOLLOWS: ASBESTOS - LIN-4955A, ASBESTOS
AND SILICA - LIN-4956A. PLS REQUISITION
IMMEDIATELY SO YOU WILL HAVE AS SOON AS AVAILABLE

PRINT OR TYPE - BE BRIEF.

WHY FILE THIS!

Form 3-11C

RUSHFORTH
SENDER

T-03001
RESP. No.

BOB — HEREWITH LAYOUTS OF NEW ART TO COME. / .CWZ.
6/26/72

CAUTION

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID BREATHING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODY HARM.

 J.M. Johns-Manville

~~4955A~~

LIN-4955A

CAUTION

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AND FREE CRYSTALLINE SILICA.
AVOID BREATHING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS EYE IRRITATION.

 J.M. Johns-Manville

~~4956A~~

LIN-4956A



JUN 27 1972

RJR- MISC
B/4 6/30

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, DHQ
June 26, 1972

H.M. Jackson

NEW OSHA REGULATION
CAUTION LABEL

This will confirm our discussions of last week and our phone conversation of today.

For the moment, we have not labeled any products from the old P&FM line since most products firmly bound the asbestos fibers within the matrix. There are notable exceptions in asbestos textiles.

After your meeting in Washington, you were to advise us which products in the old P&FM line that we must caution label. Obviously, we will not be able to meet the July 7 deadline on labeling these new products unless we are notified immediately of your decision.

We are taking action to revamp all labels in former IID products on which the label was included as part of the carton or package. The caution wordage would be exactly as shown in the OSHA bulletin on June 7.

Regarding product inventory of cartoned and packaged material; we are taking no action until you advise regarding government decision at your meeting in Washington this week.

DBW
D.B. WINGERTER

DBW/sjv

cc: R.M. Billings
C.L. Stake
A.W. Jung



6-27
DATE

TELETYPE MESSAGE



DO NOT WRITE OR TYPE IN THIS SPACE

To:

BIL
LOCATION

MELL
NAME

RE WEBER CAUTION LABELS. PLS REQUISITION
IMMEDIATELY SO YOU WILL HAVE AS SOON AS AVAILABLE.

PRINT OR TYPE - BE BRIEF.

WHY FILE THIS!

Form 3-11C

RUSHFORTH
SENDER



T-03001
RESP. No.

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

P /

GHB 5

.BIL 2 06/27/72 0839 0839

GHQ

6/27

D WINGERTER

RE CAUTION LABELS WEBER ASKED ME TO SEND REQ TO HANOLD
GHQ PUSCH FOR NEW LABELS 5569 THRU 5574 WITH LTR A AFTER DO U
CONCUR IF NOT U MAY STOP REQN AT HANOLDS OFFICE

MELL

NET

COMING TO ME NOT IN MAY 2106 BEOM VI HAVOEDS OFFICE

AND BURCH FOR NEW LABELS 2003 THEN 2014 WITH FIB A METER DO IT

BE CAUTION LABELS. MEBER ASKED ME TO SEND BEO TO HAVOED

D MIVBERIEB

P151

CHD

BIT 5 08111715 0830 0830

CHD 2

PRIVATE
WIRE

JM

PRIVATE
WIRE

WIRE

JM

PR

GHB 284

.BIL 22 06/27/72 1508 1508

GHO

6/27

R RUSHFORTH

RE LABEL LIN -4955A ANY SPECIAL ORDERING INSTR

MELL

195

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

GHA 154

.WAT 13 06/29/72 1350 1351

GHQ

6-29

WIRE

JM

RUSHFORTH

RE L 4955 ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELS FOR THERMO. WHERE IS REQD
TO BE PLACED. I ASSUME THE GO AHEAD ON LABELS HAS BEEN APPROVED AND
THAT YR TELETYPE IS WINGERTERS CONCURRENCE.

G J YOUNG

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

GHA 293

.NAS 17 06/27/72 1546 1546

GHQ

6-27

RUSHFORTH

WIRE

JM

YOU WIRE 6-27-72

PLS VERIFY WE ARE TO ORDER CAUTION LABELS ASBESTOS LIN 4955A AS
SUBSTITUTE FOR PRESENTLY USED LABELS L 4955A FOR USE ON IID
PRODUCTS

HOAGLAND

PRIVATE

NAS

.GHB 202 6-29

HOAGLAND

WIRE

JM

REURTEL LIN-4955A. NEW LABEL DESIGNATION LIN-4955A
TO BE USED ON IID PRODUCTS IN PLACE OF L-4955. NO WORD YET
ON WASH TALKS ON USE OF L-4955 IN STOCK UNTIL EXHAUSTED

RUSHFORTH

PRIVATE

SECRET

NOV 1970

PRODUCED

RECEIVED FOR PRESENTATION TO THE BOARD FOR USE ON THE
62 MILES PER HOUR TO ORDER CAPTION TABLES AND 2102 IN 4024 AS
ADDITIONAL R-51-15

RECEIVED

R-51

END

JUN 27 1972

SECRET

RECEIVED FOR PRESENTATION TO THE BOARD FOR USE ON THE

62 MILES PER HOUR TO ORDER CAPTION TABLES AND 2102 IN 4024 AS

ADDITIONAL R-51-15

RECEIVED

R-51

END

SECRET

DENVER GHQ
JUNE 28, 1972

[Handwritten signature/initials]

W. H. REITZE
DENVER GHQ

O.S.H.A.
WARNING LABELS
PRODUCTS CONTAINING ASBESTOS

In accordance with N. D. Brown's letter of 6/21 on the above subject, I am submitting copies of my advertising literature in order to acquaint you with my products.

Basically, my product responsibility is broken down into two major groupings. The first is Expansion Joints and the other is Custom Asbestos Parts.

Custom Asbestos Parts are further identified as the products shown in Catalogue PK-131A on Pages 28, 29, 31, 35, 36, 37 and 38.

After reviewing the attached literature, please advise a meeting date for discussing the warning labels. I believe Don Wingerter should also be present at this meeting.

[Handwritten signature: E. J. Domanick]
E. J. Domanick
/as

cc: M. J. Cowan - Denver GHQ
N. D. Brown - New York District Office
D. Wingerter - Denver GHQ



JUN 28 1972

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

GHA 57

.BIL 2 06/28/72 1009 1010

GHQ

6/28

RUSHFORTH

RE CAUTION LAB FOR ONES 5569A THRU 5574A WE SENT REQ

DIRECT TO HAROLD AT GHQ PURCH INSTEAD OF TO OUR SUPPLIER DO U WANT
REQ FOR 4955A SENT TO HAROLD OR SUPPLIER

J F MELL

WIRE

JM

BIL

.GHB 201 6-29

MELL

RE LIN-4955A SANE REQ TO HANOLD. LABELS ART WORK BEING

REVIEWED BY LEGAL. NO WORD YET ON WASH TRIP

RUSHFORTH

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

GHB 284

.BIL 22 06/27/72 1508 1508

GHQ

6/27

R RUSHFORTH

RE LABEL LIN -4955A ANY SPECIAL ORDERING INSTR

MELL

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

REF

DE TADET TIA - VAPOR VNA SPECIMIN JEBING MATEB

IS BIRCHUBIN

PASS

CHU

BIT SS BRISBIS 1208 1968

CHB SBE

JUN 27 1972



THE REF

SED LOS 1022V ZEWL TO HASOFO OS 21067183

UNJECT TO HASOFO VI CHU SUBCH IN2EVD OF TO ONS 21067183 DO A MAWI

SE CATION TUB LOS ONEZ 22084 IN20 2211A RE ZEWL SED

BRISBUBIN

PASS

CHU

BIT S BRISBIS 1208 1968

CHB SBE

JUN 28 1972

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

GHA 154

.WAT 13 06/29/72 1350 1351

GHO

6-29

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

RUSHFORTH

RE L 4955 ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELS FOR THERMO. WHERE IS REQD
TO BE PLACED. I ASSUME THE GO AHEAD ON LABELS HAS BEEN APPROVED AND
THAT YR TELETYPE IS WINGERTERS CONCURRENCE.

G J YOUNG

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

NAS

.GHB 202 6-29

HOAGLAND

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

REURTEL LIN-4955A. NEW LABEL DESIGNATION LIN-4955A
TO BE USED ON IID PRODUCTS IN PLACE OF L-4955. NO WORD YET
ON WASH TALKS ON USE OF L-4955 IN STOCK UNTIL EXHAUSTED

RUSHFORTH

#200

JM

GHA 151

.NAS 7 07/06/72 1123 1123

GHQ

7-6

RUSHFORTH

THANKS URTEL TO HOAGLAND RE CAUTION LABELS LIN 4955A WE ARE HOLDING
UP OUR ORD FOR NEW LABLES PENDING RCT OF COPIES OF NEW APPROVED
BEING SENT TO US PER UR WR

C WINN

BIL PFM WPF WAT NAS

.GHB 199 7/5

J F MELL A W JUNG J W REEDER R J ALLEMAN R HOAGLAND

RE ASBESTOS

CAUTION LABELS. LEGAL DEPT ADVISED TODAY THAT JM HAS VERBAL AGREE-
MENT WITH GOVT TO USE UP CURRENT STOCK OF LABELS AND PRINTED CTNS IN
INVENTORY. NEW ORDERS SHOULD BE FOR NEW LABELS LIN-4955A OR LIN-4956A
COPIES OF LABELS APPROVED TODAY ARE BEING SENT TO YOUR ATTENTION
NEW LABELS FOR MARINITE ARE NOT READY YET REVISED PURCHASE
SPECS WILL FOLLOW IN A FEW DAYS FOR CTNS

RUSHFORTH

TV

WAT

.GHA 102 6/30

A CURTIS

RE YOUNG WIRE L4955. PLACE REQ ON HANOLD. LABELS ART WORK
NOT YET APPROVED BY LEGAL. SHOULD HAVE FINAL ON THAT TODAY AS WELL
AS GOVT POLICY ON USING UP STOCK OF OLD L-4955. LABEL LIN-4955A
SHOULD BE ON REQ

RUSHFORTH

35

#V

BUSHROBIN

SHOULD BE ON REG

AS GOVT POLICY ON USING UP STOCK OF OLD G-4222. LABEL GIN-4222A
NOT YET APPROVED BY LEGAL. SHOULD HAVE FINAL ON THAT TODAY AS WELL
BE YOUNG MIRE 4222. PLACE REG ON HANDS. LABELS ARE WORK

A SUB112

CHA JES 0130

BUSHROBIN

25000 LEFT BOTTOM IN A FEW DAYS FOR CLAS
NEW LABELS FOR WASHVILLE ARE NOT BEING YET REALIZED PURCHASE
COPIES OF LABELS APPROVED TODAY ARE BEING SENT TO WORK ATTENTION
TAKEN TODAY. NEW CODES SHOULD BE FOR NEW LABELS GIN-4222A GIN-4222B
WILL WITH GOVT TO USE UP CURRENT STOCK OF LABELS AND PRINTED CLAS IN
CAUTION LABELS. LEGAL DEPT ADVISED TODAY THAT IN FUTURE, ANY
THEY WILL BE THE 1 M BEING 8 7 AFTER 8 NOVOTING
OLD 120 120

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, DHQ
Greenwood Plaza
July 5, 1972

J.F. Mell
R.J. Alleman
A.W. Jung
J.W. Reeder
R.K. Hoagland

NEW ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELS
OSHA REGULATIONS

We have been advised today by W.B. Reitze that new asbestos caution labels LIN-4955A and LIN-4956A have been approved by OSHA. Attached are copies of labels for your location.

R.J. RUSHFORTH

cc: A.B. Curtis III
B.W. Yerry
W.E. Brausa

CAUTION

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.



Johns-Manville

LIN-4055A

CAUTION

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AND FREE CRYSTALLINE SILICA.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.



Johns-Manville

LIN-4356A



JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS CORPORATION

1 BRIDGE STREET
NASHUA, N.H. 03060PURCHASE
ORDER NO.

B62-01637

MARK FOR DEPARTMENT

RGR-MISC
B/L 7/14

REQUISITION/PURCHASE ORDER

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT TO THE TERMS, INSTRUCTIONS AND
CONDITIONS ON THE FACE AND REVERSE SIDE OF THIS ORDER.

REQ'N. DATE July 3, 1972	DATE REQ'D. July 15, 1972	REQ'N. NO. 2408	TERMS 2% 10 DAYS	P.O.B. ☐ Dest. ☒ Ship. Pt. ☐ As Below ☐ Prep'd & Allow. ☒ Prep'd & Chg. ☐ Collect
-----------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------	---------------------	--

V
E
N
D
O
R

- THE HIBBERT COMPANY
- 21 MUIRHEAD AVENUE
- TRENTON, N.J. 08607
- ATTN: TOM POPE

SHIP & BILL TO US AT:
JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS CORPORATION
NASHUA, N.H. 03060

D-U-N-S 0023677617

MATERIAL AND PURCHASE SPECIFICATIONS

QUANTITY UNIT PRICE PER

PART SHIPMENTS NOT ALLOWED

Carton Labels LIN-4955A 7500

Need! Rush Rush to comply
with OSHA Labeling Regs.500 per roll pressure sensitive
labeling(per Rushforth, LHA ^{will} To. Hargland
dated 4/29/72 & 4/29/72.)

PLEASE CONFIRM ORDER AND COST OF NEW LABELS.

QUANTITY OR REQ. NO.	COST AMOUNT	CODES				APPROVED					
		LOC.	ACCOUNT	RESP.	EXP. ANALYSIS	JOB NO.	FOREMAN	MAINT. ENG.	PLANT MGR.	RESP. HEAD	BUYER
		012	Inventory								

CONDITIONS: A. Materials sold at the delivered prices or freight allowed
must be shipped prepaid. No parcel post or insurance charges allowed except
as provided above.

B. Mail INVOICE IN DUPLICATE and B/L on DATE OF SHIPMENT.

C. Mark all packages, invoices, B/L's, packing lists and correspondence
with Order No., Requisition No., and Dept. shown above.

JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS CORPORATION

By Norwe E. Hawthorne

Date

7/13/72

GHQ, Denver
July 12, 1972

D. B. Wingerter, 3S

LABELING REQUIREMENTS UNDER NEW OSHA ASBESTOS REGULATIONS

This will confirm our conversations regarding which J-M products should be labeled under the new OSHA regulations.

It is our opinion that the following "non-locked-in" products must be labeled with the asbestos warning label as printed in the Federal Register of June 7, 1972. A copy is attached.

"Non-Locked-In" Asbestos Products

Acoustical Products

- Dry spray type
- Foamed asbestos

Calcium-Silicate Sheets

- Low density sheets (less than 50#/ft³)

Cements

- Gypsum joint cements
- Insulating cements

Insulations

- Low density calcium silicate binders
- Asbestos paper
- Low density magnesia binders
- High temperature blocks & bricks

Papers & Felts

- Commercial grades (unsaturated)
- Roofing felts (unsaturated)
- Gaskets (unsaturated or not encapsulated)
- Millboards (unsaturated or uncoated)

2.

Stucco & Plaster

Dry mix cement stucco
Dry mix decorative plaster

Textiles (unsaturated or uncoated)

Braided products
Cloth
Listing
Wicks
Yarn

We further recommend that all divisions carefully scrutinize each product on the so called "locked-in" list to determine which, if any, are capable of producing asbestos fiber levels in excess of the published limits when they are cut, sawed, drilled, fitted, ground, machined, or otherwise handled in normal usage by our customers. Some examples of products that should be viewed closely are:

1. Brake block or clutch facings shipped to another manufacturer for further machining.
2. AC products (Nashua line) that are shipped to fabricators for further cutting or machining.
3. Marinite products where the customer does extensive cutting during installation.
4. Certain gasket material that is shipped to a customer who subsequently cuts material using a band saw.

If there is any doubt as to which products produce fiber levels in excess of published limits during normal usage, we suggest that on-site tests be requested from E. M. Fenner's group.

The decision not to label should be carefully considered since the full weight of the OSHA citation and penalty system can be applied to the appropriate division or individual responsible. We would be happy to discuss with the division product manager individual products if additional opinions are needed.

WBR

W. B. Reitze

cc: R. M. Billings, 3S
C. L. Stake, 3S
H. M. Jackson, 1S
E. M. Fenner, 4N

CAUTION

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.



Johns-Manville

LIN-4055A

Memo

Date 7/17/74

To: NJ Gray - Denver - 4W

cc: JFN/RWH

SUBJECT: Caution Labels - Your Wise 7/17

Enclosed are samples of the Caution Labels used at Nashua. Also enclosed is Ed Kooni's original letter about type of label to be used on each product and the frequency of application. The letter has been marked up to show changes and discontinue products.

RECEIVED
JUL 19 1974
Office of N. J. Gr

SIGNED

Jean Allubac for RWH LOCATION Nc

*Typet
Stamped on Paper Interleaf*

CAUTION

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS

AVOID CREATING DUST

BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY

CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM



*Type II
Gummed Labels*

CAUTION

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AVOID CREATING DUST
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODY HARM



Johns-Manville

Type III

Caution Label part of Larger Label
Core Plate Only

Johns-Manville



Transite® Core Plate Sheet Stock

- Stack on a solid flat foundation with all edges aligned
- Store in a dry atmosphere

Handling and Storage of Transite Core Plates:

To minimize warpage of Core Plates initially placed in service, it is recommended that plates be predried at 250 to 300F before using with cores. This will remove any moisture picked up between the time of shipment from the plant and usage in the foundry.

Plates should be reversed after each use to equalize wear and to impose stresses more uniformly on both sides. Store plates under dry conditions on a flat base. Surfaces of plates should be cleaned of foreign matter before stacking.

CAUTION

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM

Type IV
Loose Inserts

CAUTION

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS

AVOID CREATING DUST

**BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM**



PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

WAT PFM WBP

.GHA 202 7-14 BL

CURTIS YERRY BRAUSA

RE ASB CAUTION PRINTING ON CTNS. PURCH SPECS SENT
OUT FOR BAGS & CTNS WAS INTERIM ONLY. ASB LABEL WHEN INCLUDED ON
PRINTING LAYOUT FOR CTNS & BAGS SHUDN,T INCLUDE JM LOGO & SHUD BE
DOUBLE SIZE. ADVERTISING WILL SEND ART WORK TO PLANTS FOR DISTRIBUTION
TO VENDORS SO DIES CAN BE MADE. WE,LL REISSUE SPECS WHEN
SHARPER ART WORK IS AVAIL. ARTWORK IS NOW AT LABEL PRINTER & WILL BE
SENT TO U WHEN IT IS RETURNED

RUSHFORTH

JUL 17 1972

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, DHQ
Quality Control Department
July 17, 1972

B/C
7/24
7/28

A.W. Swanson
L.S. Greene
R.J. Alleman
A.W. Jung
D.M. Condren
M. Hutchison
J.W. Reeder
R.G. Frederick

NEW OSHA REGULATIONS

You have a copy of the Federal Register dated June 7 which spelled out the new labeling requirements to meet the OSHA asbestos regulations.

All CP Department products should now be adequately covered with warning labels. The IP Department products are not covered.

A wire was sent to A.W. Jung and J.W. Reeder on June 20 that former P&FM products may not have to be labeled. However, W.B. Reitze has reviewed this situation, and the company policy now is that there will have to be labeling on some of these products. Specific information is listed below.

For your information, I am attaching a copy of F.L. Pundsack's letter of March 24 to Mr. Arthur Goldberg of the U.S. Department of Labor. Note that Dr. Pundsack mentions a list of "Locked-In" and "Non-Locked-In" asbestos containing products. He also gives a general definition of "Locked-In" products on page 1. Previously, "Locked-In" products were assumed to not require labeling.

In the "Locked-In" list we are not completely following the recommendations of Dr. Pundsack. Nashua products sold by IPD and Marinite 65 are in the "Locked-In" list. We will continue to label these products.

W.B. Reitze has sent a confirming letter ^{copy attached} regarding the corporate policy for labeling of both "Locked-In" and "Non-Locked-In" materials. Note that asbestos textiles are now included in the "Non-Locked-In" category and must be labeled.

In view of these new interpretations, all Plant Managers are requested to do the following:

1. Review all product lines promptly and advise which items will have to be labeled in view of W.B. Reitze's letter of July 12.

2. Labels will have to be attached to each product in the "Non-Locked-In" category.
3. Products in the "Locked-In" list will have to be labeled if it produces asbestos fiber levels in excess of published limits when they are further handled, processed, etc.
4. Labeling of each piece is not necessary, and usually the outer containers only are labeled.
5. Use Label LIN-4955A or LIN-4956A as appropriate. Copies are attached.
6. Please send me the list of products you will have to label. Plants are familiar with product end use and should be able to advise on the need for labels.
7. Each product list will have to be reviewed with the Product Managers, and we will advise final recommendations after this review.
8. Excess costs for these changes should also be included with the above list.

The new OSHA regulations went into effect July 7, therefore, these changes must be carried out without delay. Please make this a top priority job and advise as promptly as possible.

D.B.W.
D.B. WINGERTER

DBW/sjv

Attachment

cc: R.M. Billings
C.L. Stake
M.J. Cowan
R.A. Stapleton
W.B. Reitze
C.J. De Biase
H.E. Konrad

N.J.G.
This can include flex board & S. 100 & Co. a unit?
W.H.P.
GHQ, Denver
July 17, 1972

RECEIVED

JUL 20 1972

Office of W. H. Gates

W. Gates, 5S ✓
C. Herdman, 5S
E. C. Truax, 5S
K. J. Whalen, 4S

LABELING REQUIREMENTS UNDER NEW OSHA ASBESTOS REGULATIONS

It is our opinion that the following "non-locked-in" products must be labeled with the asbestos warning label as printed in the Federal Register of June 7, 1972. A copy is attached.

"Non-Locked-In" Asbestos Products

Acoustical Products

Dry spray type
Foamed asbestos

Calcium-Silicate Sheets

Low density sheets (less than 50#/ft³)

Cements

Gypsum joint cements
Insulating cements

Insulations

Low density calcium silicate binders
Asbestos paper
Low density magnesia binders
High temperature blocks & bricks

Papers & Felts

✓ Commercial grades (unsaturated)
✓ Roofing felts (unsaturated)
Gaskets (unsaturated or not encapsulated)
✓ Millboards (unsaturated or uncoated)

flex board

Commercial papers

2.

Stucco & Plaster

Dry mix cement stucco
Dry mix decorative plaster

Textiles (unsaturated or uncoated)

Braided products
Cloth
Listing
Wicks
Yarn

We further recommend that all divisions carefully scrutinize each product on the so called "locked-in" list to determine which, if any, are capable of producing asbestos fiber levels in excess of the published limits when they are cut, sawed, drilled, fitted, ground, machined, or otherwise handled in normal usage by our customers. Some examples of products that should be viewed closely are:

1. Brake block or clutch facings shipped to another manufacturer for further machining.
2. AC products (Nashua line) that are shipped to fabricators for further cutting or machining.
3. Marinite products where the customer does extensive cutting during installation.
4. Certain gasket material that is shipped to a customer who subsequently cuts material using a band saw.

If there is any doubt as to which products produce fiber levels in excess of published limits during normal usage, we suggest that on-site tests be requested from E. M. Fenner's group.

The decision not to label should be carefully considered since the full weight of the OSHA citation and penalty system can be applied to the appropriate division or individual responsible. We would be happy to discuss with the division product managers individual products if additional opinions are needed.



W. B. Reitze

July 18, 1972

JUL 18 1972
QUALITY CONTROL DEPT.
IND. INSUL. DIV.

→ R. J. Rushforth, 3 South

cc

C. W. Zender

Bags & Carton Printing
Asbestos Caution Notice

We will provide art work for new dies for printing the cartons and we will arrange for providing master negatives from which the bag suppliers will make their new dies.

Please arrange to have Manville, Waukegan and Long Beach send approved Requisition / Purchase Orders for carton dies and film negatives for the bags to K. R. Stonaker, General Purchasing.

Paul Giddings

COST OF NEW OSHA LABEL

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>DISCARD LABELS</u>	<u>RELABEL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
BILLERICA	\$	\$	\$
LONG BEACH			
MANVILLE			
NASHUA	322	879	1,201
WAUKEGAN	750	2,000	2,750
TOTAL	\$	\$	\$

COPY

SEP 21 1972

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
Waukegan 7
July 25, 1972

D. B. Wingerter - Denver

cc:

R. M. Billings
C. L. Stake
M. J. Cowan
R. A. Stapleton
C. J. DeBiase
H. E. Konrad
W. B. Reitze
J. W. Christopher
C. W. Hutchison
C. H. Noll
J. W. Szczygielski
E. A. Paddock
File/
Chron.

NEW OSHA REGULATIONS
YOUR LETTER OF 7/17/72

Following the guidelines set forth in your letter, the following products will require labels as shipped from Waukegan:

I. "Non-locked in" Asbestos Products

<u>Product</u>	<u>Label</u>
Commercial Grade Asbestos Paper	LIN-4955-A
Asbestos Welding Paper	"
12# Asbestos Tapes	"
Non-burn Asbestos Paper	"
Commercial Grade Asbestos Rollboard	"
Asbestos Millboard	"
Superex Blocks	LIN-4956-A
#352 Cement	LIN-4955-A
Cut Gaskets from Millboard	"
Cut Gaskets from Asbestos Paper	"
#83 Sheet and Cut Gaskets	"

July 25, 1972

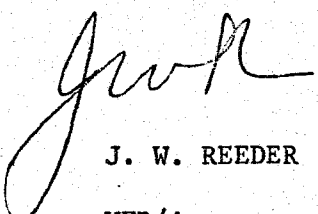
- II. "Locked-in" Asbestos Products that are designed for further processing or handling and are capable of producing asbestos fiber levels in excess of the published limits:

ProductLabel

All semi-finished Friction Materials:

1 - Style #202, 232 and 242 Coil Lining	LIN 4955-A
2 - Style #202, 232 and 242 Sheet Stock	"
3 - Eel Slip slabs and blades	"
4 - RSB Lining Segments	"
5 - Brake Block Slab Stocks	"
6 - Blocks for bonding	"
7 - O.E.M. blocks to "Rough Thickness"	"
8 - "Semi-ground" blocks	"
9 - Any undrilled Friction Material	"
10 - Industrial M2 + M4 Blocks	"

The estimated added cost due to these changes is \$2,000 annually.



J. W. REEDER

WEB/jaa

KOB

Will you handle
H

DHQ, Denver
July 26, 1972

→ S. Lane

- 3S

cc:
C. V. French

LABELING REQUIREMENTS UNDER NEW OSHA ASBESTOS REGULATIONS
W. B. Reitze's Letter, July 17, 1972

The subject letter points out the need for asbestos warning labels for the commercial grades of asbestos paper produced at both Waukegan and Manville Plants.

It is assumed that you will provide your own labels and set-up a labeling procedure for the Waukegan commercial paper operations.

At Manville Plant, however, the RPD paper mill is wrapping, and will continue to wrap, standard size rolls of commercial grades to be sold by the Industrial Division. The warning label procedure established for Waukegan should be expanded to include the Manville location.

Please advise your plans.


N. J. Gray
Residential Products Division

NJG:cn

Attach:

per MVI Res. Products. - Label being applied to rolls.

JUL 28 1972

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
Long Beach Plant
July 26, 1972

D. B. Wingerter - Denver

NEW OSHA REGULATIONS
YOUR LETTER 7/17/72

As you know, all Thermobestos cartons will require labeling.

All cartons received by the Plant now carry the new caution label as discussed during your recent visit. The cost of conversion to the new requirement involved only new printing dies, which cost \$17.63.

If we must now change the preprint again in order to have the printing made larger, we estimate an additional \$17.63 for another set of new dies.



R. J. Alleman
Plant Manager

RJA:dc

Attach to
OSHA B/L
DSF

8/15

216 8 27

Industrial Products Division
Laurinburg Plant
July 27, 1972

D. B. Wingerter - Denver



NEW OSHA REGULATIONS
YOUR LETTER 7/17/72

Laurinburg produces several products in the "Locked-In" category but does not currently ship any of these items to customers which would produce asbestos fiber levels in excess of published standards when handled or processed further. Therefore, labeling of any products shipped from Laurinburg is unnecessary at this time.

Should customers ever require disc brake pads which are not drilled then, in our opinion, further handling (drilling, grinding, etc.) could possibly produce asbestos fiber levels in excess of published standards. At this time we know of no plans for marketing undrilled disc brake pads.

Please advise if additional information should be required.

L. S. Greene
for *L. S. Greene*

cc:

R. M. Billings - Denver
C. L. Stake - Denver
M. J. Cowan - Denver
R. A. Stapleton - Denver
W. B. Rietze - Denver
C. J. DeBiase - Denver
H. E. Konrad - Denver
File
Chron.

31 1972



#V

PFM WAT WPF

.GHB 26 8-1 BL

YERRY CURTIS BRAUSA

HAZARDOUS LABELING

RE NEW PRINTING ART WORK FOR CTNS BEING PREPARED
MASTER NEGATIVES SHOWING CAUTION LABEL. PLZ SEND APRVD REQD PURCH ORDS
FOR CTN DIES & BAGS FILM NEGATIVES TO KR STONAKER - GEN URCH

RUSHFORTH

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

Attach to Osha B/U

GHA 100

.PFM 6 08/01/72 1059 1059

GHQ

8/1

WINGERTER

REYRLTR OF JULY 17 NEW OSHA REGULATIONS ANSWER WILL BE FWDED TO U

9/2

COPIES TO JUNG LEWIS-PFM

BW YERRY

North Brunswick Plant-IPD
August 3, 1972

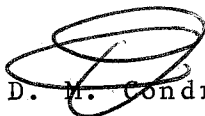
AIR 7-10-72

D. B. Wingerter-DHQ Denver

NEW OSHA REGULATIONS
YOUR LETTER JULY 17, 1972

All products at both North Brunswick and Paterson Plants
that ~~contain~~ asbestos are classified as "Locked-In".

Therefore, there is no need to do any labeling on these
products.


D. M. Condren

cc:
C. L. Stake-DHQ Denver
M. J. Cowan-DHQ Denver
E. T. Legge
File

OSHA
DSF
Misc BLU 8/4

Yenny Called ,
He apparently has had about 6 or 7 inquiries
for Min-ls meeting RDT specs. Is presently
working on about a \$ 1,000,000 inquiry that
involves the special moisture proof packaging, QA
system, special tests, etc. etc. Wanted to
discuss with you. Yenny on vacation until
7/31. You should probably discuss with him
then.

DSF

Kretski 7/24

OSHA letter. I suggested to Kretski
he make three lists

1. Must label
2. No label needed
3. Questionable

We can all then work on deciding
on questionable products.

Awaiting plants response

Ask for date if not received by 8/4

Billerica Plant
August 9, 1972

D. B. Wingerter, Denver 5108

cc: file
chron.

NEW OSHA REGULATIONS
YOUR LETTER JULY 17, 1972

At the present time all Billerica Plant products have a caution label or stamp, copies of which are attached. All Billerica products, except Marinite 65, are of the non-locked-in category and we will continue to label Marinite 65 although it would be on the locked-in list.

Attached you will find a list of all Billerica products, identifying those presently labeled with a caution stamp and those with a caution label. The only cost to convert to the new label LIN-4955A or LIN-4956A, would be cost of the labels themselves. The Plant does not have the cost of this label, however, we would use approximately 90,000 labels per year if every sheet were labeled.


A. W. SWANSON

Billerica Plant
August 8, 1972

PRODUCT STAMP AND LABEL REQUIREMENTS

<u>Product</u>	<u>Caution Stamp</u>	<u>Caution Label</u>
Marinite 23 A or B	no	yes
Marinite 36 A or B	no	yes
Molten Metal Mte. Regular	no	yes
Molten Metal Mte. HT	no	yes
Marimet 45	no	yes
Marinite 65 A or B	no	yes
Marinite 23 00 or PP	yes	no
Marinite 36 00 or PP	yes	no
Marinite 65 00 or PP	yes	no
Marinite 23 MV	yes	no
Marinite 36 MV	yes	no
Reeferite	yes	no
Thermostone	no	no

*Place on product proposal
check 11/11*

GHQ
April 10, 1972

To: M. Harris - Denver
C. E. Shepperly - Denver
R. M. Billings -
J.R.M. Hutcheson - AFD Asbestos
R. H. Cuje - Denver
R. Nebel - Toledo
S. W. Schulmeyer - Waterville DHQ
P. A. Martinson - Denver
C. J. Sulewski -
A. C. Smith - Denver
F. L. Pundsack - Research

OSHA MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

The Federal Longshoring and Occupational Safety and Health Act requires a Material Safety Data Sheet defining the toxicological evaluation of product ingredients, for every item in our product line. In the past, C. L. Sheckler has been obtaining the necessary formulation data from the various divisions as needed, making the toxicological evaluation and preparing the federal forms. This practice will be continued except that rather than calling for data each time a request is received, we are asking that each division complete the attached form for any product in their line which contains one or more ingredients listed below.

Asbestos
Calcium-Carbonate
Natural Diatomaceous Earth
Calcined Diatomaceous Earth
Flux-Calcined Diatomaceous Earth
Fiber Glass
Graphite
Gypsum
Lead
Marble
Mica

Perlite
Plaster of Paris
Portland Cement
Silica Flour
Silica Quartz
Starch
Talc
Tremolite
Tridymite
Wood Dust

Formaldehyde
MEK
Toluol
Xylene
Other volatile solvents

This information can then be evaluated by us from a toxicological point of view and the necessary federal form submitted to the customer.

It is essential that the information furnished by us is as accurate as possible. The OSHA Act carries a \$10,000 fine and/or a 6 months jail sentence for any one issuing false statements.

Initially, providing us with this product information will be a tedious job for each division, but in the long run it will save you many telephone calls and time.

We would also request that some one in each division be designated to inform this office of any major changes in formulation, packaging or labeling, so that we may up-date our records. In addition, please provide us with an up-to-date catalog containing the selling sheets.

Unless there are special problems this information should be in our hands no later than July 1, 1972.

W B Reitze

W. B. Reitze
Manager, Accident Prevention
and Health Administration

WBR:mw
Attach.

cc w/attach: A. B. Marchant
H. M. Jackson

J. B. Jobe - Denver
F. E. Dutcher - Denver
H. B. Moreno - Denver
W. L. VanDerbeek - Denver
S. Speil - Research
C. L. Sheckler

EXPLANATION OF J-M FORM

1. J-M's official name for a product.
2. Names used by workers in the trade.
3. If product is a single entity.
4. Relate product to a chemical family.
5. How does a worker or consumer actually use the product? As a pipe covering? A packing material? An architectural sealant? etc.
6. List all J-M plants making product.
7. Give complete formulation - whether a material's hazardous or not will be determined by this office.

This should include all materials and if there is a specific type, this too should be indicated.

Example: When asbestos is listed - the type chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, etc. should be stated ---- or with diatomaceous earth - natural, calcined, or flux-calcined should be given.

Approximate percentage by weight or volume should be listed.

8. The type and size of packaging should be given. Example: Pressure packed, plastic bags, paper bags - 50 lbs., 100 lbs., large cartons, palletized, etc.
9. Attach copy of label if possible.
10. Give as much of this data as possible.
11. Name of person responsible for furnishing information, his title, and the date.

We realize that all of this data will not apply to every product and that some of the information may not be available at this time, but we must encourage all divisions to furnish data that is as complete and accurate as possible.

Date _____

Division _____

1. Trade Name _____
2. Synonyms _____
3. Chemical Name _____
4. Chemical Family _____
5. How is product used? _____
6. Location of plants manufacturing product _____

7. FORMULATION

Basic Ingredients		Approximate %	
Material	Type	Weight	or Volume

8. How is the product packaged _____
9. Does package contain a warning label _____

10. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point (°F.)		Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1)	
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)		Percent Volatile By Volume (%)	
Vapor Density (Air=1)		Evaporation Rate (=1)	
Solubility in Water		Stability	
Appearance and Odor			
Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	Lel	Uel
Extinguishing Media			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures			
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards			

11. Signature _____ Title _____ Date _____

DBW B/V 8/22

AUG 10 1972

DENVER GHQ
AUGUST 10, 1972

D. B. WINGERTER ←
DENVER GHQ

NEW OSHA REGULATIONS
YOUR LETTER JULY 17, 1972

Please advise when I can expect to receive a list of my products
that will have to be labeled with the new Caution Asbestos Labels.


E. J. Domanick
/as

8/14
Answers from:

North Brunswick
Billings
Long Beach
Laurinburg
Tilton
Zelie - none labelled
Waukegan

Still need:

Maunville
~~Zetemple~~
~~Tilton~~
~~Waukegan~~

9/20

1. Wired Waukegan for
another copy.
2. Called + reminded
Yerry

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

GHA 334

.TIL 8 08/15/72 1608 1609

GHQ

8-15

D B WINGERTER

RETEL OSHA LABELING

SORRY THOT I HAD ANSWD HAVE ORD LABELS HAD PLANNED TO PUT ON QUINTERRA
QUINTERRA TYPE 1 3000 AND 4000 QUINORGO 1100 QUINORGOBORD VIKING
BOARD TOASTERBORD NBR 1600 BOARD ACTUALLY IF W C ROTH WILL AGREE
IT WILL BE EASIER TO PUT LABELS ON ALL PRODUCTS
M C HUTCHINS

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

JM

PRIVATE



GHB 184

.ZEL 9 08/15/72 1319 1319

GHQ

WIRE

8/15

JM

D WINGERTER

RETEL RE OSHA R G FREDERICK AWAY THIS PM WILL REPLY WED

L G RICE

PRIVATE



WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

GHB 299

.WPF 38 08/15/72 1558 1558

GHQ

WIRE

8-15

JM

D B WINGERTER

REURTEL OUR REPLY TO YOUR 7/17 LTR HAS BEEN SENT SEE OUR 7/25 LTR

J W REEDER

In review my file

PRIVATE

WIRE

DISTRIBUTION

J. W. Reeder	Waukegan	J. T. O'Hara	Chicago
A. W. Jung	Manville	C. B. Martin	Kansas City
A. W. Swanson	Billerica	L. T. Ruark	Dallas
R. J. Alleman	Long Beach	J. T. Ranne	Houston
R. G. Frederick	Zelienople	E. W. Sommers	Oklahoma City
L. S. Greene	Laurinburg	V. C. Barnett	Cleveland
D. M. Condren	North Brunswick	E. W. Sommers	Tulsa
M. C. Hutchins	Tilton	E. W. DeJon	Houston
E. A. Paddock	Waukegan	W. J. Alfriend	Los Angeles
D. E. Guy	Manville	R. E. Eason	Atlanta
R. Baybutt	Billerica	A. Pocius	New York
G. J. Young	Long Beach	S. V. Lukas	New York
L. G. Rice	Zelienople	R. J. Wigmore	Philadelphia
J. Gulla	North Brunswick	H. J. Roesch	Detroit
N. Hughes	Tilton	E. W. Barnekoff	St. Louis
M. Szczygielski	Waukegan	J. G. Williams	Milwaukee
H. Wolfgang	Manville	M. C. Parmley	Houston
J. Grimmer	St. Louis	D. E. Kiepler	Los Angeles (Carson)
P. Mottern	Mt. Vernon	W. G. Bourne	San Francisco
G. Smith	Detroit	J. E. Soule	Seattle
R. J. Madigan	Tampa	J. A. Campbell	Philadelphia
G. Danner	Albany	K. M. Thomson	St. Louis
J. A. Roberts	Mt. Vernon	A. G. Reinker	Cleveland
D. R. Fetsko	Wilkes-Barre	P. F. Coggins	New York
J. W. Brenner	Harrisburg	T. S. Nicely	New York
E. Bairunas	Washington	J. T. Ranne	San Antonio
A. E. Hunsberger	Tampa	G. Carter	Orlando
C. B. Bryan	Jacksonville	R. Houy	Pittsburgh
R. Fairbrother	Miami	J. Ingram	Washington D. C.
R. O. Orosz	Detroit	B. Mullen	Albany
H. R. Grote	Columbus	H. Pattin	Mt. Vernon
J. M. Farrell	Indianapolis	E. Smith	Tampa
E. N. Schweickhardt	St. Louis	D. Stout	Lansing

Industrial Products Division, DHQ
Denver
August 16, 1972

AHach to OSHA SIV

Plant Managers
P & S Supervisors
CSU Supervisors
Regional Managers
Unit Contract Managers
District Managers

PURCHASE ORDERS "HOLD HARMLESS" CLAUSES
COMPLIANCE TO OSHA, LOCAL, FEDERAL, STATE LAWS, ETC.
D. S. FISCHER'S LETTER, 8/4/72

Orders are being received by several locations that contain statements regarding our compliance with OSHA and local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations. Supplementing subject letter, the following procedure must be followed by each order writing location to comply with these requirements.

- A. Each location to prepare a supply of the required form letter on Johns-Manville Sales Corporation letterheads as follows:
"To: (name and address and purchases)"

Johns-Manville Sales Corporation regrets it cannot presently agree to the OSHA indemnification terms contained in your (customer's purchase order number).

We are currently reviewing the legal and business implications of such requests and anticipate reaching a final position on the topic in the very near future. In the meantime, we thank you for your cooperation and continuing business.

Very truly yours,
(Signature of P & S or
equivalent supervisor)"

- B. Staple form letter, properly completed with customer's name, address and purchase order number, to the J-M acknowledgement mailed to the customer.
- C. To record action and inform District that procedure has been followed on a particular order, add the following statement to all copies of the J-M order set -- preferably at the beginning of product description block, or in appropriate empty space on the order.

"See letter attached to acknowledgement regarding OSHA terms per your purchase order."

1. Statement can be hand written, typed or rubber stamped -- whichever method is most feasible for the order writing location.
2. Statement appearing on the District's copy of the order automatically informs the District the form letter has been issued.

H. E. Blechar
H. E. Blechar
Physical Distribution Department

cc: P. D. Morrell
C. W. Wattson

T. P. Williams
R. A. Stapleton
Product Managers

M. J. Cowan
J. Doolittle

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, DHQ
Quality Control Department
August 15, 1972

After to OSHA EIU
ROR
1/3/80

N.J. Gray

LABELING REQUIREMENTS - NEW OSHA REGULATIONS
ASBESTOS CONTAINING PRODUCTS
YOUR LETTER OF 7/26/72

Manville Plant, RPD has been applying an Asbestos caution label, (L-4955) to all Asbestos Paper products sold by the Industrial Products Division under a procedure established in 1970. The new OSHA regulations do not require any changes in this procedure, except that a revised label will be used. Manville Plant, RPD should do the following:

1. Continue to apply Asbestos Caution Label to standard size rolls as per A.E. Bartlett's letter of 4/28/70.
2. Use up present stock of old 4955 labels.
3. Place requisition for the new Asbestos Caution Label (LIN-4955A) with W.W. Hanold.

Manville Plant, IPD, will continue to apply asbestos caution labels to cut tapes and cut pieces. Waukegan, IPD, will continue to apply asbestos caution labels to Asbestos Paper products.

R.J. RUSHFORTH

/sjv

cc: C.V. French
A.W. Jung
J.W. Reeder

is less clear than this
notice, it is due to the
quality of the document
being filmed

IBEF
IAC
IAE
PV

Pipe
Labeling

Pipe DHQ - Denver
August 22, 1972

S. J. McDuff

LABELING REQUIREMENTS UNDER NEW OSHA ASBESTOS REGULATION

The new OSHA Asbestos Regulations require that "Asbestos containing" products be labeled with a warning notice as printed in the Federal Register of June 7, 1972.

Both Johns Manville and OSHA recognizes a differentiation between products which contain Asbestos in a free form or "Non-Locked In" Asbestos products and those which contain Asbestos as an integral part of the material or "Locked-In" Asbestos products.

Transite, as a generative designation for a number of products, is a "Locked-In" Asbestos product. Therefore, no labeling is required.

Consequently, under normal usage, i.e., if the Transite pipe product is used in the form in which it is shipped, we are complying with the OSHA regulations by not labeling. There is no danger in its being handled, installed and used generating any toxic dust.

The potential exposure, as considered by OSHA, arises when Transite is either cut, machined or reprocessed by our customer.

The problem seems to fall into two categories:

1. Customers purchasing our pipe and making cuts or machining the pipe incidental to its installation. (For example, cutting to size of MOA's sewer pipe or others.) This work generally is performed at the installation site with Skilsaws, Pilot tools or other equipment normally available to the installer.
2. Customers purchasing our pipe with intent to fabricate, remachine on a production basis or use as a raw material for processing. Our Air Duct Fitting fabricator, Corrosion proof and certain fabricators of cooling towers are examples. Generally, this work is performed at a centralized location using production equipment.

Under the present regulations, we have a legal obligation to our customers to advise them of any toxic material (asbestos) generated through or from the use of our material.

PIPE-LABELING

1972

P-220

JWZ287

0378

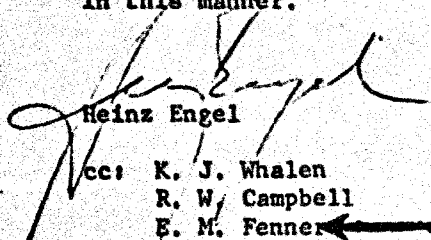
- 2 -

At this time we, therefore, should examine our position in regards to the following:

1. On what products and to what extent should we consider labeling?
2. In what manner should the various customers be informed as to the toxicity of asbestos?

We have discussed the question of labeling and toxicity information with W. Reitze of Industrial Relations and E. M. Fenner of Environmental Control and they indicated that the first move is up to us. Also, the general feeling is that we should advise fabricators of the potential hazard without going into detail on either precautions or recommendations as to solutions.

In regards to the two questions above, we stand ready to get together with any of the Product and/or Market Managers if it is your decision to proceed in this manner.


Heinz Engel

cc: K. J. Whalen
R. W. Campbell
E. M. Fenner
W. Reitze
File/chrono

PDE-LABEN 1992

1992

B-220

JWZ287

Tilton Plant
August 25, 1972

RJR-MISC
B/L 9/15

R. Flanagan - Pa.
A. Peeler - Atl.
N.F.G.S.
R. W. Paul - Ft. Wayne
D. Welch - Wisc.
C. B. Yuill - Pgh.
A. Moore - Calif.
K. Dejon - Hou.
M. Hadden - Tor.
E. Schuman - Denver
D. Patterson - Intl., Denver

cc: W. B. West - Denver ✓
W. H. Bartlett - Denver ✓
W. C. Roth - Denver ✓
D. B. Wingerter - Denver ✓

Labelling Asbestos Shipments

Recent OSHA regulations spell out a labelling requirement to meet the new OSHA asbestos regulations. The result of which is the adoption of two types of CAUTION labels for our shipments.

In line with the Division Quality Control Manager, D. Wingerter's letter of July 17th, the attached labels were obtained. These caution labels will be prominently attached to each container that is shipped from the Tilton Plant effective September 1, 1972.

We encourage you to inform all of our customers of this new procedure at once. This will enable them to take any action they may desire before the first shipment arrives.

The products listed under label Lin 4955A are further identified as "Locked-In" and "Non-Locked-In" asbestos fibre materials.

"Non-Locked-In" are the materials composed of asbestos and/or having a minimal amount of other additives. They are considered to be:

Type 1 Quinterra	R-4 Quinorgo
Type 1G Quinterra	6000 Quinorgo
Type 1 Quinterrabond	Fuel Cell

"Locked-In" products would be all other products due to the fact that there are beater adds or the saturation process will hold the asbestos in place under normal handling conditions. It is suggested that the Quinorgos 3000 and 4000 as well as the film and glass composites of each be considered only "Moderately-Locked-In" as it is possible to obtain asbestos dust when slitting these materials. However, it is possible to generate some dust in certain circumstances of cutting, machining, sawing or fabricating any of our products.

Labelling Asbestos Shipments

The CAUTION label Lin 4955A will be affixed to each container of:

All forms of Type 1 Quinterra^{Yes} and Quinterrabord
6000 Quinorgo
R-4 Quinorgo
Fuel Cell Paper and Bord
Quinorgos 3000^{Yes}, 4000 & 5000
All forms of Type 3 Quinterra
All forms of Type 5 Quinterra^{Saturated}
All forms of film composites
All forms of glass reinforced
All forms of Quintex
Type 2 Quinterra^{Saturated}
486 Quinorgo
Telgard
Quinorgobords 1100 and 1200^{PVA Emulsion}
Quintexbord TX6 and ST
Type 3 Quinterrabord
TV Bord

Please remember that we will apply the CAUTION label to all containers shipped starting September 1, 1972.


N. H. Hughes

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, DHQ
Quality Control Department
September 5, 1972

9/12
Til 8/10

~~9/20~~ 9/22

M.C. Hutchins

ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELS - TILTON PRODUCTS

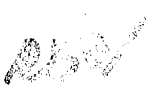
I note from N.H. Hughes letter of August 25, that virtually all Tilton products will be labelled with 4955A.

On many of the Tilton products that are resin saturated and/or resin bonded, it is very questionable whether during cutting, machining, or fabricating enough asbestos dust is generated to exceed maximum allowable levels.

I have attached a copy of F.L. Pundsack's letter of 3/24/72 to Arthur Goldberg (Attachment 1-Page 2) indicating that resin saturated electrical papers were generally to be considered as "locked-in". Products judged as "locked-in" do not require labelling.

We, as a Division, can label products that in our judgement would produce excessive dust even though the industry-wide view stated by Mr. Pundsack is that the general material group is "locked-in".

Naturally, we would prefer not to label if possible yet fully comply with OSHA requirements. Bearing this in mind would you please carefully review all Tilton products to determine in your best judgement whether they do or do not have to be labelled.


D.B. WINGERTER

/sjv

cc: W.H. Bartlett
W.C. Roth

Attachment

Wired Hutch 9/18

Environmental Control Department
Denver GHQ
September 11, 1972

8/11
Johns-Manville
also for completeness
SEP 11 1972
for

N. J. Gray
S. Lane
G. G. Schuknecht - Lompoc
B. C. Machin - Toronto Office
E. C. Truax
K. J. Whalen

cc: File & C

ASBESTOS CONTAINING PRODUCTS

I have been asked to compile an up-to-date listing of all Johns-Manville products that contain asbestos fiber. This list to include products we purchase from others for resale under the Johns-Manville name.

Attached is a list of your Division products, copied from an earlier list, that I believe contain asbestos fiber. Would you please update this list by addition and deletion, using both trademark names and generic terms to describe the products. Where the attached list describes a product in generic terms and trademark names are applicable, would you please add these names.

Emf
E. M. Fenner

EMF/emr

Attachs.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION

ASBESTOS-CONTAINING PRODUCTS

Insulations

- ✓ AERTITE Coating
- ✓ Asbestos Cements (352 ONLY)
- ✓ FIRETARD
- ✓ Asbestos Millboard
- ✓ ROLLBOARD
- ~~BLAZECRETE~~
- ✓ CEILINITE
- ✓ MARINE VENEER
- ✓ FLEXSTONE
- DOUBLEX Paper
- ~~FIBROFIL~~ → OUT
- FIRE FELT
- Gummed Asbestos Tape
- ✓ INSULKOTE
- ✓ MARIMET
- ✓ MARINITE
- ~~METAL-ON (THERMOBESTOS) (NOT THERMO-12)~~
- ~~MICROBESTOS Paper~~
- ~~MOLTEN METAL MARINITE~~
- ✓ PAL-LITE
- ~~REEFERITE~~
- ~~SUPEREX (NOT AF)~~
- ~~THERMOBESTOS~~
- ~~THERMO-TAPE~~ → OUT
- ~~THERMO-WRAP~~ → OUT
- TRANSITE Core Plate
- ~~TOASTERBORD~~
- Asbestos Paper
- Min-K
- Packings

Quinorgo
Quinterra
Quinorgobord } caps
Quinterrabord
Quintex
Full Cell Board
Full Cell Paper
TV Board
FIRESEAL Furnace Cement
Heat Treating Cement
DEKERAN
Marine Acoustical Unit
Flexible MIN-K BKT
Molded MIN-K
SONITE
Asbestos Unopac
Super Oil Seal
Caps

Sealing Compounds
Plasti Seal Cement

- Asbestos Braided ^{Packing} Tubing
- Asbestos Cloth
- Asbestos Cord
- Asbestos Listing
- Asbestos Fabric
- Asbestos Rope
- Asbestos Roving
- Asbestos Wick
- Asbestos Yarning Rope
- Asbestos Yarns
- ← BLASTAPE

"Asbestos Textile Adhesive"

Plaited Packing
Asbestos Rod Packing

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION

ASBESTOS-CONTAINING PRODUCTS

Packings (Cont'd.)

← BLASTUBE
Bomber Cloth
Cable Wrapping Tape
Pressed Asbestos Sheet
Cut Gaskets
— Asbestos Sheet Packing
Gasketing Tape
JEWETT Packing
KEARSARGE Packing
MOGUL Packing
MOBILENE Packing
NIAGRITE
RAJAH Packing
SERVICE Sheet
SUPERHEAT Packing
TADPOLE Packing
Tank Seal
THERMOCORE Packing
THERMO-PAC Rope
UNIVERSAL Packing
Expansion Joints
Friction Materials

Clutch Facings
Brake Linings
Brake Disc Pads
Brake Blocks
COBRA

Eel Slip
Stevenson Coupling
Cumpac
Chempac
Asbestan
Conepac
Split Header Ring for Sea Rings
Spirotallic Gasket Fillers
Loklube "Packing" Heli Wrap
Bestotak
Lunepac
Clipper Oil Seals
Clips (Molded Pkg)

JM

TIL

.GHB 92 9/18 SF

HUTCHINS

RE MY LTR OF 9/5 ON ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELING. PLS GIVE US YOUR
COMMENTS ON WHETHER OR NOT IN YOUR BEST JUDGEMENT ALL TILTON PRODUCTS
MUST BE LABELED.

D B WINGERTER

**P
R
I
V
A
T
E**

WIRE

#V

Tilton Plant
September 18, 1972

D. B. Wingerter, IP DHQ, Q/C Dept., Denver

cc: W. C. Roth, IP DHQ, Denver
K. Q. Beyard, IP DHQ, Denver
N. H. Hughes
File

Asbestos Caution Labels - Tilton Products
Your Letter of September 5, 1972

SEP 21 1972

The position taken in N. Hughes' letter of August 25th was for the following reasons:

1. Most of our products can be handled to create asbestos dust.
2. We create dust above 2F/cc during slitting of Quinterra T-1, 3000, 4000 and 6000 Quinorgo. Dust is also created in cutting Toasterbord. Lesser amounts are created in slitting our other products.
3. Products such as Type 1 Quinterra, 6000 Quinorgo and Fuel Cell paper have little or no binder to lock in fiber. Fiber is also weakly bounded in Viking Board, unsaturated Toasterbord and 3000 Quinorgo.
4. If we mark a significant number of products it is going to be difficult to be sure that a "locked-in" product is not marked occasionally.
5. Most of our saturated papers have below 25% saturant in them. This is 6 below amounts shown on Pundsack's list. Our latex bonded papers have 9 to 11% binder. This also is below amounts shown on Pundsack's list.

We have very limited background on customer use procedures. Where saws, normal slitters, die cutting, etc., are used, however, varying amounts of dust can be created. In some areas exposure could be above 2F/cc.

We will take no further action unless advised by you and W. C. Roth.

This letter was discussed over the phone with W. C. Roth. The products Bill proposes to label are the ones most likely to create dust. It looks like a good place to start.

M. C. Hutchins

By


S. S. Webster

dm

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

W

WBP 29

.GHB 87 09/20/72 1221 1222

WBP

9/20 SF

J W REEDER

RE MY LETTER OF JULY 17 RE NEW OSHA REGULATIONS. YOU WIRED
ME THAT YOU ANSWERED LETTER ON JULY 25. IN REVIEWING MY FILE I
CAN FIND NO COPY OF LETTER. PLS FORWARD ANOTHER COPY.

D B WINGERTER

*Copy
Attached*

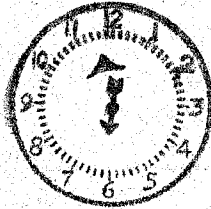
PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

SEP 20



JOHNS-MANVILLE PROD.
WAUKEGAN PLANT

Denver, GHQ
Industrial Products Department
September 20, 1972

SEP 21 1972

A. Peeler	- Atlanta	R. D. Welch	- Milwaukee
R. Flanagan	- Philadelphia	R. A. Hubbs	- Toronto
C. B. Yuill	- Pittsburgh	E. W. DeJon	- Houston
R. W. Paul	- Ft. Wayne	W. Alffriend	- L. A. - Carson
A. J. Kurtz	- Exeter	A. B. Moore	- L. A. - Carson
R. E. Spoerl	- Exeter	W. B. Silk	- GHQ

ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELS - TILTON PRODUCTS

Recent OSHA regulations require that caution labels be affixed to all asbestos containing products where the fibres are not "locked-in" with some type of binder, saturant, coating or bonding agent. Any product capable of generating dust in excess of prescribed limits during normal handling and application regardless of binder content must be labeled. A copy of the rules and regulations from the Federal Register is attached.

Tilton plant will apply caution labels (LIN 4955A) to the following products:

- ✓ Type 1 Quinterra ✓
- ✓ Type 1G Quinterra ✓
- ✓ Type 1 Quinterrabord ✓
- ✓ No. 3000 Quinorgo ✓
- ✓ No. 4000 Quinorgo ✓
- ✓ No. 6000 Quinorgo ✓
- ✓ No. 30G Quinorgo ?
- ✓ Fuel Cell Paper ✓
- ✓ Fuel Cell Millboard ✓
- ✓ No. 1100 Quinorgobord ✓
- ✓ R-4 Quinorgo ✓
- ✓ Toasterbord ✓
- ✓ No. 16 Millboard ✓

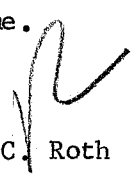
Some of the above products move to other insulation manufacturers for further processing by lamination, saturation or fabrication.

Denver, GHQ
Industrial Products Department
September 20, 1972

Page Two

In the event that their conversion process does not "lock-in" the asbestos fibre to a sufficient degree these manufacturers should apply their own caution labels to cartons prior to shipment.

Other Tilton products are considered to have "locked-in" asbestos in normal handling and processing and will not be labeled at this time.


W. C. Roth

cc: M. J. Cowan
J. H. Zettel
K. Q. Beyard
D. B. Wingerter 
M. C. Hutchins - Tilton
W. H. Bartlett
C. F. Dwinal - Tilton
D. S. Fischer
H. J. Hastings
J. J. Barna
File

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

ROR misc
B/u 9/29

GHB 129

.TIL 4 09/25/72 1228 1228

GHQ

9-25

D B WINGERTER

RETEL TELEGRAM OF 9-18 ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELING I HAVE NO OBJECTIONS
TO THE LIST SUBMITTED BY W C ROTH 9-20 IT IS NOT AS CONSERVATIVE AS
OUR PREVIOUS LISTS LETTERS COVERING OUR RECOMMENDATIONS WERE SENT

AUG 25TH AND SEPT 18TH

M C HUTCHINS

SEP 26 1972

DENVER GHQ
SEPTEMBER 26, 1972

D. WINGERTER - DENVER
A. JUNG - MANVILLE

NEW OSHA REGULATIONS
CAUTIONARY LABELS

This morning, I reviewed the new OSHA regulations with C. Guerin and agreed on the following action plans regarding cautionary labels:

I. The following items will be labeled with cautionary labels:

- 457-260
457-305
- A. Groove Packings Style 17, 790, 872, 216, 176, 177, 128, 129, and 3123. — 457-285
- 457-250
- B. All Plaited Ropes including Styles 857, 788, 869, 873, 566, 702, 787, 733, 580, and 581.
- 457-324
- C. All asbestos BESTO-TAK tapes.
- 457-335
- D. All plain (uncoated) asbestos tadpoles including Frigidaire Oven Door Seal CAP-1460 A and D.
- E. All plain (uncoated) asbestos CAP parts.

10/21 → II. Wingerter should advise plant that cautionary labels are to be applied on the above products. Manville Plant should proceed to purchase labels immediately. By copy of this letter to R. Rushforth, requesting that the Finished Product Specs on the above products be changed to note that cautionary labels need to be applied to each package before the product can be shipped to the customer.

- III. District Managers should advise their salesmen of this change as soon as possible. The standard labels that will be used will read as follows, "Caution contains asbestos fibers. Avoid creating dust. Breathing asbestos dust may cause serious bodily harm."
- IV. Since many of the above items are sold to distributors, I am requesting that the distributor manager notify our distributors of this change in labeling procedures.

Hopefully, we can get the labels from Hibbert Printing within the next two weeks so that all of the above items shipped from the plant after October 15th will contain the cautionary labels on the packages.

E. J. Domanick

E. J. Domanick
/as

cc: J. J. Hayes - Denver	R. M. Billings - Denver
S. Lane - Denver	M. J. Cowan - Denver
P. D. Morrell - Denver	C. G. Guerin - Manville
B. Yerry - Manville	D. Guy - Manville
R. Rushforth - Denver	W. Reitze - Denver
J. Polifko - Manville	A. Pocius - New York
R. J. Wigmore - Philadelphia	V. C. Barnett - Cleveland
J. G. Williams - Milwaukee	E. W. DeJon - Houston
R. E. Eason - Atlanta	E. W. Barnekoff - St. Louis
W. J. Alfriend - L.A./Carson	H. J. Roesch - Detroit



DHQ, Denver
A & EP Division
September 29, 1972

OCT 2 1972

DSF
LJL
Thru will
MS will
FPS
changes

E. C. Truax - DVR
N. J. Gray - DVR
S. Lane - DVR
D. L. Carpenter - DVR
R. L. Smith - DVR
R. H. Neisel - DVR
C. P. Weber - DVR
J. V. Magee - DVR
D. B. Wingerter - DVR

C. V. French - DVR
E. M. Fenner - DVR
A. C. Pennewell - Pittsburg
R. K. Hoagland - Nashua
C. R. Wikel - Waukegan
W. B. Reitze - DVR
J. J. Attridge - DVR
G-60-16

CAUTION LABELS
LIN-4955 A

The subject of caution labels,

CAUTION
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AVOID CREATING DUST
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM

has been reviewed with personnel of GHQ and the various divisions involved. The following procedure has been agreed to by telephone and personal contact. The procedure specifies the plant, product, and frequency of caution statement application.

The procedure should be put into effect as quickly as possible. Each plant should advise the copy holder of this letter when their plant complies with the procedure.

Nashua Plant should supply the Waukegan Plant with sufficient loose inserts to get them started.

C. L. Antonson is working with the Nashua Plant and R. H. Neisel to obtain U.L. approval to add the caution statement to their label.

C. L. Antonson
CLA/sea

Nashua Plant
September 29, 1972

STAMPED ON PAPER INTERLEAVE

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>
COLORLITH	1/1
COLORLITH (Recoverable Area)	1/1
CHEMSTONE #2 Finish	1/1
CHALKBOARD	1/1
COLORCERAN	1/1
ARMOR-ON	1/1
Asbestos EBONY	1/1
OHMSTONE	1/1
Polished TRANSITE	1/1

GUMMED LABELS (L4855A or LIN4855A)

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>
FLEXBOARD*	1/5
FLEXBOARD "B"*	1/1

IID PRODUCTS

MARINE VENEER	1/5 ✓
CMV	1/5 ✓
Perforated MARINE VENEER	1/5 ✓
Perforated CMV	1/5 ✓
MARINE Acoustical Units	1/5 ✓
DEKERAN	1/5 ✓
CORE PLATE (Sheets)	1/1 ✓
CORE PLATE (Plates)	1/1 ✓

* C. L. Antonson will request R. H. Neisel to obtain
UL approval to add statement to the UL label

Nashua Plant
September 29, 1972

LOOSE INSERTS

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>
TRANSITE - 1/4 Through 7/8"	1/5
TRANSITE - 1 2"	1/2
TRANSITE - Over 2"	1/1
Steam Cured TRANSITE	1/5
CHEMSTONE #1 Finish	1/5
STONEHENGE	1/5
QUADRO	1/5
VENETIA	1/5
Moulded EBONY	2/Package
Moulded ELECTROBESTOS	2/Package
Cut Sheets All Products	1/5
Machined Products	2/Package
ELECTROBESTOS Sheets	1/2
TRANSITE Acoustical Panels	1/5
Perforated FLEXBOARD and PEGBOARD	1/5

Waukegan Plant
September 29, 1972

PRINT ON BACK OF PRODUCT

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>
FLEXBOARD 1/8" 3/16"	1/2
FLEXBOARD 1/4"	1/1
PERMATONE S	1/2

PRODUCT

SPLITWOOD	1/5
-----------	-----

Pittsburg Plant

PRINT ON BACK OF PRODUCT

<u>PRODUCT</u>	
FLEXBOARD 1/8" 3/16"	1/2
FLEXBOARD 1/4"	1/2

Environmental Control Department
Denver GHQ
October 9, 1972

N. J. Gray
B. C. Machin - Toronto Office
S. Lane

OCT 10 1972

cc: File & C

ASBESTOS CONTAINING PRODUCTS
MY LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1972

In subject letter I asked that your Division update a listing of Johns-Manville's products that contain asbestos fiber.

I have not as yet received a reply from your Division. Would you please inform me as to when I can expect to receive this information, as it is urgently needed to complete our master listing of asbestos containing product.



E. M. Fenner

EMF/emr

RJR

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, DHQ
Quality Control Department
October 11, 1972

E.A. Schuman
W. Schafer
T.P. O'Hagan

ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELS
WAUKEGAN PRODUCTS

The following is a listing of Waukegan Industrial Products Department products which have been indicated as requiring an asbestos caution label.

In?
Out →
Out →
Out →

- Cut Gaskets - Millboard
- Asbestos Paper
- #83 Sheet
- #83 Sheet
- Semi-Finished Friction Materials
- 202,232,242 Coil Lining
- 202,232,242 Sheet Stock
- Eel Slip
- RSB Lining Segments
- Brake Block Slab Stock
- Blocks for Bonding
- OEM Blocks to "Rough" Thickness
- Semi-ground blocks
- Undrilled Friction Material
- Industrial M2 & M4 Blocks

Please review and advise me whether you are in agreement with the listing and whether any products should be added or deleted.

R.J. RUSHFORTH

/sjv

cc: M.J. Cowan

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, DHQ
Quality Control Department
October 11, 1972

E.A. Schuman
W. Schafer
T.P. O'Hagan

ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELS
WAUKEGAN PRODUCTS

The following is a listing of Waukegan Industrial Products Department products which have been indicated as requiring an asbestos caution label.

Cut Gaskets - Millboard
- Asbestos Paper
- #83 Sheet

#83 Sheet
Semi-Finished Friction Materials
202,232,242 Coil Lining
202,232,242 Sheet Stock
Eel Slip
RSB Lining Segments
Brake Block Slab Stock
Blocks for Bonding
OEM Blocks to "Rough" Thickness
Semi-ground blocks
Undrilled Friction Material
Industrial M2 & M4 Blocks

→
UNDRILED CLUTCH FACINGS

Please review and advise me whether you are in agreement with the listing and whether any products should be added or deleted.

STYLE 800 + 265 P 2 sheets (Reworked)

R.J. RUSHFORTH

/sjv

cc: M.J. Cowan

HAZARDOUS LABEL

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, DHQ
Denver
October 11, 1972

E.M. Fenner

ASBESTOS CONTAINING PRODUCTS LIST
YOUR LETTER OF 9/11/72

Attached is a list of the asbestos-containing products of
the Industrial Products Division.


STODDARD LANE

RJR/sjv

cc: R.M. Billings
W.B. Reitze
D.B. Wingerter
M.J. Cowan
R.A. Stapleton



CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS

INSULKOTE
AERTITE Coating
352 Asbestos Cement
FIRETARD
Asbestos Millboard
Asbestos ROLLBOARD
CEILINITE
Marine Veneer
Asbestos Paper
FIBROID Asbestos Paper
MICROBESTOS Asbestos Paper
DOUBLEX Asbestos Paper
Asbestos Roll Firefelt
MARINITE 23, 36, 65
MARIMET
Molten Metal MARINITE
PAL-LITE
REEFERITE
TRANSITE Core Plate
Sealing Compounds
THERMOBESTOS
THERMOBESTOS METAL-ON
TOASTERBOARD
PLASTISEAL "F" Cement

QUINORGO
QUINORGOBORD
QUINTERRA
QUINTEX
Fuel Cell Paper
Fuel Cell Board
TV Bord
FIREITE Furnace Cement
Heat Treating Cement
DEKERAN
Marine Acoustical Unit
Flexible MIN-K Blankets
Molded MIN-K
SONITE
ALBASEAL
DUXSEAL
UNISEAL
Industrial Vent Caulking Compound
NODRSEAL
BRANCHTITE
VOLSEAL
NAVASEAL
Asbestos Turbine Blankets
QUINTERRABORD

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Asbestos Braided Packing
Asbestos Plaited Packing
Asbestos Rod Packing
Asbestos Sheet Packing
Asbestos Cloth
Asbestos Cord
Asbestos Listing
Asbestos Fabric
Asbestos Rope
Asbestos Wick
Asbestos Tubing
Asbestos Yarns
Asbestos Textile Adhesive
Asbestos Tape
BLASTAPE
BLASTUBE
Bomber Cloth
Cable Wrapping Tape
ASBESTICA Cable Wrapping Tape
Pressed Asbestos Sheet
Cut Gaskets
Gasketing Tape
JEWETT Packing
KEARSARGE Packing
MOGUL Packing
MOBILENE Packing
NIAGRITE —
RAJAH Packing

Service Sheet
SUPERHEAT Packing
TADPOLE Packing
TANKSEAL
THERMOCORE Packing
THERMO-PAC Rope
UNIVERSAL Packing
Expansion Joints
EEL Slip
STEVENSON Coupling
CUMPAC
CHEMPAC
ASBESTAN
CONEPAC
SEA Rings
V-Rings
SPIROTALLIC Gasket Fillers
HELI-WRAP
BESTO-TAK
UNEEPAC
CLIPPER Oil Seals
Molded Packing Cups
Clutch Facings
Brake Linings
Brake Blocks
Disc Brake Pads
COBRA Brake Blocks
Custom Asbestos Parts (CAP)

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

V

PFM

.GHA 24 10-11 BL

YERRY

REMYLTR 7/17 & URTEL 8/1. SEND ME MVL LIST OF PRODS TO BE
HAZARDOUS LABELLED WHICH U AGREED TO SEND B4 9/2

WINGERTER

RJR-MVL
B/c 10/26

WIREBIL

JM

GH 232 10-11 BL

SWANSON

PRIVATE

RE ASB CAUTION LABELS - NEW WEBER TO FIND OUT BY
10/12 IF NEW LABELS AVAIL. WE WILL REVISE FPS TO SHOW LABELS ON
LESS THAN FULL SIZE SHEETS SHALL BE APPLIED EVERY 32 SQFT. WILL
ADVZ ON NEW LABELS 10-12

RUSHFORTH

PRIVATE

#V

BIL

.GHB 82 10/13 IR

WIRE

SWANSON

JM

RJR-BIL
B/4 10/17

RE ASB CAUTION LABELS. WEBER ADV LABEL MASTERS ARE AT PRINTERS.

MASTERS WERE NOT APPROVED BY WEBER. PRINTER SENDING COPIES TO WEBER FOR APPROVAL. WE SHOULD HAVE EARLY WK OF 16TH. PLS ADV LAST DATE BEFORE YOU MUST REORD. WE WILL ADV YOU OF LABELS APPROVAL AND NBRS AS SOON AS WE REVIEW. WE ARE CAUTIOUS BECAUSE OF MANY FOUL-UPS WITH PRINTERS ON LABELS AND PRINT LAYOUTS RECENTLY. WANT TO MAKE SURE OK

WIRE

RUSHFORTH

RR

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

W

BIL

.GHA 8 10-18 MW

SWANSON

RE ASB CAUTION LABELS. REVISED LABELS OK. PLS ORDER NEW
LABELS WHEN YOU RUN OUT OF OLD LABELS. NEW LABELS NUMBERED AS FOLLOWS
MTE23-LIN5569A, MTE36-LIN5570A, MTE65-LIN5571A, MMM-LIN-5572A,
HTMMM-LIN5573A, HT MARIMET 45-LIN5574A. CONFIRMING LTR TO
FOLLOW

RUSHFORTH

7/17/74

Copy to NJ Gray

in response to wire to
RWH regarding caution
label types, frequency of
application etc -

pkh

Nashua Plant
October 18, 1972

All Foremen

cc:
R. K. Hoagland
J. F. Norton
C. G. Winn
J. P. Chaplick

CAUTION LABELS

It is required that all Nashua products be identified as containing asbestos and that a caution label accompany the products when shipped.

Attached is a list of the products, the type caution label used, and the operation where the label will be applied.

When shipping less than standard bundles, as when standard bundles are broken down for shipment, it is the responsibility of the Shipping Department to make sure that the appropriate caution labels are included in the appropriate frequency.



E. E. GOVONI

Attachment

Nashua Plant
October 18, 1972

Type I
STAMPED ON PAPER INTERLEAVE

	<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>OPERATION</u>
	COLORLITH	1/1	Finish Line
	COLORLITH (Recoverable Area)	1/1	Finish Line
out -	CHEMSTONE #2 Finish	1/1	Finish Line
out -	CHALKBOARD	1/1	Finish Line
	COLORCEPAN	1/1	Colorcepan Line
ut -	ARMOR-ON	1/1	Colorcepan Line
out -	Asbestos EBONY	1/1	Colorcepan Line
	CHEMSTONE	1/1	Inspection
	Polished TRANSITE	1/1	Finish Line

Nashua Plant
October 18, 1972

Type II

CUMED LABELS (14855A or LIN4855A)

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>OPERATION</u>
FLEXBOARD "3"	1/5	Finish Line
<u>IID PRODUCTS</u>		
MARINE VENEER	1/5	Finish Line
CMV	1/5	Inspection
Perforated MARINE VENEER	1/5	Inspection
Perforated CMV	1/5	Inspection
MARINE Acoustical Units	1/5	Assembly Process
DEKERAN	1/5	Colorscan Line
CORE PLATE (Sheets)	1/1	Inspection
CORE PLATE (Plates)	1/1	Inspection

Type III

Caution label is a part of larger label - L-3233A

Nashua Plant
October 18, 1972

Type IV

LOOSE INSERTS

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>OPERATION</u>
FLEXBOARD	1/5	Inspection
TRANSITE - 1/4 Through 7/8"	1/5	Green Line
TRANSITE - 1 " 2"	1/2	Green Line
TRANSITE - Over 2"	1/1	Shipping
Steam Cured TRANSITE (Narrow Die)	1/5	Finish Line
<i>out -</i> CHENSTONE #1 Finish	1/5	Inspection
STONEHENGE	1/5	Colonceran Line
QUADRO	1/5	Inspection
VENETIA	1/5	Inspection
<i>out - {</i> Moulded EBONY	2/Package	Shipping
Moulded ELECTROBESTOS	2/Package	Shipping
Cut Sheets All Products	1/5	Shipping
Machined Products	2/Package	Shipping
ELECTROBESTOS Sheets	1/2	Finish Line
TRANSITE Acoustical Panels	1/5	Packing
Perforated FLEXBOARD and PEGBOARD	1/5	Perforating
All Standard Crates	1/5 (Min. 2/Crate)	Shipping

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
Manville - Box 32
October 19, 1972

RJA
1/5 same

DET 24 4070

C. GUERIN

NEW OSHA REGULATION
CAUTIONARY LABELS

Effective October 16, 1972, all items listed below shipped from the Manville plant will contain cautionary labels on the packages:

- ✓ A. Groove Packings - Styles 17, 790, 872, 216, 176, 177, 128, 129, and 3123.
- ✓ B. All plaited ropes including Styles 857, 788, 869, 873, 566, 702, 787, 733, 580, and 581.
- ✓ C. All asbestos Besto-tak tapes.
- ✓ D. All plain (uncoated) asbestos tadpoles including Frigidaire Oven Door Seal CAP-1460-A and D.
- ✓ E. All plain (uncoated) asbestos CAP parts.
- ✓ F. All thermopac asbestos rope including TP-500, TP-750, and TP-1000.
- ✓ G. All twisted asbestos wick including Styles 4180, 4197, 4198, 4199, 195, and 535.
- ✓ H. All twisted asbestos rope including Styles 4185, 4186, 4188, 4196, and 4200.
- ✓ I. All asbestos cord including Styles 285, 274, 276, and 487.
- ✓ J. All asbestos tubing.

NEW OSHA REGULATION
CAUTIONARY LABELS
Page 2
October 19, 1972

- ✓ K. All asbestos products not covered in the above that are uncoated or unlubricated and have asbestos fibers on the surface.

Items A through E have been outlined in E. J. Domanick's letter of 9/26/72. Items F through K require labeling but the product managers have not advised the plant to date of the product lines to be covered by the new regulation. By copy of this letter, the production department is given authority to include the product lines of F through K on their required list of precautionary labeling.

B W Yerry/gck
B. W. YERRY

JC:bjv

cc:

A. W. Jung
D. B. Wingerter ←
J. Chiarell
D. E. Guy
M. Ruby
B. Duda
E. Schuman
M. Lindstrom
T. Jackson

10/25 per Yerry phone call, Mvl to submit independent listing of additional products.

2512

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, DHQ
Quality Control Department
October 24, 1972

A.W. Swanson

ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELS - PRODUCT LABELS
BILLERICA PRODUCTS
MY WIRE OF 10/18/72

The new asbestos caution labels-product labels for Billerica products have been reviewed and found to be acceptable. When you run out of your inventory of old labels, you should order the new labels.

The new labels are numbered as follows:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Number</u>
Marinite 23	LIN-5569A
Marinite 36	LIN-5570A
Marinite 65	LIN-5571A
Molten Metal Marinite	LIN-5572A
H.T. Molten Metal Marinite	LIN-5573A
H.T. Marimet 45	LIN-5574A

Please send us two copies each of the new labels when they are received. We will distribute one set to Weber for his files and keep the other set in our own files. When these labels are received, we will revise the specifications involved and also indicate that labels on less than full-size sheets shall be applied every 32 sq. ft.

R.J. RUSHFORTH

/sjv

cc: C.P. Weber
N. Scheffer
W.B. Reitze

Johns-Manville



Marinite® 23

Inorganic, Fireproof, Structural-
Insulating Board For Industry

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

LIN-5569A

Johns-Manville



Marinite® 65

Inorganic, Fireproof, Structural-
Insulating Board For Industry

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

LIN-5571A

Johns-Manville



Heat Treated Molten Metal Marinite®

Inorganic, Fireproof, Structural-Insulating
Board For Molten Non-Ferrous Metals

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

LIN-5572A

Johns-Manville



Marinite® 36

Inorganic, Fireproof, Structural-
Insulating Board For Industry

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

LIN-5570A

Johns-Manville



Molten Metal Marinite®

Inorganic Fireproof Structural Insulating
Board For Molten Non-Ferrous Metals

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

LIN-5572A

Johns-Manville



Heat Treated Marimet® 45

Inorganic, Fireproof, Structural-Insulating
Board For Molten Non-Ferrous Metals

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

LIN-5574A

JM PFM

.GHA 47 10-26 MW

B YERRY

PRIVATE

WIRE

THIS WIRE TO CONFIRM OUR PHONE CONVERSATION THAT A
LISTING OF PRODUCTS TO BE ASBESTOS LABELLED SHOULD BE SENT FOR ITEMS
ADDITIONAL TO YOUR LTR 10/19. THIS IS URGENTLY NEEDED

RUSHFORTH

RJR-misc
B/u 11/6

OCT 30 1972

DENVER HQ
OCTOBER 30, 1972

R. J. Rushforth, DHQ

ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELS
WAUKEGAN PRODUCTS
YOUR OCTOBER 11 LETTER

I'm in agreement with your subject letter which indicates which of my products require an asbestos caution label.



E. A. Schuman

/nr

cc: M. J. Cowan

83 Sheet

PRIVATE

PFM

.GHA 194 11-15 MW

B W YERRY

WIRE

JM

P / #

STILL WAITING FOR LIST OF PRODUCTS TO BE

ASBESTOS LABELED DUE SEPT 2

RUSHFORTH

RJR-MVL
B/L 11/27

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

RR

PFM

.GHB 26 11/27 IR

B W YERRY

REMINDER WE HAVENT RECD FOLG LIST OF PRODS TO BE ASB LABELED

MFG SPEC 5121 CMPD&OT SHT - PURCH SPEC INFO FOR GREEN DYE IN SKID

INSUL BRUSH COATING - EXPANSION JOINTS MFG SPEC DISTRIBUTION COVER

LTR TO LIBRARY AND MESERVE

RUSHFORTH

#V

DEW-MVL

B/4 ~~12/7~~

~~1/2~~
1/8

~~12/20~~

~~12/8~~

~~12/10~~

~~12/14~~

Denver, GHQ
Industrial Products Department
December 4, 1972

Memo to File

APPRAISAL OF THE EFFECT OF OSHA REGULATIONS ON
ASBESTOS CONTAINING ELECTRICAL INSULATIONS

Since the J-M Electrical Insulations business is presently principally composed of asbestos containing materials, we have had a continuing concern for the effect of new and proposed government regulations on its future. A recent article in the November 4 issue of Business Week, "General Electric Takes the Asbestos Out of Plastics," indicated that an appraisal of the current industry posture was in order. I should point out that our Electrical Equipment Salesmen are continually alert to any change in customer attitude potentially affecting their business. To supplement this continuing flow of information from the field, W. H. Bartlett and I contacted various industry personnel and personally questioned each to get the most current information and expert opinion available. As a result, we can come to the following conclusions:

(1.) Most Tilton products have a sufficiently well bonded structure so that in normal use asbestos fiber counts can easily be kept below OSHA minimums.

(2.) There are no General Electric corporate rules against usage of asbestos. Each General Electric Department makes its own decision in this regard.

(3.) All General Electric locations presently using Tilton Electrical Insulations fully expect to continue purchasing these products and report no problems in meeting OSHA regulations.

(4.) Tilton products containing fibers that are not well bonded will be slowly phased out as customers can be changed to a well bonded material that will do the same job.

(5.) The electrical industry is in need of considerably more information on the subject of asbestos and OSHA regulations than is currently available. One positive step in this direction is the probable acceptance of a Technical Paper for the 11th Electrical/Electronics Conference by E. M. Fenner titled "Solving Environmental Problems in the Processing of Asbestos Containing Electrical Insulation."

In summary, it appears at this time that the J-M future in asbestos containing electrical insulations remains secure and continued profitability of the Tilton

EE
File

DBW -
we were left
off distribution

DEC 6 1972

RJR

DL 11/3/72
me

71

get copy.

Page 2

Plant is anticipated. The gradual change from poorly bonded products to higher quality well bonded products should, in fact, help to improve profitability. Growth plans in consumer electronics and wire and cable market segments still appear to be sound.


W. C. Roth

REFERENCE LIST ATTACHED

cc: H. B. Moreno
L. R. Blair
R. M. Billings
M. J. Cowan
J. H. Zettel
E. F. Cramer
E. M. Fenner
S. Lane
W. H. Bartlett
H. G. Donovan
M. C. Hutchins
J. J. Barna
J. E. McCorkle
File

INDUSTRY PERSONNEL SURVEYED

W. Ames, Sales Manager, Rogers Corp., Rogers, Connecticut

R. Bancroft, Chief Engineer, Sorgel Electric, Milwaukee, Wisc.

G. Bell, Insulation Consultant, General Electric, Ft. Wayne, Indiana

W. Brown, Sales Manager, DM&S Div. 3M Co., St. Paul, Minn.

J. D. Eaton, Chief Engineer, Belden Corporation, Geneva, Illinois

R. Friedman, General Manager, Insul. Mtls. Dept., General Electric, Schenectady, N.Y.

W. Herberg, Marketing Manager, Dow Corning, Midland, Mich.

Scott Hurley, Product Manager, General Electric, Waterford, N. Y.

W. Jenner, Product Manager, Hysol Div., Olean, N. Y.

J. Mayes, Sales Manager, John C. Dolph Co., Monmouth Junction, N. J.

James Nelson, Corporate Staff Advisor, General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.

R. Wareham, President, Special Electric Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.

G. Werner, President, PAPCO, Milwaukee, Wisc.

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

GHB 2

.BIL 1 12/14/72 0822 0822

GHB

12-14

RUSHFORTH

CAUTION LABELS USE FOR LIN-5569A THRU LIN-5574A IS CLEAR I ASSUME
OLD REEFERITE LABEL L-2459 IS SUITABLE USED WITH OLD CAUTION LABEL
L-4955A PRINTER HAS A 4956A CAUTION LABEL FOR US WHICH SAYS " CONTAINS
ASB & CRYSTOLINE SILICIA" FIN PROD SPEC DOES NOT DIRECT USAGE OF
4956A ASSUME IT TO BE APPLIED TO MARIMET 45 IN ADDITION TO LIN-5574A
WHICH IS MARIMET 45 PRODUCT & CAUTION LABEL PLEASE ADVISE
N SCHEFFER

TL

.GHA 139 12-14 MW

N SCHEFFER

REURTEL CAUTION LABELS. FOR REEFERITE USE OLD LABEL

L-2459 AND NEW CAUTION LABEL LIN-4955A. LIN-4955A IS WORDED SAME
AS CAUTION PART OF LABELS LIN-5569A THRU LIN-5574A. DO NOT USE
LIN-4956A WHICH DOES NOT APPLY TO BILLERICA PRODUCTS. FOR UNHEAT
TREATED MARIMET 45 USE LABEL LIN-4955A AND STENCIL MARIMET
45 ON CONTAINER.

RUSHFORTH

RJR-Bill
B/4 12/21

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

#V

NYO

.GHA 148 12-20 MW

P F COGGINS

B:1 1/2

HAVE JUST RUN ACROSS A PROBLEM WITH ASBESTOS LABELING OF SB2 MARINITE. HOW DO WE STAMP WARNING ON SHEETS THAT HAVE COMPLETELY FINISHED TWO SIDES. HAVE TWO ALTERNATIVES ONE STAMP ONE FACE OF SHEET AS CUSTOMER WILL HAVE TO WASH OFF OR 2. STAMP WOODEN SLATS ON TOP OF PALLETS WITH CAUTION STAMP. SINCE WE PROBABLY WILL BE ELIMINATING SB2 SUGGEST WE JUST STAMP WOODEN SLATS AT THIS TIME. PLS ADV UR COMMENTS

12/21 Advised Scheller to stamp pallets until Coggins advises

D S FISCHER

Also what to do on Silicated

MI

1/2

3M

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

GHA 146

.NYO 102 12/21/72 1233 1234

GHQ GHQ GHQ

12-21

D S FISHER KONRAD WEBER

RE YOUR WIRE COGGINS 12/20 ASBESTOS LABELING

OF SB2M MARINITE COGGINS ON VACATION UNTIL END OF YEAR

CAN ANSWER WAIT

NICKEL

↑
301

Johns-Manville**Executive Bulletin**

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

DANVER GHQ
E.M. FENNER
1022No: 831-3
Effective: Immediately

Cancels: E 333-6 of 12/21/61

Ref: General Quality Control
Operations Manual

December 21, 1972

FEDERAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LABELING ACT

This ACT defines "hazardous substances" and prohibits the introduction, or delivery for introduction, into interstate commerce of "hazardous substances" which are not labeled as prescribed by this ACT. The term "hazardous substances" includes, but is not limited to, materials which are toxic, corrosive or flammable. The ACT also prohibits receipt in interstate commerce of any "misbranded package of a hazardous substance". Any person who violates provisions of the ACT shall be subject to both fine and imprisonment. Some states may require additional labeling for certain hazardous substances.

All Johns-Manville raw materials and products which are obtained or shipped through interstate commerce must be reviewed to assure compliance with the labeling regulations. Product Managers, Production Managers and Research Directors have the responsibility to identify those raw materials and products of the company which may be "hazardous substances" and to recommend to Division General Managers the proper labeling for packages containing such materials.

The requirements for labeling packages of all raw materials and products which are "hazardous substances", as defined by this ACT as well as by the acts of certain states, shall be part of the Purchase Specifications, Manufacturing Specifications and Finished Product Specifications of the Company.

The procedure for implementation of this policy will be in the General Quality Control Operations Manual.

F. L. Pundsack
Vice President, Research and DevelopmentDistribution: 101, 102,
51, 52,
551, 552, 554**PRODUCED**
JM - 83

CAUTION

Do not use power saws to cut this pipe. Breathing dust created by improper work practices may cause serious bodily harm. When cutting, machining or tapping, refer to the recommended work practice guide furnished to your employer.

PRODUCED
JM - 83

RJR
pl's same as op

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
Manville - Box 32
December 22, 1972

JAN 8 1973

D. B. WINGERTER ←

ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELING
MANVILLE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

A review has been made of the asbestos containing products at the Manville Plant. The major products have been broken down into three categories:

A. "Non-Locked-In" Asbestos Products Requiring Labeling:

1. Non-lubricated asbestos cloths and yarns.
2. Packings, braided or twisted, made from non-lubricated yarns and shipped plain.
3. Asbestos wick.
4. Gasketing tapes.
5. Tadpole tapes made with non-coated asbestos cover cloth.
6. Asbestos tubing.
7. Flexible Min-K panels and tape.
8. Thermobestos.
9. Plain asbestos CAP parts.
10. *Asbestos Turbine Blankets*

<u>out</u>	<u>Glass</u>
Cellinite	Sonite
Niaqrite	Min-k
Fire Felt	
Asb. Papers	
Min-k/Ad	
(Thermobestos)	
Spillguard	

B. "Locked-In" Asbestos Products Not Requiring Labeling:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| OK | 1. Molded Packings. |
| OK | 2. Tadpoles made from coated asbestos cover material. |
| OK | 3. Expansion Joints. |
| out | 4. Spillguard. |
| OK | 5. Blastape and Heliwrap. (Coated) |
| → No? | 6. Lubricated braided or twisted packings (i.e., Teflon, Locklube, Wax, Centripac, Thermocore, Oil Treated, etc.) |
| AD? OK | 7. Asbestos fabric packing (Style 166, etc.) (Coated) |
| OK | 8. Compressed asbestos sheet (Style 60, 71, etc.) |
| OK | 9. Firewall Cloth. (Coated) |
| OK | 10. Teflon Treated Asbestos Cloth. |
| OK | 11. Die Formed Rings. |
| OK | 12. Sealing Compounds. |

ASBESOTS CAUTION LABELING
MANVILLE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Page 2
December 22, 1972

C. "Lock-In" Asbestos Products Requiring Additional Investigation:

- Needs* →
Needs →
Needs →
1. Molded Min-K.
 2. Sonite.
 3. Metal Clad Blankets containing Min-K.

Please let me know if you have further comments.

B.W. Yerry / bjp
B. W. YERRY

BWY:bjv

cc:

A. W. Jung
D. E. Guy
C. G. Guerin
J. A. Krochta
R. S. Kizis
T. M. Brickley



Johns-Manville

At Greenwood Plaza
Denver, Colorado 80217
(303) 770-1000

R. J. Rushforth

December 22, 1972

Mrs. Jean Horvath
Purchasing Manager
Whitman & Barnes
40600 Plymouth Road
Plymouth, MICH. 48170

DEC 26 1972

Dear Mrs. Horvath:

Your letter of November 9, 1972, addressed to Mr. Reinker at our Cleveland office, has been referred to me for reply.

The September 27, 1972, letter you received from Region V of the EPA is a form letter that has been sent to all firms that mine and mill asbestos and manufacture or use asbestos-containing products. The purpose of the letter is to alert these firms to the forthcoming Standards for control of airborne emissions of asbestos.

These Standards have not as yet been issued, and my contacts in EPA inform me that they will not be before January, 1973.

My discussions with the EPA indicate that the Standards will specifically exempt certain asbestos-using manufacturing operations and certain asbestos-containing products from the requirements of the regulations. It is my present opinion that your use of our millboard sheets and millboard strips will be exempt. However, I cannot be completely certain of this until the regulations are published.

It is my recommendation that you do nothing concerning the letter from EPA until the regulations have been issued. At that time, I suggest you contact me directly for my further recommendations.

Very truly yours,

Edmund M. Fenner

Edmund M. Fenner, Director
Environmental Control

EMF/kj

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

GHA 252

.LOS 26 12/28/72 1643 1644

GHQ BIL

12/28

C P WEBER A W SWANSON

WUD LIKE TO OBTAIN FOR OUR MARINITE FABRICATOR, FOUNDRY SERVICE & SUPPLIES, SOME OF THE LABELS USED ON MARINITE WHICH SAY SOMETHING TO THE EFFECT, AUTION, THIS MTL CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBER. BELIEVE THERE IS SUCH A LABEL CURRENTLY IN USE & WUD LIKE TO KNOW SOURCE OF SUPPLY KIEPLER

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

SUP

HAZARDOUS LABELING

PRIVATE

.GHA 58 1-2 MW

SR GHA 144 1-2 1212

#V

LOS BIL

.GHA 59 1-2 MW

KIEPLER A W SWANSON

WIRE

JM

REURTEL ASBESTOS CAUTION LABEL FOR FOUNDRY

PRIVATE

SERVICE. JM LABEL NO LIN-4955A CONTAINS JM NAME AND CANNOT
BE USED BY FOUNDRY SERVICE. WEBER SUGGESTS FOUNDRY SERVICE
STENCIL FOLLOWING WORDING ON EACH CONTAINER - "CAUTION - CONTAINS
ASBESTOS FIBERS. AVOID CREATING DUST. BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST
MAY CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM-". THIS WORDING IS SAME AS ON JM
LABEL AND AS SPECIFIED BY OSHA

WIRE

JM

RUSHFORTH

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIV

JAN 16 1973

GHB 17

.PGH 1 01/16/73 0905 0905

GHQ PHA

1/16/73

T S BASSETT J A CAMPBELL

PLS ADV WHERE OUR CUTTER TAYLORED INDUSTRIES MAY OBTAIN "ASBESTOS
HAZARD" LABELS FOR HIS SHPTS OF CUT PCS OF MARINITE ETC

KEEGAN

DATE

LOS

.GHA 24 1/17 SF

WIREIEPLER

JM

REMYTEL 1/2 ASBESTOS CAUTION LABEL FOR FOUNDRY SERVICE.

PRIVATE

HAVE BEEN RECEIVING A FEW REQUESTS FOR THIS TYPE. THE IND REL DEPT
HAS AGREED TO SET UP A STD REPLY TO SUCH REQUESTS. PLS SEND W B REITZE
ADDRESS OF FOUNDRY SERVICE AND CONTACT WHERE REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.
THIS REPLY WILL BE MORE DETAILED AND LEGALLY CORRECT. I TWILL SUPER-
CEDE MY REPLY OF 1/2 BUT WILL BE SIMILAR.

RUSHFORTH

WIRE

JM

PGH PHA

.GHB 46 1/17 IR

KEEGAN J A CAMPBELL

REURTEL ASB CAUTION LABELS FOR CUTTER RAYLORED

INDUSTRIES. REQUEST HAS BEEN SENT ON TO W B REITZE FOR REPLY, PLS SEND
HIM ADDRESS AND CONTACT WHERE REPLY SHOULD BE SENT

RUSHFORTH

**P
R
I
V
A
T
E**

WIRE

JM

#V

M W

HAZARDOUS
LABELLING

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, DHQ
Quality Control Department
January 17, 1973

W.B. Reitze

ASBESTOS CAUTION LABEL
CUSTOMER REQUESTS FOR USE
OUR PHONE CONVERSATION OF 1/16/73

Attached are copies of two requests by customers to use JM Asbestos Caution Labels. Per our discussion, this situation involves potential legal problems best handled by your office.

Please reply to Foundry Service and Supplies and to Cutter Taylored Industries regarding their requests. Addresses of each are being sent to you by Districts.

R.J. RUSHFORTH

/sjv

cc: C.P. Weber

GHQ, Denver
January 18, 1973

C. P. Weber, 4S

cc: R. A. Stapleton

H. E. Konrad

D. B. Wingerter ✓

HEALTH HAZARDS

(ASBESTOS-ITS EFFECTS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS)

I have reviewed your proposed bulletin and the attached reprint and feel that both would be excellent for wide circulation. Although I have had conversations with both Walter Smither and Alex Cross on the same subject, I was unaware that they had organized and presented their thoughts in a published paper. Again, this is excellent material and should receive wide circulation.

W. B. Reitze

JAN 19 1973

JAN 22 1973

HAZARDOUS-LEGAL

Denver - GHQ
January 17, 1973

JAN 19 1973

W. B. Reitze-Denver

cc: R. A. Stapleton
H. E. Konrad
D. B. Wingerter ←

**HEALTH HAZARDS
(ASBESTOS- ITS EFFECTS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS)**

Attached is a copy of a proposed Bulletin on the subject of the health hazard of asbestos.

I would appreciate if you would review it for content and suitability for circulation.

C. P. Weber /jd
C. P. Weber

/jd

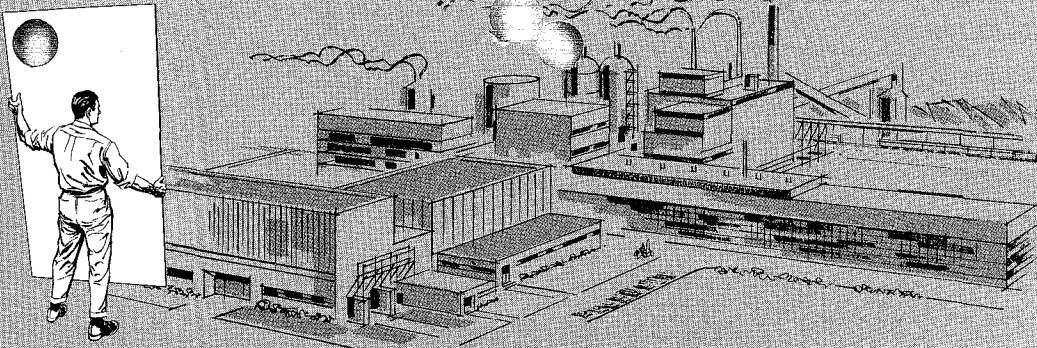
NEWS on Johns-Manville INDUSTRIAL MARINITE



D.B. WINGERTER

111

DENVER GHQ



FEB 7 1973

File Bill 60

*HAZARDOUS
LEGAL*

HEALTH HAZARDS (ASBESTOS - ITS EFFECTS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS)

Anyone concerned with the health hazards of asbestos will find the appended paper of interest. It was presented at a joint symposium on prevention and control of fires in ships in London on June 20, 1972 by the Institute of Marine Engineers and the Royal Institution of Naval Architects.

The conclusion states, "It is now clear that the biological effects of heavy exposure to asbestos dust can be minimized by the application of methods of control." It also says, "It is clear that asbestos offers a unique contribution to the safety of life at sea. There is no reason why this valuable contribution should be denied to seafarers because of apprehension about its occupational hazards. With proper attention to well tried methods of control, asbestos materials can be safely used." It is clear from statements made earlier in the article that the asbestos containing materials referred to above are those, like our own structural-insulating board Marinite, that limit and control the risk of fire.

Obviously, what is true of the marine industry is applicable to many other industries and particularly to the wide range of uses of Marinite throughout all industry. Remember, with proper attention to well tried methods of control, asbestos materials can be safely used.

Carl Weber

Carl P. Weber
Product Manager

TO: 1021, 1022, 12FGI, 153, 162, 182, 184, 11
514, 521 (Billerica only)
53 FGI-S, 5311-S, 5312, 5313, 54, 554, 557, 558

Attachment

HEALTH HAZARDS (ASBESTOS — ITS EFFECTS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS)

Dr. W. J. Smither, M.D., D.P.H., D.I.H.* and A. A. Cross, M.B.E.†

Although some of the unique properties of asbestos have been known for hundreds of years, it is since the end of the nineteenth century that it has become widely used in a great variety of industrial products and applications. From the early days of this century, asbestos has found many uses in shipbuilding and ship repair.

The effects of inhalation of excessive amounts of asbestos dust have, over the years, become clearer. Epidemiological surveys have demonstrated a dose response in the development of asbestosis or fibrosis of the lung. This dose relationship provided the basis for the establishment of the British Occupational Hygiene Society Standards. A similar dose dependence appears to operate in cases of cancer of the lung associated with excessive exposure to asbestos. Cases of mesothelioma or malignant growth of the pleura or peritoneum do not so readily show dose dependence, although there is a clear difference between the proportion of cases associated with differing types of asbestos fibre.

Some products have been successfully developed with reduced dust emitting potential. In other cases, by enclosure, ventilation and personal protection, it is practicable to avoid risk of inhalation of asbestos dust, so that the asbestos materials used today for making ships safer can be used without risk to those who work in them.

HISTORY

The incombustible nature of asbestos is its most widely known property. In common speech asbestos is synonymous with that which is non-flammable or heatproof. The fire resistant properties of the fibre are among those documented in its earliest history. Marco Polo was impressed with Chinese fireproof cloth which he believed came from the skin of the salamander, but which was in fact an asbestos textile. Charlemagne had an asbestos tablecloth and to impress some of his barbarian guests with his prowess, he used to throw it onto the fire at the end of a repast, from which it would emerge cleansed but undestroyed.

An even older use of asbestos as a fireproof strengthening agent was the fibre used by potters in Finland 4000 years ago to fortify the clay in their cooking pots. The strength and lightness of the pots made them ideal for itinerant traders who carried and sold them far and wide in ancient Europe. The fibre they used was anthophyllite, which occurs naturally in Finland, but has not found widespread use outside that country. It is indeed the rarest type of asbestos and only accounts for about 0.3 per cent of world production.

By far the commonest and most widely used asbestos (about 95 per cent) is chrysotile (white). The major producers are Canada, the U.S.S.R. and Southern Africa, but there are many other deposits throughout the world. One of these deposits in Northern Italy was used in textiles at the beginning of the modern history of asbestos. Although its unique properties had been known for centuries, they were not commercially exploited until about 100 years ago. From that time the production and use of asbestos and asbestos based materials has increased at an ever growing rate.

Other types of asbestos of commercial significance are found mainly in South Africa. Amosite (amber) is used chiefly for insulation and incombustible board materials. Crocidolite (blue) which has particularly high acid resistance is used for insulation and reinforcement, and can be made into textile products, especially for highly corrosive conditions. Crocidolite fibre is, however, not now imported into the U.K.

In shipbuilding, asbestos has been used for several decades. In the early years, particularly for naval vessels, mattresses made of crocidolite cloth filled with crocidolite fibre were widely used for thermal insulation. Preformed sectional insulation containing amosite or chrysotile was applied from the late thirties until the early sixties for the same purpose. Sprayed asbestos, mainly crocidolite, was increasingly used from the middle forties. Nowadays, sprayed asbestos in the U.K. contains only amosite or chrysotile fibres and is normally applied using pre-damping techniques which reduce dust levels acceptable under the Asbestos Regulations, 1969.⁽¹⁾ Fireproof boards which are used to line bulkheads and for fire resisting partitions are made of amosite and chrysotile. Non-asbestos materials are increasingly used for preformed thermal insulation. Work on new ships therefore involves only amosite or chrysotile. Ship repair work, on the other hand, for as long as ships are in service in which all types of asbestos have been used in the past, may involve exposure to all three types of asbestos, particularly in the stripping of old lagging.

BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Asbestosis of Lungs

In spite of the long history of its use, the biological effects of asbestos were not recognized until about the beginning of the present century. These effects first became evident in this country and in France. The first documented case in England was reported in 1907 by Dr. Murray,⁽²⁾ Senior Physician to the Charing Cross Hospital in London. Giving evidence before a committee on compensation for industrial diseases, he told of his first case of lung fibrosis in an asbestos worker. This man died in 1900 after an exposure of 14 years.

* Medical consultant and member of the Research Committee of the Asbestosis Research Council. Principal medical adviser to the Cape Asbestos Group.

† Chairman of the Environmental Control Committee of the Asbestosis Research Council. Consultant on Environmental Control to the Cape Asbestos Group.

Health Hazards (Asbestos—its Effects and Safety Precautions)

Cases continued to arise during the next twenty years, although the unequivocal connexion between asbestos exposure and lung fibrosis was difficult to prove, largely because of the prevalence of tuberculous fibrosis in the working population at that time. However, surveys in the late 1920's in this country⁽³⁾ and the U.S.A. established the fact that a large proportion of workers severely exposed for several years to the inhalation of asbestos dust developed a specific type of lung fibrosis. At this time the name asbestosis was coined. The word fitted into a classification of the other pneumoconioses, like silicosis and anthracosis.

To the ancient lexicographer, Hezechius, asbestosis was a 'stuccoing or plastering'. With a little imagination, one might consider that asbestos, if enough is inhaled, stuccos or plasters the lungs and their covering, the pleura. After prolonged inhalation of excessive amounts of the dust, the lung tissues become scarred and thickened. This is called fibrosis, although the word has no connexion with fibres, because similar fibrosis can occur in a wide variety of other diseases, both industrial and non-industrial. Examples of industrial lung fibrosis are berylliosis and farmer's lung, and of non-industrial are tuberculosis and, in rare cases, rheumatoid arthritis.

Any form of fibrosis affects the efficiency of the lungs. They are unable to expand the normal amount when a deep breath is taken. The lungs are stiffened, so that more effort is required to make them expand. In an advanced state, the walls of the air sacs are thickened, so that there is diminished ability for oxygen to pass from the inhaled air to the circulating blood.

With inefficient lungs the subject must breathe more rapidly, and on slight exertion he becomes short of breath. This is the characteristic symptom of asbestosis. Modern sophisticated techniques can be used to measure the degree of impairment of lung function and assist in diagnosis of the disease.

X-ray examinations of workers is a further diagnostic tool. The x-ray changes of early asbestosis are not unique to that disease, but the practice of routinely repeated x-rays of asbestos workers enables the early changes to be found by comparison with former films of the same men. On the x-ray, the first changes are usually seen at the base of the lungs.

With the stethoscope one may listen to the sounds at the base of the lungs, to find characteristic noises called crepitations. In some cases, for reasons not fully understood, the tips of a man's fingers may become enlarged. The sign is called clubbing, and occurs in many other chest diseases, such as chronic bronchitis.

Modern efforts are concentrated on making the earliest possible diagnosis. Asbestosis is known to be a progressive disease, which can gradually become worse even after removal from further exposure to the dust. Although it is not yet determined whether there is an early stage at which avoidance of further exposure will halt or retard progression, present research is proceeding in the hope of enlightenment.

Research has been more fruitful in establishing that there is a dose response in the development of asbestosis. The dose can be regarded as the level of exposure multiplied by the length of exposure. It is now clear that the lower the dose, the less chance of being affected, the longer the time taken to develop the first signs of lung impairment, and the less severe the disease. This dose response was carefully considered by the British Occupational Hygiene Society in formulating its recommendations for acceptable dust levels for chrysotile asbestos published in 1968.⁽⁴⁾

On the basis of evidence of years of recorded dust levels in a factory and of health records of that factory's workers, the British Occupational Hygiene Society concluded that a level of up to two fibres/cm³ of inhaled air could be encountered for a working life of fifty years with minimal risk of development of asbestosis. Higher levels could be endured for shorter periods, within reasonable limits.

The Committee's recommendations included certain categories of dustiness.

The Committee considered that when it is necessary to work intermittently in a "high dust" area, an approved mask should be worn, provided that the concentration is no more than 40 fibres/cm³ and the mask has been shown by test to be a good fit prior to entering the area. Should the concentration exceed 40 fibres/cm³ a higher standard of respiratory protection should

Dust category	Concentration averaged over 3 months (fibres/cm ³)
Negligible	0 - 0.4
Low	0.5- 1.9
Medium	2.0-10.0
High	over 10.0

be provided, such as a pressure-fed breathing apparatus. The exact definition of the fibre standard, and the methods of collecting and counting samples of dust from the air have been published by the Asbestosis Research Council.⁽⁵⁾

In its later deliberations, the British Occupational Hygiene Society Committee recommended that the standards set up for chrysotile should also be applied to amosite. It is noteworthy that American standards are being modified to approach those of the U.K., and the U.K. standard and measurement techniques have been widely accepted in many other countries. The British Occupational Hygiene Society Committee's conclusions are reflected in Department of Employment Technical Data Note 13⁽⁶⁾ which guides H.M. Inspectorate in interpreting the Asbestos Regulations, 1969. It is not difficult, with the amosite and chrysotile products now being manufactured, to comply with these standards. Standards for crocidolite have been set at a level ten times more rigid, for reasons which will become apparent in the section on mesothelioma.

Asbestosis of the Pleura

Asbestos fibres may penetrate through the lung tissues to reach the thin smooth covering of the lung, the pleura. Thickening and scars may appear in the pleura, occasionally severe enough to be visible on the x-ray. After a time the scar tissue may become impregnated with calcium salts from body fluids so that pleural thickening becomes as visible as bone tissue by x-ray. The incidence of such pleural scars, or plaques, varies from country to country, and apparently, with the type of asbestos fibre inhaled. Although information on these plaques is far less complete than information about other biological effects of inhaled asbestos dust, it is apparent that they may exist alone, or in combination with fibrosis of the lungs. Alone they cause little or no disability, and may be no more than evidence of exposure to asbestos, particularly when such exposure occurred in youth. Information about their significance is the subject of current research. Although the presence of a dose response is not clear, they are probably preventable by practicable dust control.

Asbestos Cancers of the Lung

The association between asbestosis and the development of cancer of the lung was first suggested several years after the recognition of disability due to lung fibrosis. As the scourge of tuberculosis was lifted cases of asbestosis benefited along with the general population. Those who might have died in their thirties from tuberculosis, as had so many of their predecessors, were able to survive into their fifties, the age when cancer of the lung begins to strike. 1955 saw the publication of a factory survey⁽⁷⁾ which established that men exposed to the heavy asbestos levels prevailing before dust control became effective, were ten times more likely to suffer from lung cancer than was the general population.

Subsequent studies of cohorts from the same textile factory⁽⁸⁾ showed that the incidence of lung cancer dropped dramatically as dust control measures brought improvement. Other studies have similarly established that the incidence of lung cancer has a dose response to dust levels which gives grounds for hope that modern methods of dust suppression may bear fruit in reducing the incidence of lung cancer.

It is well to remember that whereas annual deaths from asbestosis, with or without malignancy, can be measured in scores, lung cancer kills about thirty thousand of the general population every year. Its association with cigarette smoking is well documented. There is at present only one small series of

Health Hazards (Asbestos—its Effects and Safety Precautions)

non-smoking asbestos workers in America.⁽⁹⁾ Their experience of cancer of the lung is no greater than that of the general population in that country. Although they number fewer than a hundred, out of several thousands of asbestos insulation workers under observation, the evidence points to a powerful effect of adding smoking to asbestos exposure.

Asbestos Cancers of the Pleura and Peritoneum

A malignant growth may arise in the pleura or the peritoneum. The pleura is the membrane which covers the lung and lines the chest cavity. A similar membrane called the peritoneum covers abdominal organs and lines the abdominal cavity. Because both membranes arise from the same tissue in the human embryo the primary tumours which may arise in them are both called mesotheliomas. They were first described in the last century, well before the development of the asbestos industry. Pathologists have argued about their true nature, but most are agreed that they are exceedingly rare.

Just over ten years ago reports of increasing numbers of these strange tumours associated with past exposure to asbestos dust became public.⁽¹⁰⁾ Intensive study revealed that this tumour might occur from 15 to 40 or more years after exposure. Occupational histories are difficult to obtain so many years later, but it has become clear that a small proportion of persons exposed to asbestos dust may develop these tumours. In a few cases exposure may have been short, possibly heavy and concentrated, possibly in very early years of life. However, those most heavily exposed to dust seemed more prone to develop tumours, so there appears to be at least a rough dose response in susceptible people. Smoking has no apparent effect, but some research workers believe that other factors may have an influence along with asbestos.⁽¹¹⁾ Cases of mesothelioma can occur in which no evidence of exposure to asbestos can be found.⁽¹²⁾ On the other hand, many cases of mesothelioma arising after industrial exposure have clear evidence that the exposure was to crocidolite

(blue) asbestos. Cases are rarer when the exposure was limited to chrysotile, and fewer still have had proven exposure only to amosite. Some interesting recent research suggests that different fibres have their different effects in this regard due to the difference in their ability to penetrate lung tissue deeply enough to reach the pleura.⁽¹³⁾

While many questions about this uncommon malignancy remain to be answered, the implication so far of one source of crocidolite has been so strong that extra precautions are demanded by U.K. regulations before workers may be exposed. The use of new crocidolite in this country has been reduced to a bare minimum, but there remains old blue lagging to be removed.

These tumours are not easily diagnosed, even by a competent pathologist. Whereas he may see scores of cancers of the lung every year, he may see only a handful of mesotheliomas in his career. In the same year as 30 000 cases of lung cancer were reported in this country, only about 60 cases of mesothelioma were added to the register from both old and new records. A "mesothelioma panel" of experienced pathologists is available to advise in confirmation of the diagnosis, and once confirmed the cases are added to a register kept by the Department of Employment. It is interesting to note that cases are still concentrated in areas of the country where asbestos is used industrially, and many have been reported from regions of ship construction and repair. These are, of course, the result of past exposure to heavy concentrations of dust.

METHODS OF CONTROL

The recognized methods of dealing with any dust hazard are elimination or reduction of dust by changing the material or process, control of the dust by enclosure and ventilation, and finally by personal protection and medical supervision.

Elimination or Reduction of Dust

The asbestos materials which in former times, indeed up to 15 or so years ago, were most frequently used in large quantities

TABLE I—USE OF ASBESTOS MATERIALS IN SHIP CONSTRUCTION—DUST LEVELS OBSERVED IN TYPICAL OPERATIONS

Operation	Asbestos dust concentration (fibres/ml)		
	A	B*	C*
<i>Stripping</i>	Mean (1)		
Sweeping and bagging debris	353		
Removal of sprayed coatings	248		
Adjacent areas	83		
Removal of lagging (100 per cent asbestos)	159	62	
<i>Spraying</i>	Range	Range	Range
Undamped	173 to 322	1.7 to 4.7	150-1500
Pre-damped	—		1-4
<i>Application of pipe lagging</i>	11.2	40 to 60	—
15 per cent asbestos			
<i>Incombustible board</i>			
Cutting (without exhaust)	—	100	—
(portable exhaust)	—	1.1 to 4.5	—
Drilling (without exhaust)	—	1.0 to 1.9	—
(portable exhaust)	—	0.7 to 0.9	—
<i>Asbestos cloth</i>			
Various operations			
Conventional	—	5 to 10	—
Dust suppressed	—	1 to 3	—
New process	—	0.2 to 1.5	—

*Not necessarily observed in a marine situation.

A. P. G. Harries (1) 1967, remainder 1971

B. A.R.C.

C. Government hygienists

Health Hazards (Asbestos—its Effects and Safety Precautions)

TABLE II—ASBESTOS DUST LEVELS IN VARIOUS INSULATION PROCESSES INVOLVING THE USE OF ASBESTOS CLOTH

Operation	Asbestos dust concentration (fibres/ml)	
	With conventional asbestos cloth	With a) dust suppressed or b) new process asbestos cloth
Fitting asbestos cloth over primary lagging containing 15 per cent asbestos	up to 61 (average of 50 tests 10.5)	*
Fitting asbestos cloth over non-asbestos primary lagging	5-10	a) 1-3 b) 0.2-1.5 †
Stripping insulation consisting of 100 per cent asbestos primary lagging covered with asbestos cloth	up to 3021 (average of 211 tests 159)	*
Stripping insulation consisting of non-asbestos primary lagging covered with asbestos cloth		b) 0.5-1.2 †
Making mattresses with asbestos filling	up to 126 (average of 23 tests 14.4)	*
Making mattresses with mineral wool filling		b) 0.2-1.5 †
Ripping cloth	6.6	a) and (b) less than 1 *

*P. G. Harris⁽¹⁴⁾

†S. Holmes⁽¹⁵⁾

in ships were thermal insulation materials in the form of asbestos filled mattresses, pre-formed pipe and block insulation, and insulation applied to surfaces in the form of a spray. These forms of asbestos materials are relatively little used nowadays. When applying such materials, but more especially when removing them, either for maintenance or for replacement, considerable quantities of dust can be created and extensive precautions are necessary, not only for the men actually engaged on the work but for other workmen in the neighbourhood of these operations. The asbestos containing materials which are principally used today are required not for thermal insulation purposes but primarily for limiting and controlling the risk of fire. No other materials satisfy these requirements as effectively and economically, particularly bearing in mind the requirement to keep to the minimum any addition to the weight of the structure. Fortunately the problem of controlling the amount of asbestos dust within the standards now regarded as acceptable is more readily soluble with these materials than with the traditional materials formerly used for primary insulation in ship construction. Table I, based on studies carried out in the Royal Naval Dockyard at Devonport⁽¹⁴⁾ and other studies by the Asbestosis Research Council and Government hygienists, gives an indication of the very different order of magnitude of the dust concentrations involved with different types of materials.

The approach to the problem of controlling dust will obviously vary according to the extent of the dust problem. It will be clear from the figures quoted in Table I that one has a much bigger problem to deal with in the case of stripping than, for example, when dealing with various operations involving asbestos cloth. Where satisfactory alternative materials can be developed which do not produce potentially harmful dust, this

has already been done. There is relatively little asbestos material being used now as primary thermal insulation; the insulation industry has itself developed non-asbestos materials to satisfy these requirements, such as, for example, mineral or glass wool or calcium silicate insulation. A great deal of work has been done to develop asbestos products with a low dust emitting potential. Efforts in this direction have been particularly successful in the case of asbestos cloth. Here, improvements have taken the form either of conventionally produced asbestos cloth with a dust suppression treatment, or a cloth made by an entirely new process and also subject to dust suppression. Table II shows how effective these developments have been in removing these uses from the hazardous category.

Manufacturers of board materials in the United Kingdom have introduced methods of surface sealing. These have resulted in some reduction in dust arising from handling, and further work on suppression of dust by surface treatment continues.

Modification of a process resulting in a lower dust emission of an entirely different kind has been remarkably successful in the case of spraying asbestos coatings. In the past, the application of sprayed asbestos coatings has been classified as an operation producing heavy concentrations, not only in the operator's breathing zone but in adjacent areas. The development of pre-damping techniques, whereby the asbestos fibre is wetted before being introduced to the feed tank of the spray gun, has been demonstrated to reduce the amount of dust dramatically.

In the United Kingdom the Factory Inspectorate now see no problem in the application of sprayed asbestos providing that the fibre is pre-damped and that only chrysotile or amosite fibre is used.

Health Hazards (Asbestos—its Effects and Safety Precautions)

TABLE III—APPLICATION OF SPRAYED ASBESTOS COATINGS—COMPARISON OF PRE-DAMPED WITH DRY FIBRE FEED

Position of sample	Asbestos fibre concentration (fibres/ml)		
	Traditional method (without pre-damping)	Using pre-damping techniques	
		Official test	ARC test
Spray operatives shoulder	1500	4	4.2
Feeding machine	150	—	1.9
Feeding damping drum	—	—	4.7
1st distance from sprayer	(9m) 19-37	(4.5m) 1	(6m) 3.0
2nd distance from sprayer	(18m) 12	(12m) 1	(10m) 1.9

CONTROL MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED WHEN USING ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS IN SHIP CONSTRUCTION AND SHIP REPAIR

Fire Resisting Board Materials

These materials nowadays probably constitute the main asbestos product used in ship construction and are of special significance in view of their value for the protection of life at sea.

They usually contain 25 to 40 per cent asbestos and often have special finishes of veneer or plastic sheeting. As already mentioned, manufacturers of these materials in the United Kingdom have had some success in dust suppression by introducing methods of surface treatment. Nevertheless, when these materials are cut or drilled with power tools, concentrations of dust can be produced which necessitate controls. It has been shown that, by the development of suitably designed tools equipped with local exhaust, the level of dust in the operator's breathing zone can be controlled to a considerable extent.

Ideally, panels should be cut to the sizes and shapes required ready for fitting with the minimum of adjustment on the vessel under construction. If materials cannot be obtained from the manufacturers ready cut, then a workshop should be set up onshore suitably equipped with dust extraction equipment. Such equipment when properly designed and operated will reduce dust levels to the extent that personal protection is not necessary.

Even when these arrangements are made, it is not always possible to avoid some final cutting to fit. Occasional hand cutting or drilling will only produce moderate amounts of dust, nevertheless, it is recommended that respirators should be worn when this work has to be done in confined spaces. Tools for cutting and drilling have been designed suitably shrouded and which can be connected to portable dust extraction equipment. Such equipment is capable of controlling the dust to levels where respiratory protection is no longer required. Tests carried out by official assessors have confirmed that levels lower than five fibres/ml may be expected when performing cutting or drilling with these tools. The equipment can also be used for vacuum cleaning purposes and is relatively inexpensive.

At least one of the larger U.K. shipyards⁽¹⁶⁾ has established a special onshore cutting shop equipped with saws, sanders and veneering equipment, and with an exhaust installation guaranteed to control the concentrations of asbestos dust at not more than two fibres/ml. The same yard has also established standard working practices for joiners fitting non-combustible boards on ships under construction. These practices provide for the use of portable vacuum cleaners for cleaning working areas, for de-dusting clothing of workmen at the end of the working period, and for providing local exhaust when occasional cutting has to be done. The arrangements also include the provision of a segregated area of the ship at a point convenient for the joinery work. This is simply done by the erection of screens made up of battens and pvc sheeting. It provides, in effect, an on-ship workshop equipped

Enclosure, Ventilation and Personal Protection

Where it is not possible by modification of the process or the product to avoid the possibility of emission of dust in carrying out certain operations, then some means of preventing inhalation of asbestos dust has to be devised. In the first case, the obvious thing to do is to enclose the area of work or the operation so that dust created cannot escape into the breathing zone of the men working with the material or in the vicinity. Where total enclosure is impossible, this must be coupled with dust extraction equipment. Indeed, even where total enclosure is possible, it is often practicable and desirable to provide a form of dust extraction, which not only provides negative pressure preventing leakage but also collects the dust created within the chamber and conveys it to a convenient point for collection and disposal. When it is not possible by dust extraction to control the emission of dust so that there is no hazard, then inhalation must be prevented by personal protection, i.e. by the provision of dust masks or breathing apparatus.

TABLE IV—VARIOUS OPERATIONS WITH INCOMBUSTIBLE BOARDS OR PANELS

Operation		Asbestos dust concentrations (fibres/ml)			
		A test room investigation		Other reported counts*	
		without dust extraction	with dust extraction	without dust extraction	with dust extraction
Hand sawing	unveneered	31.4	3.4	13.8 to 44.8	—
	veneered	58.4	1.1	—	—
Powered hand saw	unveneered	200	1.6	87	1.5
	veneered	—	—	63 to 109	1.7
Bench saw	unveneered	100	4.5	109 to 186	1.5
	veneered	—	—	—	1.4
Powered drill	unveneered	1.9	0.9	—	—
	veneered	0	0.7	5.4	—

*These counts have been reported by various investigators under varying conditions, but the ARC's membrane sampling method has been used in all cases.

Health Hazards (Asbestos—its Effects and Safety Precautions)

with a power saw fitted with a dust extraction device as well as vacuum equipment for collecting spilt sawdust and chippings.

By properly designed dust extraction devices, carefully planned spraying of water to suppress dust, and by the use of protective clothing, the amount of dust inhaled by workers can be kept down to a level which is not considered hazardous. There is the additional benefit that, by these measures, the amount of labour involved in shipboard work can be considerably reduced.

Sprayed Asbestos Coatings

This method of protection is still used in many marine applications and, provided that the work is carried out with the employment of the pre-damping techniques and proper control exercised in the preparation and cleaning up processes, it should be possible to keep down the dust levels to the point when ori-nasal respirators are quite adequate for the protection of workmen directly engaged in the spraying, and segregation of the area of working sufficient for the protection of workers in other parts of the ship.⁽¹⁸⁾

Asbestos Cloth

It has been clearly shown that using dust suppressed asbestos cloth or the non-dusty new process cloth, whether this is used for fitting over non-asbestos primary lagging or even when stripping insulation consisting of non-asbestos primary lagging covered with this type of cloth, the concentrations of asbestos dust would not exceed the acceptable level. This also applies to the manufacture and use of mattresses consisting of such cloth with non-asbestos filling.

Stripping

The operation which needs most attention is the stripping of old asbestos primary insulation during overhaul or demolition. In many cases this may consist of crocidolite, and in such cases special precautions are essential. In stripping generally, the area of work should be effectively segregated by enclosure using, preferably, polythene sheeting, and all persons working within this enclosure should be provided with personal protection of a high order, either with positive pressure respirators or breathing apparatus, and with protective clothing which permits the complete removal of dust from the person of the wearer before he leaves his place of work. Wherever possible, suppression of dust should be carried out by wetting. Thorough wetting can, of course create other problems but certainly it should be used when dealing with the collection and removal of the material stripped. Very strict standards of hygiene must be observed, particularly in clearing up the stripped material during and upon completion of the work, and of course also for the disposal of the collected waste in impermeable containers such as, for example, heavy plastic bags.⁽¹⁹⁾

Medical Supervision

Medical supervision of the worker has two purposes, covered by initial and by periodic medical examinations.⁽²⁰⁾ The initial examination is designed to eliminate from the intake of prospective workers those more likely to develop trouble after prolonged exposure to asbestos dust. The periodic examination is designed to discover as soon as possible the earliest signs of ill effects.

Initial Examinations

The object of initial examinations is to exclude from employment those people who are more likely to suffer from the effects of exposure to asbestos.

Certain conditions should be a bar to employment: a history of previous work in another industry with a recognized dust hazard such as coal mining or stone quarrying, a disability due to pneumoconiosis from any other source, and previous bronchitis, emphysema, asthma or organic heart disease.

On examination, men should not be engaged who show clinical, radiological and physiological evidence of the following

conditions: (1) Nasal obstruction or deformity of such a degree as to make the wearing of a mask difficult or impossible. (2) Gross physical deformity of the chest such as scoliosis or kyphosis, or as a result of chest surgery. (3) Chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis or emphysema. (4) Gross hypertension with cardiac impairment. (5) Gross deformity from rheumatoid arthritis.

Periodic Examinations

The object of periodic examinations is to determine the presence of the biological effects of inhalation of asbestos, at the earliest possible stage. Whether there will be a point at which removal of the worker from further exposure will arrest or reverse the progress of the disease is a matter of debate, but in the present state of knowledge any other attitude is a counsel of despair and should not be entertained.

The most practical form of routine screening of the population is by periodic x-rays at intervals of from one to two years. For each worker a consecutive series of radiographs is built up over the years.

Since it has been shown that the x-ray appearance of asbestosis is not specific, particularly in the early case, the use of serial x-rays, with each man acting as his own control, is essential. One should investigate clinically and physiologically any worker who presents a change in the radiological appearance. Ideally each worker should be subjected periodically to complete physical, radiological and physiological examinations. In the present state of medical manpower this is impracticable. Generally, it has been found that the procedure of regular x-rays of all workers followed by further investigation of any who show abnormal findings, results in the early diagnosis of most cases of asbestosis.

CONCLUSION

The present regulations for the asbestos industry are based on the experience gained in the past 40 years since the original regulations were placed in the statutes. It is now clear that the biological effects of heavy exposure to asbestos dust can be minimized by the application of methods of control. Where these controls have been thoroughly applied, their effect in reducing the incidence of disease has been proved. The major effect of the new regulations is to extend the application and intensify the standards of dust control.

Table V shows the experience in a factory, now closed, over the years from 1930 to 1964.⁽²¹⁾

One can use, as a measure of the working environment, the time taken for an employee to develop the earliest signs of the biological effects of asbestos exposure. Considering only this parameter, Table V shows the effect of improvement in working conditions. From the same factory, four published studies are considered. It is clear that, as conditions improved, the time taken for exposure on average to produce evidence of asbestosis was increased. It is worthy of note that, in the later studies, more sophisticated means of diagnosis were used, so that asbestosis was picked up at an earlier stage. In spite of earlier diagnosis, evidence of the results of exposure to asbestos occurred much later

TABLE V

	1930-1934	1949	1958-1959	1960-1964
	Hunter	Wyers	Williams & Hugh-Jones, Thomson <i>et al.</i>	Smither
Number of cases of asbestosis	30	53	26	26
Mean exposure in years	7	10.4	14.5	17.5

Health Hazards (Asbestos—its Effects and Safety Precautions)

in the years after control measures had been applied. The same type of evidence is available when one considers cancer of the lung in asbestos workers. As already mentioned, the incidence of cancer dropped to that of the general population in cohorts studied in an asbestos textile factory after control measures had been applied, as prescribed by the Asbestos Industry Regulations of 1931.

It is clear that asbestos offers a unique contribution to the safety of life at sea. There is no reason why this valuable contribution should be denied to seafarers because of apprehension about its occupational hazards. With proper attention to well tried methods of control, asbestos materials can be safely used. The protection and security from fire risks can continue to be afforded without demanding from shipbuilders any undue sacrifices of life or health.

Finally, it should be made clear that this paper has dealt solely with occupational risks. There is, as far as the authors are aware, no medical or scientific evidence that the use of asbestos products in ship construction constitutes a risk to the health of those who sail in them.

REFERENCES

- 1) The Asbestos Regulations, 1969.
- 2) MURRAY, H. MONTAGUE, 1907 "Report of the Departmental Committee on Compensation for Industrial Diseases." Minutes of Evidence, Appendices and Index: 127.
- 3) MEREWETHER, E. R. A. and PRICE, C. W. 1930 "Effects of Asbestos Dust on Lungs and Dust Suppression in the Asbestos Industry." H.M. Stationery Office.
- 4) BRITISH OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE SOCIETY, 1968 "Hygiene Standards for Chrysotile Asbestos Dust".
- 5) Asbestosis Research Council. Technical Note 1 (Revised Sept. 1971) and Technical Note 2, Jan. 1971.
- 6) Department of Employment, H.M. Factory Inspectorate Technical Data Note 13 "Standards for Asbestos Dust Concentrations for use with the Asbestos Regulations", 1969.
- 7) DOLL, R., 1955 "Mortality from Lung Cancer in Asbestos Workers," *British Journal of Industrial Medicine* 12:81.
- 8) KNOX, J. F., DOLL, R. S. and HILL, I. D., 1965 "Cohort Analysis of Changes in Incidence of Bronchial Carcinoma in a Textile Asbestos Factory," *New York Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 132, pp. 526-535.
- 9) SELIKOFF, I. J., HAMMOND, E. C. and CHURG, J., 1969 "Mortality Experience of Asbestos Insulation Workers." Pneumoconiosis International Conference, Johannesburg, 1969, pp. 180-189.
- 10) WAGNER, J. C., SLEGGS, C. A. and MARCHAND, P., 1960 *British Journal of Industrial Medicine* 17:260.
- 11) SLEGGS, C. A., 1969 "Mesothelioma, including Peripheral Lung Malignancy and Tuberculosis in the North West Cape." Pneumoconiosis International Conference, Johannesburg, 1969, pp. 225-232.
- 12) WEBSTER, I., 1969 "Asbestos Exposure in South Africa." Pneumoconiosis International Conference, pp. 209-212.
- 13) TIMBRELL, V., GRIFFITHS, D. M. and POOLEY, F. D., 1971 "Possible Biological Importance of Fibre Diameters of South African Amphiboles". *Nature*, 2 July 1971.
- 14) HARRIES, P. G., *Ann. Occup. Hygiene*, Vol. 11, pp. 135-145 and personal communications.
- 15) HOLMES, S. Personal communications.
- 16) DOUGLAS, C., Swan Hunter & Company. Personal communications.
- 17) Asbestosis Research Council, Control & Safety Guide No. 5.
- 18) Asbestosis Research Council, Control & Safety Guide No. 2.
- 19) Asbestosis Research Council, Control & Safety Guide No. 3.
- 20) SMITHER, W. J., 1971 "Asbestos and Health". *Occupational Health*, Vol. XXIII, No. 6.
- 21) SMITHER, W. J., 1965 "Secular Changes in Asbestosis in an Asbestos Factory." *New York Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 132 pp. 166-181.

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

PRIVATE

WIRE

JM

P

GHB 162

.LOS 12 01/19/73 1234 1234

GHO GHO

1/19

W B REITZE R J RUSHFORTH

REURTEL 1/17 ASBESTOS CAUTION LABEL REQUEST FROM FOUNDRY SERVICE. THEIR
COMPLETE ADDRESS IS FOUNDRY SERVICE & SUPPLIES 1906 OAK ST TORRANCE
CALIFORNIA 90501. ATTN MR RAY RAPP

KIEPLER

WR

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, DHQ
Quality Control Department
January 30, 1973

T.P. Jackson

ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELLING
MANVILLE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Manville Plant has submitted a listing of products containing asbestos and has suggested whether an asbestos caution label should be required. The list is as follows:

Non-Locked-In
(Label Required)

1. Non-lubricated asbestos cloth and yarns.
2. Packings (braided and twisted) made from non-lubricated yarns and shipped plain.
3. Asbestos Wick
4. Gasketing Tapes
5. Tadpole tapes, made with non-coated asbestos cover cloth.
6. Asbestos Tubing

Locked-In
(No Label Required)

1. Tadpoles made from coated asbestos cover material.
2. Blastape and Heliwrap
3. Lubricated braided or twisted packings, (Teflon, Wax, Centripac, Thermocore, Oil Treated, etc)
4. Asbestos Fabrick Packing
5. Firewall Cloth
6. Teflon Treated Asbestos Cloth

Contrary to Manville we believe that asbestos packings, cloth, and yarn treated only with a non-permanent lubricant or coating for JM processing should be classified as non-locked-in and should require an asbestos caution label. If you are in agreement, please advise those lubricants or coating considered permanent.

Please advise which products should be asbestos caution labelled.

R.J. RUSHFORTH

/sjv

cc: W.B. Reitze

Greenwood Plaza - 1 North
January 31, 1973

A. Jenssen - Manville
R. V. Lohse - 4 West
T. Madden - 4 West
C. R. Vander Linden - 1 North

FLP
CRVL
2/5/73

WARNING FOR USE ON ASBESTOS CEMENT

I have discussed the attached caution sign which is currently being used on asbestos cement sheets with W. B. Reitze. He is of the opinion that this sign is not required with ACE where most of the cutting is done at the Plant and field work is confined to drilling and an occasional cut at obstructions.

He believes that it is however, desirable to have a paragraph in our application suggestions that dust pickup equipment be provided where high speed special cutting equipment is used.

We will work with the Hoffman Air and Filtration Division of Clarkson Industries, New York to develop a dust pickup attachment for a 10 in. portable electric saw.

P. L. Earle/amy

P. L. Earle

jd

Enclosure

2/5/73 - copy sent to
W. Reitze

REC'D	
C. R. VANDER LINDEN	
FEB 1 1973	
CRVL	
WEB	
PLE	
CLI	
ESL	

C A U T I O N

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS

AVOID CREATING DUST
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

Used at Waukegan

MARCH 1, 1973

ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELLING
MANVILLE PACKINGS AND TEXTILES

Discussed with Jackson. He advised that he is on the OSHA committee assigned to establish labelling requirements for OSHA on packings and textiles. He does not want any labelling to be implemented (except plain textiles and packings) until the OSHA requirements are set. Jackson believes that the "Locked-In" designation will apply to any lubricated asbestos (even oil) as well as to coatings (teflon). The committee is scheduled to meet within about a month. Other members are: Garlock, Raybestos-Manhattan, etc.

R. J. Rushforth

3/12 → Mel. - What are you now doing?

March 12, 1973

R.J. RUSHFORTH
DENVER CHQ
III

No: MK-51
Effective:
Cancels:

MECHANICAL PACKING

PRELUBRICATED YARNS

In order for Manville to meet the O.S.H.A. environmental conditions, all yarns must be prelubricated.

The following styles of Packing are prelubricated with mineral oil that is compatible with other lubricants used in these packings.

CP2-253	Interlocked Coil	254
CP1-263	"	2021
CG1-255	Centripac Coil	MX-4949
253		MX-4036

The finished packing of the above mentioned styles is softer and darker than packing previously made. Any customer inquiries as to the different appearance should be answered in line of the above.

T. P. Jackson
Product Manager
Mechanical Packings & Textiles

TO: 11, 160, 162, 163, 182
183, 521, 5313S



Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: H. L. RUCKER - RESEARCH

Date: JUNE 14, 1973

JUN 15 1973

From: E. A. SCHUMAN - INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT

Copies: SHOWN BELOW

Subject: OSHA REQUIREMENTS
J-M PRODUCT COMPLIANCE

*Re: rec ltr. to DBW
July 12, 1972*

We are receiving requests from customers of my products asking if using the J-M products in their plants presents health hazards or breaks the law as far as OSHA requirements are concerned.

As you know, the part of my product line that contains asbestos is:

1. Compressed Sheet Packing
2. Asbestos Paper & Rollboard, #764, #765, etc.
3. Asbestos Millboard, #219, #766, etc.
4. Asbestos Felt, #83-B
5. Coated Asbestos Fabrics, #88, #89, #95, #96, etc.

The asbestos fiber is entirely encapsulated in sheet packings and coated fabric, and I believe should create no health problems. However, I would like all five of the above product lines tested for compliance to OSHA requirements when they are normally used in my customer's plants. I will need a documented Research report of your findings to submit to customers to protect J-M business.

Our customers may do all or some of the following things with our products:

Receive	Slit
Reship	Die cut gaskets
Unpack	Punch gaskets
Store	Drill
Cut - Shear or Bandsaw	Laminate
	Fold

I would appreciate this information as soon as practical and will assist in any manner you suggest.

cc: W. H. Bartlett - 4 South
R. Stapleton - 4 South
P. D. Morrell - 4 South
T. P. O'Hagan - 4 South
E. Fenner - 4 North
J. Reeder - Waukegan
A. Jung - Manville
S. Lane - 4 South

EAS

EAS/as

FILE

E. A. Schuman, 4 South

June 22, 1973

D. B. Wingerter, 4 South

hmc

See Below

OSHA REQUIREMENTS, J-M PRODUCT COMPLIANCE
YOURS TO H. L. RUCKER, JUNE 14

I have a copy of your subject letter. I have reviewed this with H. L. Rucker, and it is our opinion that much of the testing suggested in your letter would be unnecessary.

You have requested that five (5) basic product requirements under your responsibility be "tested for compliance to OSHA requirements when they are normally used in my customer's plants".

When this was reviewed last year regarding the need for labeling, a Corporate policy was established for the criteria. This is covered in W. B. Reitze's letter to me dated July 12, 1972, which states in part that any product "capable of producing Asbestos Fiber levels in excess of published limits (OSHA) when they are cut, sawed, drilled, fitted, ground, machined, or otherwise handled in normal usage by our customers".

There is no question in our minds that any fabrications of Asbestos Paper, Roll Board, Millboard, and probably Asbestos Felt will result in levels far above OSHA requirements. This certainly would cover cutting, sawing, band sawing, slitting, drilling, and probable die cutting and punching of gaskets.

It is my suggestion you further review your request to H. L. Rucker to minimize Research testing where it is obvious we must warn our customers to take precaution to meet OSHA requirements during processing of the above mentioned products, Research testing should be foregone.

cc:

W. H. Bartlett, 4 South
H. L. Rucker, R & D
E. M. Fenner, 4 North
W. B. Reitze, 1 South

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: H. Moreno

Date: 20 August 1973

From: Dr. George Wright

Copies: S. Lane

F. May

Subject: J. McKinney

Some time ago, among others, I expressed the opinion that it would be worth considering a try at removing all Amosite from Maranite. For my part, this was based upon the absence of a specific hygiene standard for Amosite and the fact that Selikoff was using the adverse health experience of the Patterson, N. J. plant as an example of the unusually serious toxic effect of Amosite. In addition, at that time we were impressed with the concept that if we could remove asbestos from those exposures where control was difficult for the "user" and where Selikoff was "active" - insulation and construction in general - it would be useful.

Since then two developments have occurred. The U.K. has set a standard of 2 fibers per cc for Amosite - the same as for chrysotile. They are of the opinion that Amosite is not more toxic than chrysotile. Admittedly, there is a paucity of data about pure Amosite exposure, but it would appear that they believe the Patterson experience was due to very heavy doses - levels rarely met in the past uses of chrysotile. I am inclined to agree with them but still have some reservations that the "nature" of Amosite fiber might lead to greater retention of inhaled fibers. Second, it is now clear that Selikoff is pursuing studies of industrial populations other than "insulation workers" and there is little or no validity to the idea that removal of asbestos from certain products will limit his sphere of interest and activity.

At this time, I believe the use of Amosite in circumstances where those engaged in manufacture or use of a product will not be exposed to more than 2 fibers per cc TWA or a peak of more than 10 f/cc would be acceptable from both a health protection and a medico-legal point of view. This will not be easy to achieve.

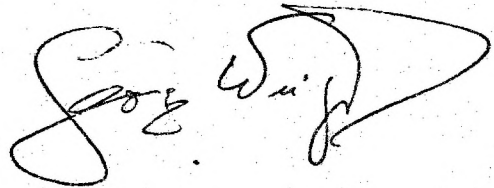
I have reviewed the old and current dust conditions at Billerica and have talked with Bill Reitze about the health experience of employees there - insofar as that is known. It is apparent that Billerica has had one of the poorest

health experiences in the Corporation with respect to asbestosis and cancer. This is readily explained by the past high exposures... Although there has been improvement in the dust conditions, few stations have achieved 2 f/cc, many are still above 5, and too many are much higher than that. From the records there is inconsistency of performance - stations fluctuating from 5 to 25 or more fibers per cc. Moreover, **the conclusion that wearing a mask is being substituted for proper control seems inescapable.** There also are questions about current methods of solid waste disposal.

Engineering controls properly and continuously supervised to guarantee holding the fiber count below 2 f/cc should be achievable and in the light of what we know now, is required to assure the health of those engaged in manufacturing at Billerica. The proper use of a mask for known "temporary" higher exposure, the correction of which is in progress, can be tolerated for a short time but should not be condoned as a substitute for proper controls. If brief exposure to peaks above 10 are essential, a properly used "ventilated" helmet is required.

Protection of the users of the product must also be considered. The products used in the metals industry ought to be controllable by adequate consultation with the users. We need to know what is the actual exposure of users in other fields where control is more difficult, such as construction work, and where the user might be ignorant of potential hazard or inclined to ignore warning labels. One cannot depend upon a high level of protection motivation in such areas. If Maranite poses a health threat for these users, the situation must be remedied.

If my comments raise what appear to be insurmountable obstacles bear in mind the achievements along these lines elsewhere in the Corporation in the recent past.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joe Whiff". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping loop at the end.



Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: Shown Below

Date: September 25, 1973

From: T. P. O'Hagan - Four South

RECEIVED

Copies: R. A. Stapleton - Four South

SEP 26 1973

Subject: RECENT COURT DECISION
ASBESTOS-RELATED PRODUCTS

H. E. KONRAD

A verdict handed down in a recent court decision found Johns-Manville, along with several other defendants liable for an asbestos-connected malady. The case is being appealed. This specific decision was important in two areas -- it was the first non-work connected, compensation case and the courts found us at fault for not warning people early enough about any possible hazards surrounding asbestos. The case seemed to have hinged on product warnings and timing of those warnings.

Our lawyers have asked us, as they are asking all Divisions, for help in preparing background information to be used in the appeal as well as in the cases on the docket yet to be adjudicated. They would like the following:

1. A list of all our products that now contain asbestos.
2. A list of non-asbestos products now in the line that once contained asbestos and when was the conversion made.
3. What specific asbestos containing products carry a warning label?
4. When did each specific product start carrying the warning label?
5. What is the precise wording of our warning labels?

*Manville
Core Plate
etc. etc. Manville Veneer*

*T-12
S x
Comments*

*Manville
Core Plate etc
Same as above*

Your cooperation will be most appreciated, as we would like this information around October 15th.

TPO/lr

To: W. H. Bartlett - Four South
H. E. Konrad - Four South
W. C. Roth - Four South
D. M. Condren - No. Brunswick

T. P. O'Hagan - 4S

10/2/73

R. J. Rushforth - 4S

See below

ASBESTOS - RELATED PRODUCTS
RECENT COURT DECISION

Periodically, we have been requested to supply information for court cases regarding labelling of asbestos-related products. The most recent cases in which we have been involved are as follows:

1973 - EVELYN RODERMAN ET AL vs. COMBUSTION ENGINEERING ET AL
1971 - BASSHAM vs. OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLASS

Attached is an up-to-date listing of in the line products containing asbestos along with the dates of labelling. Attached also are a listing of non-asbestos products in the line that replaced products that contained asbestos and a listing of asbestos warning labels.

Please advise the name of the present case, so that our file can be identified for future reference.

cc: R. A. Stapleton- 4S
H. E. Konrad - 4S
W. H. Bartlett - 4S
W. C. Roth - 4S
D. M. Condren - No. Brunswick
W. B. Reitze - 1S

In-Line Products

<u>Product</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>
<u>A. Construction Products</u>			
Marinite 23	1970	"G" Series Quinterra,	1972
Marinite 36	1970	Quinorgo, Quintex	
Marinite 65	1970	3G, 5G Quinterra	None
Molten Metal Marinite	1970	Polyester Film Combined	None
Heat-treated Molten Metal		Products	
Marinite	1970		
Veneered Marinite	1970		
Heat Treated Marimet 45	1970		
Transite Core plate	1970		
Marine Venaer	1970		
Marine Acoustical Unit	1970		
Reeferite	1970		
Aertite Coating	None		
Fibrous Adhesive	None		
352 Cement	1968		
Insulkote	None		
Asbestos Weatherproofing Felts	None		
Asbestos Paper	1970		
Asbestos Millboard	1970		
<u>B. Champ</u>			
Sonite	1970		
Asbestos Turbine Blankets	1971		
<u>C. Electrical</u>			
Microbestos Paper	None		
Sealing Compounds	None		
Fibroid Asbestos Paper	1970		
Quinterra, Type I	1972		
Quinterra, Type 2,3, 5	None		
Quinterrabord, Type 1			
(Untreated)	1972		
Quinterrabord, Type 3			
(Treated)	None		
Quinorgo 3000,4000,6000,R-4	1972		
Quinorgo 5000,R-5,r-483, 486			
& 585	1972		
Quinorgobord 1100	1972		
Quinorgobord 1200	None		
Quintex I, II, ST	None		
Quintexbord TX-6, ST	None		
Telgard A	1972		
TV Bord	None		
Fuel Cell Paper & Board	1972		
Toasterbord, 1600	1972		
Terrabord, No. 16	1972		
		<u>D. Industrial Products</u>	
		<u>a. Mechanical Packings</u>	
		Centripac	None
		Thermocore	None
		Braided ✓	None
		Interlocked	None
		Universal	None
		Chempac	None
		Twisted Rod	None
		Braided Groove & Door	None
		Braided & Plaited Rope	1972
		Thermo-Pac Twisted Rope	1972
		Asbestos Wick	1972
		Twisted Asbestos Cord	1972
		Flexible Metallic Rod	None
		Metallic Groove	1972
		Fabric Groove	1972
		Cumpac	None
		Asbestan	None
		<u>b. Gaskets, Tape</u>	
		Kearsarge Gaskets	None
		Kearsarge Gasketing Tape	1972
		Chempac Folded Gaskets	None
		Tadpole Gaskets	1972
		Besto-Tak Tape	1972
		Woven Asbestos Gasketing Tape	1972
		Teflon Treated Asbestos Tape	1972
		Treated Tubing	None
		Compressed Asbestos Sheet	None
		Packing	
		83B Sheet Packing	None
		Bomber Cloth	None
		Neoprene Sheet Packing	None
		Kearsarge Gasketing Cloth	None
		Kearsarge Sheet	None
		Cable Wrapping Tape	1972
		Metal Gaskets	None
		Plastiseal-F Cement	None

<u>Product</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>
----------------	----------------------

Die Formed Rings	None
------------------	------

c. Textiles

Asbestos Yarn	1972
Asbestos Braided Tubing	1972
Asbestos Cloth	1972
Asbestos Textile Adhesive	None
Asbestos Listing	1972

d. CAP

Expansion Joints	None
CAP	None

<u>Product</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>
----------------	----------------------

e. Rubber

Molded Packings	None
Oil Seals	None
Pipe Rings	None

f. Friction

Cobra	None
-------	------

Non-Asbestos Products Replacing Asbestos

<u>PRODUCT</u>		<u>Conversion</u>
<u>New</u>	<u>Old</u>	<u>Date</u>
Superex 2000	Superex 2000	1972
Superex 1600	Superex M	1973
375 Cement	301 Cement	1971
460 Cement	450 Cement	1972
505 Cement	500 Cement	1972
Thermo-12	Thermobestos	1972
Min-k Molded	Min-k Molded	1972
Flexible Min-k (H.T.,Std.)	Flexible Min-k	1972
Flexible Min-k Tape	Flexible Min-k Tape	1972
Metal-On	Metal-On	1972



Johns-Manville

E
Internal Correspondence

13-0002

To: R. B. Von Wald - Five West 

Date: October 9, 1973

From: T. P. O'Hagan - Four South

FILE

Copies: R. A. Stapleton - Four South

Subject: LABELING OF PRODUCTS

The enclosed listing is an up-to-date information labeling history of the products sold by the Industrial Products Division. I hope these listing prove useful as background data in future litigation.

TPO/lr
Enclosure

In-Line Products

<u>Product</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>
<u>A. Construction Products</u>			
Marinite 23	1970	"G" Series Quinterra,	1972
Marinite 36	1970	Quinorgo, Quintex	
Marinite 65	1970	3G, 5G Quinterra	None
Molten Metal Marinite	1970	Polyester Film Combined	None
Heat-treated Molten Metal		Products	
Marinite	1970		
Veneered Marinite	1970		
Heat Treated Marimet 45	1970		
Transite Core plate	1970		
Marine Veneer	1970		
Marine Acoustical Unit	1970		
Reeferite	1970		
Aertite Coating	None		
Fibrous Adhesive	None		
352 Cement	1968		
Insulkote	None		
Asbestos Weatherproofing Felts	None		
Asbestos Paper	1970		
Asbestos Millboard	1970		
<u>L. Champ</u>			
Sonite	1970		
Asbestos Turbine Blankets	1971		
<u>C. Electrical</u>		<u>D. Industrial Products</u>	
Microbestos Paper	None	a. <u>Mechanical Packings</u>	
Sealing Compounds	None	Centripac	None
Fibroid Asbestos Paper	1970	Thermocore	None
Quinterra, Type I	1972	Braided	None
Quinterra, Type 2,3, 5	None	Interlocked	None
Quinterrabord, Type 1		Universal	None
(Untreated)	1972	Chempac	None
Quinterrabord, Type 3 --		Twisted Rod	None
(Treated)	None	Braided Groove & Door	None
Quinorgo 3000,4000,6000,R-4	1972	Braided & Plaited Rope	1972
Quinorgo 5000,R-5,r-483, 486		Thermo-Pac Twisted Rope	1972
& 585	1972	Asbestos Wick	1972
Quinorgobord 1100	1972	Twisted Asbestos Cord	1972
Quinorgobord 1200	None	Flexible Metallic Rod	None
Quintex I, II, ST	None	Metallic Groove	1972
Quintexbord TX-6, ST	None	Fabric Groove	1972
Telgard A	1972	Cumpac	None
TV Bord	None	Asbestan	None
Fuel Cell Paper & Board	1972	b. <u>Gaskets, Tape</u>	
Toasterbord, 1600	1972	Kearsarge Gaskets	None
Terrabord, No. 16	1972	Kearsarge Gasketing Tape	1972
		Chempac Folded Gaskets	None
		Tadpole Gaskets	1972
		Besto-Tak Tape	1972
		Woven Asbestos Gasketing Tape	1972
		Teflon Treated Asbestos Tape	1972
		Treated Tubing	None
		Compressed Asbestos Sheet	None
		Packing	
		83B Sheet Packing	None
		Bomber Cloth	None
		Neoprene Sheet Packing	None
		Kearsarge Gasketing Cloth	None
		Kearsarge Sheet	None
		Cable Wrapping Tape	1972
		Metal Gaskets	None
		Plastiseal-F Cement	None

<u>Product</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>
----------------	----------------------

Die Formed Rings	None
------------------	------

c. Textiles

Asbestos Yarn	1972
Asbestos Braided Tubing	1972
Asbestos Cloth	1972
Asbestos Textile Adhesive	None
Asbestos Listing	1972

d. CAP

Expansion Joints	None
CAP	None

<u>Product</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>
----------------	----------------------

e. Rubber

Molded Packings	None
Oil Seals	None
Pipe Rings	None

f. Friction

Cobra	None
-------	------

Johns Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: All Senior Officers
All General Managers

Date: November 21, 1973

From: W. B. Reitze

Copies:

Subject: LABELING OF PRODUCTS

11/27/73
cc: Staff sent 11-28
JAP

RECEIVED	NOV 23 1973	SS	ORVL	FILED	DISCARD
ST VP, R&D					

As you may recall, shortly following the new Federal regulations governing the use and handling of asbestos, members of your Divisions met with me to review the product lines and determine which lines should bear cautionary labels and which lines could remain unlabeled.

A year and a half has now passed since this last review. Several subtle changes have appeared in the law, and several interpretations of the existing law have been made. One such ruling involving the existing laws was recently handed down in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in what is commonly referred to as the Borel Case (G. E. Parker has full details. Briefly, this ruling stated that JM and other asbestos insulation-producing companies were guilty of causing adverse health effects in a man because of inadequate labeling and warning procedures used in the early 1960's.

It is for the above reasons that I feel a general review of all product lines and our labels contained thereon should be made. Would it be possible to submit an updated list of the product lines and whether or not they bear the prescribed labels? An updated copy of the previously submitted list would suffice. Other product lines not containing asbestos but with a potential hazard should also be given a close look. I would be very happy to sit down with you or someone you may designate to review the possible health affects of the product lines.

This is an extremely important area since inadequate, incomplete, or erroneously labeled products could cost us considerable sums in product liability claims.

W. B. Reitze
W. B. Reitze

WBR/lh

DEC 4 1973

Internal Correspondence

To: W. B. Reitze - 1 South

Date: December 3, 1973

From: E. J. Warrick - R&D Center

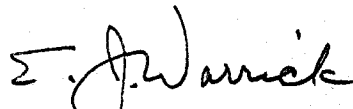
Copies: Division QC Managers

W. H. Graham

Subject: LABELING OF PRODUCTS
YOUR LETTER OF NOVEMBER 21, 1973

General Quality Control is preparing a new section of the Quality Control Operations Manual that will cover current consumer legislation. One of the sub-sections has to do with the Federal Hazardous Substance Labeling Act. The first draft of this sub-section is finished and a copy is attached. At this time, copies are also being sent to the Division Quality Control Managers for their review.

I would like to be included in any further work on this subject.


E. J. Warrick

mad
attachments

Johns-Manville GENERAL
QUALITY CONTROL DEPT.
OPERATIONS MANUAL

SUBJECT: CONSUMER LEGISLATION
FEDERAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
LABELING ACT

PART NO.	XIII A
PAGE NO.	1 of 2
DATE	11/1/73

The Consumer Product Safety Act, passed into law in 1972, created the Consumer Product Safety Commission which now has the authority to enforce the Federal Hazardous Substances Act and other related acts.

The Commission has the power to seize and ban a product from the market. The penalty and seizure provisions refer to substances defined as toxic, corrosive, irritant, radioactive, sensitizing, flammable, and pressure generating. In addition, substances which may cause substantial personal injury or illness due to customary or foreseeable handling or use including reasonably foreseeable ingestion by children are also included.

The regulations cover all products, whether purchased as a raw material, produced as a finished product or purchased for resale.

Executive Bulletin 831-3 "Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act" defines Company policy with regard to compliance by Johns-Manville with the provisions of this Law.

As decreed in the Bulletin, the Research Director, the Product Manager and the Production Manager have the responsibility to identify those raw materials and products of the Company which may be hazardous substances.

The text and design of a precautionary label requires the concurrence of the Legal Services Department, the Employee Relations Department and the Environmental Affairs Department.

Once the substance or product has been identified as hazardous, and the labeling has been designated, the appropriate Purchase Specification, Manufacturing Specification and/or Finished Product Specification will be revised to reflect the condition.

The procedure for implementing Executive Bulletin 831-3 is outlined as follows. It is being incorporated into the Quality Control Operations Manual.

Step 1

The Product Manager and/or the Production Manager and the Research Director identify a substance as hazardous. They recommend a text and design for the label to the General Manager.

Step 2

The Division General Manager approves the recommendation and assigns the proposed text and design to the Division Quality Control Manager. The Division Quality Control Manager submits the proposed text and design to the Legal Services Department, the Employee Relations Department (Manager, Accident Prevention and Industrial Health) and the Environmental Affairs Department for their concurrence through an approval slip procedure similar to that used for Specification

Johns-Manville GENERAL
QUALITY CONTROL DEPT.
OPERATIONS MANUAL

SUBJECT: CONSUMER LEGISLATION
FEDERAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
LABELING ACT

PART NO.	XIII A
PAGE NO.	2 of 2
DATE	11/1/73

Step 3

Purchase Specification, Manufacturing Specification and/or the Finished Product Specification revisions are made in the usual way to include precautions for handling, using and labeling the hazardous substance.

Step 4

Division Quality Control oversees the implementation of the labeling procedure.

T. P. O'Hagan - 4S

12/10/73

R. J. Rushforth - 4S

ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELLING
CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS DEPT. PRODUCTS

Attached is a listing of the dates products were labelled with an asbestos caution label, as evidenced by specification or bulletin issues. Only Construction Department products are listed, as you requested. The dates for 300 and 352 Cements are not available, but have been requested from the Canadian Products Division.

RJR/rmk

In-Line Products

<u>Product</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>
Marinite 23, 36, 65	7/1/70
Molten Metal Marinite	7/1/70
Veneered Marinite	7/1/70
Heat Treated Molten Metal Marinite	7/1/70
Heat Treated Marimet 45	7/1/70
Transite Core Plate	7/1/70
Marine Acoustical Unit	7/1/70
Reeferite	7/1/70
Aertite Coating	None
Fibrous Adhesive	None
Sealing Compounds	None
Insulkote	None
Asbestos Weatherproofing Felts	None
Asbestos Paper	7/1/70
Asbestos Millboard	7/1/70
Asbestos Turbine Blankets	9/14/71

Non-Asbestos Products Replacing Asbestos

<u>New Product</u>	<u>Old Product</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>	<u>Date Replaced</u>
Superex 1600	Superex M	Pipe-3/12/65,Block 11/14/66	1973
Superex 2000	Superex 2000(1900)	" "	1972
375 Cement	301 Cement	8/23/65	1971
460 Cement	450 Cement	11/4/65	1972
505 Cement	500 Cement	11/4/65	1972
Thermo-12	Thermobestos	Pipe-5/25/66,Block 9/10/64	1973
Metal-On(Thermo-12)	Metal-On (Thermobestos)	5/25/66	1973
Molded Min-k(500,1301,2000)	Molded Min-k	7/1/70	1973 or 4
Flexible Min-k Blankets & Tape	Flexible Min-k	7/1/70	1973 or 4
Sonite	Sonite	7/1/70	1973 or 4

Out of Line Products

<u>Product</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>	<u>Date Discontinued</u>
Submarine Bulkhead	None	1967
Pallite	7/1/70	1973
Imperial Marinite	7/1/70	1973
Metal Veneered Marinite	7/1/70	1973
Fireite Furnace Cement	None	1973
Heat Treating Cement	None	1973
Thermobestos	Block - 9/10/64	1973
(and Silicated Thermobestos)	Pipe - 5/25/66	1973
Superex-M	Block - 11/14/66	1970
	Pipe - 3/12/65	1970
Superex - 1900	Block - 11/14/66	1972
	Pipe - 3/12/65	1972
Thermobestos Insulating Cement	None	1969
Superex Cement	11/4/65	1973
85% Magnesia	Block - 11/14/66	1970
	Pipe - 3/12/65	1970
Magnesia Cement	8/23/65	1970
300 Cement	TBE	1970
302, Cement	8/23/65	1970
0352, 304, 400 Cements	8/23/65	1969
340 Cement	None	1969
301 Cement	8/23/65	1971
364 Cement	None	1955
678, 319 Cements	11/4/65	1969
450,500, Navy 450 Cements	11/4/65	1972
352 Cement	TBE	1973
MX-3808 Asbestos Filler	7/1/70	1970
Fil-Insul	None	1969
Fibrofil	None	1969
Asbestile Cement	None	1958
Asbestoment - S	None	1970
Niagrite	7/1/70	1973
Ceillinite	7/1/70	1973
Asbestos Roll Fire-Felt	7/1/70	1973
White Surface Asbestos Jacketing	None	1968
Asbestos Fire Felt	None	1962
Super Fire Felt	None	1949
Thermo Fire Felt	None	1949
Vitro Fire Felt	None	1949
Thermotape	None	1964
Thermowrap	None	1964
Thermomat	None	1969
Thermomix	7/1/70	1970 approx.
Asbestocel	None	1965
Asbestos Blankets	None	1960
Asbestos Sponge Felt	None	1961
Pan-O-Cel	None	1959
Cellamite	None	1959
Anti-SWeat	None	1965
Asbestos Pipe Blanket	None	1960
Engineer's Insulating Tape	None	1956
Asbestos Jelly Rolls	None	1968

352
Cement

CANCELLED

CAUTION

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS

AVOID CREATING DUST

BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY CAUSE

SERIOUS BODILY HARM

Cautionary labels in the form shown above shall be printed on all packages of Asbestos Fibre manufactured at Jeffrey (Asbestos) Mill 5, with the exception of 5 ply paper.

Other exceptions may be specified from time to time by AFD Sales Dept.

Form 333-5 Ptd. in U.S.A.

X - INDICATES CHANGE — REASON: More adequate wording.

AUTHORITY FOR CHANGE

SUPERSEDES: Same specification, dated July 30, 1970

DIR. C.C.	MR. C.C.	SUPR. C.C.	PROD. SUFF.	PLNT. PH.	RES. LAB.	CON. MS.	DATE ISSUED	Dec. 10, 1973
--------------	-------------	---------------	----------------	--------------	--------------	-------------	----------------	---------------

T. P. O'Hagan - 4S

12/13/73

R. J. Rushforth - 4S

ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELLING
ELECTRICAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DEPT.

Attached is a listing of the dates products were labelled with an asbestos caution label, as evidenced by specification issues.

Interlocked Coil Packings (253,254,255,263) which are not labelled, were prelubricated with mineral oil on 3/12/73 (Merchandise Bulletin MK-51). Style 2021 Centripac Coil Packing was also prelubricated at this time.

Quinorgo 5000, R-5, R-483, No. 486, and No. 585 were shown as labelled in the listing attached to my letter of 10/2/73. This is incorrect. These products are not labelled.

RJR/rmk

In-Line Products

<u>Product</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>
1. <u>Electrical</u>	
Fibroid Asbestos Paper	7/1/70
Quinterra, Type I	9/26/72
Quinterrabord, Type I (Untreated)	10/2/72
Quinorgo 3000, 4000, 6000, R-4	9/26/72
Quinorgobord 1100	9/26/72
Telgard A (New Product)	12/18/72
Fuel Cell Paper & Board	9/26/72
Toasterboard '1600	9/26/72
Quinterrabord, No. 16	9/26/72
G Series Quinterra, Quinorgo, Quintex	9/26/72
2. <u>Mechanical Packings</u>	
Braided and Plaited Rope	9/28/72
Thermo-Pac Twisted Rope	3/9/73
Asbestos Wick	10/3/72
Twisted Asbestos Cord	10/9/72
Metallic Groove	9/29/72
Fabric Groove	9/29/72
3. <u>Gaskets, Tape</u>	
Kearsarge Gasketing Tape	10/9/72
Tadpole Gaskets	9/28/72
Besto-Tak Tape	9/29/72
Woven Asbestos Gasketing Tape	10/9/72
Teflon Treated Asbestos Tape	10/6/72
Cable Wrapping Tape	10/4/72
4. <u>Textiles</u>	
Asbestos Yarn	10/3/72
Asbestos Braided Tubing	10/3/72
Asbestos Cloth	10/3/72
Asbestos Listing	10/3/72



Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: T. P. O'Hagan - 4S

Date: December 17, 1973

From: R. B. Von Wald - 5W

Copies: C. J. DeBiase - 4S

Subject: LABELLING OF PRODUCTS

I today received your corrected listing of products together with the labeling date. I wish first to thank you very much for your efforts as this will be extremely valuable to us. I would, however, like to have one other item taken care of, that being an indication by each product of the type of label used when the labeling was commenced. Then, also I would like a copy of each label that was used. We may have the situation where a particular product started out with one kind of label and then switched to another label at various times. I would appreciate it if you could indicate that information as to each product, perhaps showing that on "X" date we began using label "A" and then on "Y" date we switched to label "B".

Once again, thank you very much for all of your efforts. This will be of great assistance to all of our attorneys.

R. B. Von Wald

T. P. O'Hagan - 4S

1/2/74

R. J. Rushforth - 4S

None

ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELLING
DATES VARIOUS TYPES USED

Attached is a listing of Industrial Products Division products and the dates when each of the various types were used for each product. It should be noted that the transition from L-4955 and L-4956 to LIN-4955A and LIN-4956A is difficult to pinpoint. Stocks of L-4955 and L-4956 were used up prior to the use of LIN-4955A and LIN-4956A. As such the dates listed for this transition are approximate. Listed dates are evidenced by specifications, bulletins or other correspondence.

RJR/rmk

In-Line Products

<u>Product</u>	<u>Label</u> <u>and</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>
	<u>L-4955</u>	<u>LIN-4955A</u>
 1. <u>Electrical</u>		
Fibroid Asbestos Paper	7/1/70	8/15/72
Quinterra, Type I	--	9/26/72
Quinterrabord, Type I (Untreated)	--	10/2/72
Quinorgo 3000, 4000, 6000, R-4	--	9/26/72
Quinorgobord 1100	--	9/26/72
Telgard A (New Product)	--	12/18/72
Fuel Cell Paper & Board	--	9/26/72
Toasterboard 1600	--	9/26/72
Quinterrabord, No. 16	--	9/26/72
G Series Quinterra, Quinorgo, Quintex	--	9/26/72
 2. <u>Mechanical Packings</u>		
Braided and Plaited Rope	--	9/28/72
Thermo-Pac Twisted Rope	--	3/9/73
Asbestos Wick	--	10/3/72
Twisted Asbestos Cord	--	10/9/72
Metallic Groove	--	9/29/72
Fabric Groove	--	9/29/72
 3. <u>Gaskets, Tape</u>		
Kearsarge Gasketing Tape	--	10/9/72
Tadpole Gaskets	--	9/28/72
Besto-Tak Tape	--	9/29/72
Woven Asbestos Gasketing Tape	--	10/9/72
Teflon Treated Asbestos Tape	--	10/6/72
Cable Wrapping Tape	--	10/4/72
 4. <u>Textiles</u>		
Asbestos Yarn	--	10/3/72
Asbestos Braided Tubing	--	10/3/72
Asbestos Cloth	--	10/3/72
Asbestos Listing	--	10/3/72

W. C. Roth

In-Line Products

(Construction Products)

Product	Label and Date Labelled					
Marinite 23	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-5569	2/8/71	LIN-5569A	10/24/72
Marinite 36	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-5570	2/8/71	LIN-5570A	10/24/72
Marinite 65	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-5571	2/8/71	LIN-5571A	10/24/72
Molten Metal Marinite	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-5572	2/8/71	LIN-5572A	10/24/72
Veneered Marinite	L-4955	7/1/70			LIN-4955A	1/30/73
Heat Treated Molten Metal Marinite	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-5573	2/8/71	LIN-5573A	10/24/72
Heat Treated Marimet 45	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-5574	2/8/71	LIN-5574A	10/24/72
Transite Core Plate	L-4955	7/1/70			LIN-4955A	11/1/72
Marine Acoustical Unit	L-4955	7/1/70			LIN-4955A	10/25/72
Reeferite	L-4955	7/1/70			LIN-4955A	12/18/72
Aertite Coating		None		None		
Fibrous Adhesive		None		None		
Sealing Compounds		None		None		
Insulkote		None		None		
Asbestos Weatherproofing Felts		None		None		
Asbestos Paper	L-4955	7/1/70			LIN-4955A	8/15/72
Asbestos Millboard	L-4955	7/1/70			LIN-4955A	8/4/72
Asbestos Turbine Blankets	L-4955	9/14/71			LIN-4955A	7/17/72

Products Replaced by Non Asbestos Products

<u>Product</u>	<u>Label and Date Labelled</u>				<u>Date Replaced</u>
Min-k 500	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	7/17/72	1973 or 4
Min-k 1301	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	7/17/72	1973 or 4
Min-k 2000	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	7/17/72	1973 or 4
Std. Flexible Min-kBlanket Tape	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	7/17/72	1973 or 4
H.T. Flexible Min-k Blanket	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	7/17/72	1973 or 4
Metal-On P/I(Thermobestos) E 5/25/66	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	6/23/72	1973
Sonite	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	7/17/72	1973 or 4
Superex 2000			LIN-4956A	7/6/72	1972

Out of Line Products

<u>Product</u>		<u>Label and Date Labelled</u>			
Submarine Bulkhead	None				
Pallite	None	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	8/9/72
Imperial Marinite	None	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	8/9/72
Metal Veneered Marinite	None	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	8/9/72
Fireite Furnace Cement	None				
Heat Treating Cement	None				
Thermobestos	E Block- 9/10/64	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	6/23/72
(and silicated Thermobestos)	E Pipe - 5/25/66	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	6/23/72
Superex-M	E Block- 11/14/66	L-4956	7/1/70		
	E Pipe - 3/12/65	L-4956	7/1/70		
Superex - 1900	E Block- 11/14/66	L-4956	7/1/70		
	E Pipe - 3/12/65	L-4956	7/1/70		
Thermobestos Insulating Cement	None				
Superex Cement	E 11/4/65	L-4956	7/1/70		
85% Magnesia	E Block- 11/14/65	L-4955	7/1/70		
	E Pipe - 3/12/65	L-4955	7/1/70		
Magnesia Cement	E 8/23/65	L-4955	7/1/70		
300 Cement	TBE				
302, Cement	E 8/23/65	L-4955	7/1/70		
0352, 304, 400 Cements	E 8/23/65	L-4955	7/1/70		
340 Cement	None				
301 Cement	E 8/23/65	L-4955	7/1/70		
364 Cement	None				
678, 319 Cements	E 11/4/65				
450, 500, Navy 450 Cements	E 11/4/65	L-4955	7/1/70		
352 Cement	TBE				
MX-3808 Asbestos Filler	None	L-4956	7/1/70		
Fil-Insul	None				
Fibrofil	None				
Asbestile Cement	None				
Asbestoment - S	None				
Niagrite	None	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	8/15/72
Ceillinite	None	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	8/15/72
Asbestos Roll Fire-Felt	None	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	8/15/72
White Surface Asbestos Jacketing	None				
Asbestos Fire Felt	None				
Super Fire Felt	None				
Thermo Fire Felt	None				
Vitro Fire Felt	None				
Thermotape	None				
Thermowrap	None				
Thermomat	None				
Thermomix	None	L-4955	7/1/70		
Asbestocel	None				
Asbestos Blankets	None				
Asbestos Sponge Felt	None				
Pan-O-Cel	None				
Cellamite	None				
Anti-Sweat	None				
Asbestos Pipe Blanket	None				
Engineer's Insulating Tape	None				
Asbestos Jelly Rolls	None				

JAN 3 1974

Internal Correspondence

To: R. J. Rushforth

Date: January 3, 1974

From: T. P. O'Hagan *P*

Copies: R. B. Van Wald - 5/West

R. A. Stapleton

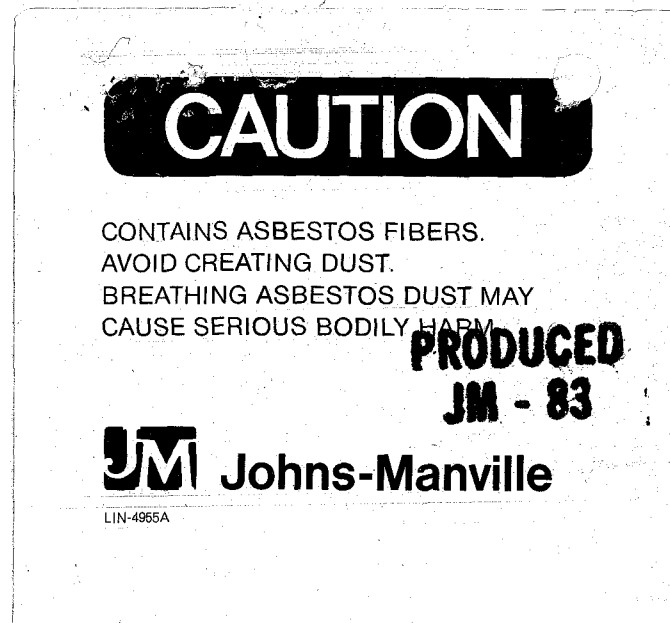
Subject: ASBESTOS CAUTION LABELS

Thank you very much for your letter of 1/2/74 giving dates that these labels were first applied and/or changed. However, one more request we have had from the Legal Department is for samples of the actual labels.

Would you please secure copies of all caution labels presently being used by our Division.

*71
per TPOH (6)*

TPO/an





CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.



Johns-Manville

LIN-4955A



CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AND FREE CRYSTALLINE SILICA.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.



Johns-Manville

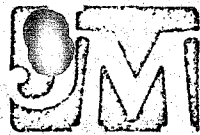
LIN-4956A

PRODUCED
JM - 83

1000000000
10 10

135

Johns-Manville



Marinite 23

Marinite 23 is a high strength, low density, non-flammable, non-toxic, and non-hazardous material.

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

LIN-5569A

Johns-Manville



Marinite 65

Marinite 65 is a high strength, low density, non-flammable, non-toxic, and non-hazardous material.

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

LIN-5571A

Johns-Manville



Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

Johns-Manville



Marinite 316

Marinite 316 is a high strength, low density, non-flammable, non-toxic, and non-hazardous material.

Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

LIN-5570A

Johns-Manville



Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

LIN-5572A

Johns-Manville



Caution

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS.
AVOID CREATING DUST.
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM.

**PRODUCED
JM - 83**

01000087
86 III

136



CAUTION

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS ASBESTOS
FIBER

AVOID BREATHING THE DUST. INHA-
LATION OF ASBESTOS IN EXCESSIVE
QUANTITIES OVER LONG PERIODS OF
TIME MAY BE HARMFUL

IF DUST IS CREATED WHEN THIS PROD-
UCT IS HANDLED, USE PROPER PRO-
TECTION.

IF PROPER DUST CONTROL CANNOT
BE PROVIDED, RESPIRATORS AP-
PROVED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF
MINES FOR PROTECTION AGAINST
PNEUMOCONIOSIS-PRODUCING
DUSTS SHOULD BE WORN



L-4955

PRINTED IN U.S.A.



CAUTION

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS ASBESTOS
FIBER AND FREE CRYSTALLINE SILICA.

AVOID BREATHING THE DUST.
INHALATION OF THESE MATERIALS IN
EXCESSIVE QUANTITIES OVER LONG
PERIODS OF TIME MAY BE HARMFUL.

IF DUST IS CREATED WHEN THIS PROD-
UCT IS HANDLED, USE PROPER PRO-
TECTION.

IF PROPER DUST CONTROL CANNOT
BE PROVIDED, RESPIRATORS AP-
PROVED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF
MINES FOR PROTECTION AGAINST
PNEUMOCONIOSIS-PRODUCING
DUSTS SHOULD BE WORN.



L-4956

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

**PRODUCED
JM - 83**

0010097
100 100

Johns-Manville

**Marinite 36**High Grade Fiberglass
Insulating Board For Industry

Caution

This product contains asbestos fiber.

Avoid Breathing The Dust. Inhalation of asbestos in excessive quantities over long periods of time may be harmful.

If dust is created when this product is handled, use proper protection.

If proper dust control cannot be provided, respirators approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for protection against pneumoconiosis-producing dusts should be worn.

LIN-5570

Johns-Manville



Caution

This product contains asbestos fiber.

Avoid Breathing The Dust. Inhalation of asbestos in excessive quantities over long periods of time may be harmful.

If dust is created when this product is handled, use proper protection.

If proper dust control cannot be provided, respirators approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for protection against pneumoconiosis-producing dusts should be worn.

LIN-5574

**PRODUCED
JM - 83**

1300000000
32 ML

11-

CAUTION

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBER.
INHALATION OF ASBESTOS IN EXCESSIVE
QUANTITIES OVER LONG PERIODS OF TIME
MAY BE HARMFUL.

IF DUST IS CREATED WHEN THIS PRODUCT IS
HANDLED, AVOID BREATHING THE DUST.

IF ADEQUATE VENTILATION CONTROL IS NOT
POSSIBLE, WEAR RESPIRATORS APPROVED
BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF MINES FOR PNEU-
MOCONIOSIS-PRODUCING DUSTS.

PRODUCED
JM - 83

00220079
25 MI

139

[REDACTED]

CAUTION

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBER.
INHALATION OF ASBESTOS IN EXCESSIVE
QUANTITIES OVER LONG PERIODS OF TIME
MAY BE HARMFUL.

IF DUST IS CREATED WHEN THIS PRODUCT IS
HANDLED, AVOID BREATHING THE DUST.

IF ADEQUATE VENTILATION CONTROL IS NOT
POSSIBLE, WEAR RESPIRATORS APPROVED
BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF MINES FOR PNEU-
MOCONIOSIS-PRODUCING DUSTS.

[REDACTED]

PRODUCED
JM - 83

03000079
E8 MI

140

CAUTION

This product contains asbestos fiber.

Inhalation of asbestos in excessive quantities over long periods of time may be harmful.

Avoid breathing dust.

If adequate ventilation control is not possible, wear respirators approved by the U. S. Bureau of Mines for pneumoconiosis-producing dusts.

**PRODUCED
JM - 83**

100-443887-100



Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: R. B. VonWald - 5/West

Date: January 9, 1974

From: T. P. O'Hagan - 4/South

Copies: R. A. Stapleton

C. J. DeBiase

Subject: LABELING OF PRODUCTS

The attachments are in response to your request of December 17, 1973.

I hope you find this information detailed enough for your purposes.

The labels are those in use today and the rubber stamp warning is applied to some MARINITE products out of Billerica.

TPO/an

LEGAL SERVICES

In-Line Products

(Construction Products)

<u>Product</u>	<u>Label and Date Labelled</u>					
Marinite 23	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-5569	2/8/71	LIN-5569A	10/24/71
Marinite 36	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-5570	2/8/71	LIN-5570A	10/24/71
Marinite 65	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-5571	2/8/71	LIN-5571A	10/24/71
Molten Metal Marinite	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-5572	2/8/71	LIN-5572A	10/24/71
Veneered Marinite	L-4955	7/1/70			LIN-4955A	1/30/72
Heat Treated Molten Metal Marinite	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-5573	2/8/71	LIN-5573A	10/24/71
Heat Treated Marimet A5	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-5574	2/8/71	LIN-5574A	10/24/71
Transite Core Plate	L-4955	7/1/70			LIN-4955A	11/1/72
Marine Acoustical Unit	L-4955	7/1/70			LIN-4955A	10/25/71
Reeferite	L-4955	7/1/70			LIN-4955A	12/18/71
Aertite Coating		None		None		
Fibrous Adhesive		None		None		
Sealing Compounds		None		None		
Insulkote		None		None		
Asbestos Weatherproofing Felts		None		None		
Asbestos Paper	L-4955	7/1/70			LIN-4955A	8/15/72
Asbestos Millboard	L-4955	7/1/70			LIN-4955A	8/4/72
Asbestos Turbine Blankets	L-4955	9/14/71			LIN-4955A	7/17/72

Products Replaced by Non Asbestos Products

<u>Label and Date Labelled</u>					
<u>Product</u>	<u>Label and Date Labelled</u>		<u>Date Replac</u>		
Min-k 500	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	7/17/72	1973 or 4
Min-k 1301	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	7/17/72	1973 or 4
Min-k 2000	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	7/17/72	1973 or 4
Std. Flexible Min-kBlanket Tape	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	7/17/72	1973 or 4
H.T. Flexible Min-k Blanket	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	7/17/72	1973 or 4
Metal-On P/I(Thermobestos) E 5/25/66	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	6/23/72	1973
Sonite	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	7/17/72	1973 or 4
Superex 2000			LIN-4956A	7/6/72	1972

In-Line Products

<u>Product</u>	<u>Label</u> <u>and</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>
	<u>L-4955</u>	<u>LIN-4955A</u>
<u>1. Electrical</u>		
Fibroid Asbestos Paper	7/1/70	8/15/72
Quinterra, Type I	--	9/26/72
Quinterrabord, Type I (Untreated)	--	10/2/72
Quinorgo 3000, 4000, 6000, R-4	--	9/26/72
Quinorgobord 1100	--	9/26/72
Telgard A (New Product)	--	12/18/72
Fuel Cell Paper & Board	--	9/26/72
Toasterboard 1600	--	9/26/72
Quinterrabord, No. 16	--	9/26/72
G Series Quinterra, Quinorgo, Quintex	--	9/26/72
<u>2. Mechanical Packings</u>		
Braided and Plaited Rope	--	9/28/72
Thermo-Pac Twisted Rope	--	3/9/73
Asbestos Wick	--	10/3/72
Twisted Asbestos Cord	--	10/9/72
Metallic Groove	--	9/29/72
Fabric Groove	--	9/29/72
<u>3. Gaskets, Tape</u>		
Kearsarge Gasketing Tape	--	10/9/72
Tadpole Gaskets	--	9/28/72
Besto-Tak Tape	--	9/29/72
Woven Asbestos Gasketing Tape	--	10/9/72
Teflon Treated Asbestos Tape	--	10/6/72
Cable Wrapping Tape	--	10/4/72
<u>4. Textiles</u>		
Asbestos Yarn	--	10/3/72
Asbestos Braided Tubing	--	10/3/72
Asbestos Cloth	--	10/3/72
Asbestos Listing	--	10/3/72

Out of Line Products

<u>Product</u>		<u>Label and Date Labelled</u>			
Submarine Bulkhead	None				
Pallite	None	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	8/9/72
Imperial Marinite	None	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	8/9/72
Metal Veneered Marinite	None	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A	8/9/72
Fireite Furnace Cement	None				
Heat Treating Cement	None				
Thermobestos	E Block-	9/10/64	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A 6/23/7
(and silicated Thermobestos)	E Pipe -	5/25/66	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A 6/23/7
Superex-M	E Block-	11/14/66	L-4956	7/1/70	
	E Pipe -	3/12/65	L-4956	7/1/70	
Superex - 1900	E Block-	11/14/66	L-4956	7/1/70	
	E Pipe -	3/12/65	L-4956	7/1/70	
Thermobestos Insulating Cement	None				
Superex Cement	E	11/4/65	L-4956	7/1/70	
85% Magnesia	E Block-	11/14/55	L-4955	7/1/70	
	E Pipe -	3/12/65	L-4955	7/1/70	
Magnesia Cement	E	8/23/65	L-4955	7/1/70	
300 Cement		TBE			
302, Cement	E	8/23/65	L-4955	7/1/70	
0352, 304, 400 Cements	E	8/23/65			
340 Cement		None			
301 Cement	E	8/23/65	L-4955	7/1/70	
364 Cement		None			
678, 319 Cements	E	11/4/65			
450, 500, Navy 450 Cements	E	11/4/65	L-4955	7/1/70	
352 Cement		TBE			
MX-3808 Asbestos Filler		None	L-4956	7/1/70	
Fill-Insul		None			
Fibrofil		None			
Asbestile Cement		None			
Asbestoment - S		None			
Niagrite		None	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A 8/15/72
Ceillinite		None	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A 8/15/72
Asbestos Roll Fire-Felt		None	L-4955	7/1/70	LIN-4955A 8/15/72
White Surface Asbestos Jacketing		None			
Asbestos Fire Felt		None			
Super Fire Felt		None			
Thermo Fire Felt		None			
Vitro Fire Felt		None			
Thermotape		None			
Thermowrap		None			
Thermomat		None			
Thermomix		None	L-4955	7/1/70	
Asbestocel		None			
Asbestos Blankets		None			
Asbestos Sponge Felt		None			
Pan-O-Cel		None			
Cellamite		None			
Anti-Sweat		None			
Asbestos Pipe Blanket		None			
Engineer's Insulating Tape		None			
Asbestos Jelly Rolls		None			

To: R. B. VonWald - 5/West

Date: January 17, 1974

From: T. P. O'Hagan - 4/South

RECEIVED
JAN 18 1974
LEGAL SERVICES

Copies: C. J. DeBiase

R. A. Stapleton

Subject: LABELING OF PRODUCTS

As further background on the labeling of asbestos-containing products, Mr. Cliff Schekler, then with our Environmental Department, reviewed all the products in the old Industrial Insulations Department and determined those items that required labeling. The labels and their message were agreed upon between Mr. Schekler and our Legal Department.

The result of that agreement were the first caution labels, L-4955 and L-4956. This took place in early 1970.

I can't find much activity in this area again until 1972 when Mr. Fred Pundsack wrote Mr. Arthur Goldberg, then with H.E.W., setting down suggested guidelines for products that contained "locked-in" asbestos fibers, that is, those products that, in normal industry, accepted usage would not give off airborne asbestos fibers in sufficient quantities to necessitate them carrying a warning label.

Using Mr. Pundsack's letter to Mr. Goldberg as a guide, Product Managers and Production personnel were asked to review each product in the line and determine the need for labeling.

It was about this time that O.S.H.A. issued additional guidelines covering the wording to be used on warning labels and, after a review by Mr. Bill Reitze, Mr. Ed Fenner and the Legal Department, caution labels LIN-4955A and LIN-4956A were adopted.

The "when" and "what" of the labeling has been covered in previous letters and I believe you either have the actual labels or are familiar thereof.

We should be getting down to putting the finishing touches on this labeling subject, however, if you need further assistance, just let me know.

TPO/an

Johns-Manville

7-11-74
Internal Security

To: See below*

Date: January 24, 1974

From: F. L. Pundsack -R&D

Copies: F. H. May -5W

Subject: PRODUCT LABELING POLICY

This will confirm the meeting in J. A. McKinney's office at 10 a.m. January 29 to discuss our policy on labeling our products with regard to potential health hazard effects.

Bill Reitze will have a list of all the products we label now and examples of the wording of our various health hazard labels.

FLP
Pundsack

ae

*To: J. A. McKinney -5W
G. W. Wright -3W
E. M. Fenner -4N
W. B. Reitze -1S

PRODUCED
JM - 83

not thermal
A-C

plb note

82

RECEIVED
28 - 112

To: W. L. VanDerbeek - 2S

Date: Feb. 5, 1974

From: J. A. McKinney - 5W *JA McKinney*

Copies: W. R. Goodwin - 5W

F. L. Pundsack - R&D ✓

F. J. Solon - 4N

Subject: G. W. Wright - 3W

INFORMING FOREIGN CUSTOMERS ABOUT ASBESTOS AND HEALTH

Last November copies of the booklet WHAT EVERY EMPLOYEE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ASBESTOS were sent to 21 J-M plants for distribution to employees. There has been no adverse Union or employee reaction, and the employees apparently have taken the book quite seriously, particularly the part relating to the relationship between asbestos and smoking.

We recommend consideration be given to sending copies of the booklet to our customers, particularly our overseas customers, together with a recommendation that our customers distribute the same or a similar booklet to their employees working with asbestos.

We should also like to have another meeting with you and your people to discuss an appropriate label on asbestos shipped overseas. You will note I did not say "warning label". We should be able to devise a method of labeling which will inform users of the necessity for handling asbestos fiber properly without, at the same time, unnecessarily frightening the users or having our products classified as "hazardous".

I am convinced that at some time in the future it will be held that we had a legal obligation to inform users accurately of the things they should not do with our products.

Recently with respect to a ^{M Q} micro quartz product we recommended a label reading somewhat as follows:

"Implantation of glass fiber of ___ diameter and ___ length into the plural spaces of rats resulted in tumors. There is no evidence that inhalation of the same or similar fibers is injurious to health. Nevertheless, as a precaution, do not handle this product, or products containing this product, in such a manner as to create dust. Avoid breathing any dust which is created."

We should discuss a similar label for asbestos shipped overseas.

PRIVILEGED
J-M 83



Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: N. J. Gray - Denver
From: R. K. Hoagland - Manville
Copies: A. B. Lukens, R. Jonas, R. J. Haegi
Subject: WARNING NOTICES
ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS
YOUR WIRE DATED 7/17/74

Date: 7/18/74

Enclosed are copies of the rubber stamp used to identify our products and copies of the ACE patching compound kit label.

Corspan and Facespan are interleaved with white 1/4" thick foam while being loaded on a pallet. This foam is stamped between each sheet.

Pallet loads of mullions, sills, corner posts and copings have this same warning. The stamp is placed on the white foam sheeting and it is strapped to the loaded pallet.

The ACE patching compound kit has its own label and it includes a warning message.

RECEIVED

JUL 22 1974

Office of N. J. Gray

NOVEL

W
O
R
L
D
O
F
F
I
C
E
S
O
F
F
I
C
E
S
O
F
F
I
C
E
S

AVOID CREAMING DUST.

BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY
CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM

100



Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: N. J. Gray - Denver 4W (Encl.)

Date: July 22, 1974

From: C. R. Wikel/L. H. Wilcox *CRW*

RECEIVED

Copies: See below.

Office of N. J. Gray

Subject: CAUTION NOTICES
ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS
YOUR WIRE OF 7/17/74

Attached are copies of "CAUTION" notices which are used with the Asbestos-Cement products at this location. These labels are inserted in the loads of products prior to being shipped. We also use a printer on the M-J Trim Saw which prints the same information on the back of the sheets going through this operation.

By products, we use the following method:

Panel Products

All loads contain a "CAUTION" label, which are inserted at the Transitop Trim Saw (when going into inventory) or at the Box Shop.

Standard Flexboard

All sheets trimmed at the M-M Trim Saw have the "CAUTION" label imprinted on the back of the sheets. Depending on the material being trimmed, we will imprint every other sheet or every sheet. (Same as the U/L labelling procedure).

Steam Cure Flexboard/Flexboard "B"

All sheets trimmed at the M-J Trim Saw are handled the same as the Standard Flexboard.

Asbestoboard

Same as Standard Flexboard

Permatone "S" Flexboard/Primed Flexboard (Painted sheets)

Same as Standard Flexboard. Are imprinted at the M-J Trim Saw trimming operation.

Feature Panels

A "CAUTION" label insert is placed in each load.

Cooling Tower Fill

A "CAUTION" label insert is placed in each load.

Cut Pieces - All products

A "CAUTION" label insert is placed in each load of all products which are cut to non-standard sizes at the table saw.

July 22, 1974

In checking into the above procedures, we came across one area where we may be shipping loads without a label. This area is part load shipments of Standard Transitop from inventory. Even though there is a label in the load when placed into inventory, a part shipment of a load could result in no "CAUTION" label. We have taken steps with our Shipping Department to correct this situation by having them insert a label at the time of a part load shipment.

cc

P. Niccolai - 54

E. Paddock - 50

J. Szczygielski - 88

L. Skarda - 54

L. D. Mutaw - 88

H-1.2

A-3F-9

In-Line Products

<u>Product</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Date Labelled</u>
<u>A. Construction Products</u>			
Marinite 23	1970	"G" Series Quinterra,	1972
Marinite 36	1970	Quinorgo, Quintex	
Marinite 65	1970	3G, 5G Quinterra	None
Molten Metal Marinite	1970	Polyester Film Combined	None
Heat-treated Molten Metal		Products	
Marinite	1970		
Veneered Marinite	1970	<u>D. Industrial Products</u>	
Heat Treated Marimet 45	1970	<u>a. Mechanical Packings</u>	
Transite Core plate	1970	Centripac	None
Marine Veneer	1970	Thermocore	None
Marine Acoustical Unit	1970	Braided	None
Reeferite	1970	Interlocked	None
Aertite Coating	None	Universal	None
Fibrous Adhesive	None	Chempac	None
352 Cement	1968	Twisted Rod	None
Insulkote	None	Braided Groove & Door	None
Asbestos Weatherproofing Felts	None	Braided & Plaited Rope	1972
Asbestos Paper	1970	Thermo-Pac Twisted Rope	1972
Asbestos Millboard	1970	Asbestos Wick	1972
		Twisted Asbestos Cord	1972
<u>B. Champ</u>		Flexible Metallic Rod	None
Sonite	1970	Metallic Groove	1972
Asbestos Turbine Blankets	1971	Fabric Groove	1972
		Cumpac	None
<u>C. Electrical</u>		Asbestan	None
Microbestos Paper	None		
Sealing Compounds	None	<u>b. Gaskets, Tape</u>	
Fibroid Asbestos Paper	1970	Kearsarge Gaskets	None
Quinterra, Type I	1972	Kearsarge Gasketing Tape	1972
Quinterra, Type 2,3, 5	None	Chempac Folded Gaskets	None
Quinterrabord, Type 1		Tadpole Gaskets	1972
(Untreated)	1972	Besto-Tak Tape	1972
Quinterrabord, Type 3		Woven Asbestos Gasketing Tape	1972
(Treated)	None	Teflon Treated Asbestos Tape	1972
Quinorgo 3000,4000,6000,R-4	1972	Treated Tubing	None
Quinorgo 5000,R-5,r-483, 486		Compressed Asbestos Sheet	None
& 585	1972	Packing	
Quinorgobord 1100	1972	83B Sheet Packing	None
Quinorgobord 1200	None	Bomber Cloth	None
Quintex I, II, ST	None	Neoprene Sheet Packing	None
Quintexbord TX-6, ST	None	Kearsarge Gasketing Cloth	None
Telgard A	1972	Kearsarge Sheet	None
TV Bord	None	Cable Wrapping Tape	1972
Fuel Cell Paper & Board	1972	Metal Gaskets	None
Toasterbord, 1600	1972	Plastiseal-F Cement	None
Terrabord, No. 16	1972		

Product Date Labelled

Die Formed Rings None

c. Textiles

Asbestos Yarn 1972

Asbestos Braided Tubing 1972

Asbestos Cloth 1972

Asbestos Textile Adhesive None

Asbestos Listing 1972

d. CAP

Expansion Joints None

CAP None

Product Date Labelled

e. Rubber

Molded Packings None

Oil Seals None

Pipe Rings None

f. Friction

Cobra None

Non-Asbestos Products Replacing Asbestos

<u>PRODUCT</u>		<u>Conversion</u>
<u>New</u>	<u>Old</u>	<u>Date</u>
Superex 2000	Superex 2000	1972
Superex 1600	Superex M	1973
375 Cement	301 Cement	1971
460 Cement	450 Cement	1972
505 Cement	500 Cement	1972
Thermo-12	Thermobestos	1972
Min-k Molded	Min-k Molded	1972
Flexible Min-k (H.T., Std.)	Flexible Min-k	1972
Flexible Min-k Tape	Flexible Min-k Tape	1972
Metal-On	Metal-On	1972

ASBESTOS WARNING LABELS

Date of Use

Label Identification

1972-Present

LIN-4955A
LIN-4956A (Asbestos and crystalline silica)
LIN-5569A (Marinite 23)
LIN-5570A (Marinite 36)
LIN-5571A (Marinite 65)
LIN-5572A (Molten Metal Marinite)
LIN-5573A (Heat Treated Molten Metal Marinite)
LIN-5574A (Heat Treated Marimet 45)

1970-1972

L -4955
L -4956 (Asbestos and crystalline silica)

1971-1972

(LIN-5570 AND
LIN-5574 Attached
wording same on others)

LIN-5569 (Marinite 23)
LIN-5570 (Marinite 36)
LIN-5571 (Marinite 65)
LIN-5572 (Molten Metal Marinite)
LIN-5573 (Heat Treated Molten Metal Marinite)
LIN-5574 (Heat Treated Marimet 45)

1965-1970

Attachment E

1970-present
(AFD)
(Approved by Quebec
Asbestos Mining
Association)

As follows (352 and 300 cements only)
" CAUTION
This bag contains chrysotile asbestos fibre.
Persons exposed to this material should use
adequate protective devices as inhalation of
this material over long periods may be harmful. "

1968-1970

Attachment E (352 and 300 Cements only)

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: T. P. O'Hagan - 4S

Date: 10/17/74

From: R. J. Rushforth - 4S

Copies: None

Subject: FRANCIS A. CEAS VS. JOHNS-MANVILLE... et al
INTERROGATORY NO. 72-L-5843

PRIVILEGED

J-M 83

The following is a response to appropriate sections of Interrogatory No. 72-L-5843.

- 2.a. The list of products supplied for the case, Alfreeda J. Goodman vs. Johns-Manville, et al should be sufficient to complete this section.
- 2.d. Records of changes in composition and the reasons for such changes are retained at DHQ for two years, according to Systems 9295. Records for the period 1955-1970 are available at the R & D Information Center.
- 3a. A listing of products and plants as can be determined from available information is as follows:

Billerica

Marinite 23	Marinite 36	Marinite 65
Veneered Marinite	Metal Veneered Marinite	Reeferite
Imperial Marinite	Molten Metal Marinite	Marinite 30
Heat Treated Molten Metal Marinite - Marimet 45		Pallite
Asbestocite		

Long Beach

Thermobestos

Thermobestos Insulating Metal-On
Cement

Manville

85% Magnesia
Silicated Thermobestos
D. C. Flexstone
Commercial Grade Asbestos
Paper
Long Fiber Asbestos Paper

Doublex Asbestos Paper
12 lb. Asbestos Tape
Miscellaneous Asbestos
Jackets

Thermobestos	Metal-On
Asbestos Roll Fire Felt	Ceillinite
Asbestos Firetard	#50 Weatherproofing Felt
Fibroid Asbestos Paper	Welding Paper
High Strength Fibroid	Niagrite
Asbestos Paper	
Armature Asbestos Paper	Non-Burn Asbestos Paper
15A Asbestos Jacket	45A Asbestos Jacket
7700 Coated Asbestos	Sonite
Jacket	

PRIVILEGED

Manville (cont)

Aertite
Insulkote ET
Body Sealer
Industrial Vent Caulking
Branchtite
Min-K 500
Asbestos Turbine Blanket

Min-Klad

Insulkote S6
Albaseal
Transolseal
Type T Nodrseal
H-Navaseal
Min-K 1301
High Temp. Flexible
Min-K
Microbestos

Insulkote ST
Duxseal
Uniseal
Nodrseal
HF Navaseal
Min-K 2000
Standard Flexible Min-K

Nashua

Flexboard
Dekeran
MARINE Acoustical Unit

Flat Transite
Transite Core Plate
Submarine Bulkhead

Transite Acoustical Panel
Marine Veneer

Research (New Business)

ARP-40
Thermomix 770
Thermomix 390

Thermomix 700
Sonite

Thermomix 720
Thermomix 810

Tilton

Microbestos

Waukegan

85% Magnesia
Superex-SG
106 Asbestos Millboard
XXX Asbestos Millboard
A Asbestos Millboard

Superex Cement
302 Cement
450 Cement
Asbestoment
300 E Cement
319 Semi-Refractory Cement
340 Cement
364 Cement
Non-Burn Asbestos Paper

Superex-M
Superex 2000
C Asbestos Millboard
106 B Asbestos Millboard
Commercial Grade Asbestos Fibroid Asbestos Paper
Laptite Cement
352 Cement
500 Cement
MX-3808 Asbestos Filler
Fil-Insul
678 Semi-Refractory Cement
0352 Cement
Asbestile Cement
Welding Paper

Superex-1900
102 Asbestos Millboard
219 Asbestos Millboard
106H Asbestos Millboard
Fibrous Adhesive
301 Cement
85% Magnesia Cement
Navy 450 Cement
300 Cement
304 Cement
400 Cement
Fibrofil

Zelienople

Fireite Furnace Cement

Heat Treating Cement

Unknown

Asbestocel (Aircell)
Asbesto-Sponge Felt
Thermo Fire Felt

Anti-Sweat
Pan-O-Cal
Vitribestos

Asbestos Fire Felt
Super Fire Felt
Vitro Fire Felt

PRIVILEGED

J-M 83

Unknown (Cont)

Asbestos Pipe Blanket	Engineers Insulating Tape	Thermomat
Asbestos Jelly Rolls	White Surface Asbestos Jacket	Thermowrap
Thermotape	Stove Putty	Cellamite
Sigma-K		

Notes: (1) Asbestos Papers have been made at Pittsburgh
(2) Out of line products information is available at the R & D Information Center.

12a. The locations of the instructions on the containers for the period 1955-1970 were as follows:

<u>Product Type</u>	<u>Container Type</u>	<u>Label Location</u>
Pipe and Block Cement	Carton Bag	Side Panel Back Panel

12b. The instruction label for the period 1955-1970 was as follows:

CAUTION

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBER.
INHALATION OF ASBESTOS IN EXCESSIVE
QUANTITIES OVER LONG PERIODS OF TIME
MAY BE HARMFUL.

IF DUST IS CREATED WHEN THIS PRODUCT IS
HANDLED, AVOID BREATHING THE DUST.

IF ADEQUATE VENTILATION CONTROL IS NOT
POSSIBLE, WEAR RESPIRATORS APPROVED
BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF MINES FOR PNEU-
MOCONIOSIS-PRODUCING DUSTS.

12c. A listing of the products labelled during the period 1955-1970 and the labels colors were as follows:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Label Color</u>
Thermobestos Block	Brown
Thermobestos Pipe Cover	Brown



Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: E. M. Fenner-4 North

Date: November 14, 1974

From: H. Kranich

RECEIVED

NOV 15 1974

Copies: H. R. Keefe-R. P. Carter-4 N-A. Finkbinder-5W-D/C

LEGAL SERVICES

Subject: MINERALS DEPARTMENT LABELS
YOUR 11/6

I'm responding in two separate ways as Harry asked me to send Dick and Aaron real copies of Desertalc label. I've sent you separately an actually printed Desertalc bag. Enclosed with this note are:

1. Actual stamped label going on Desertalc bags until we move present bag inventory. The rubber stamp on 8 x 11 white sheet.
2. Printed glue on slightly smaller label which was to be used on sides of those filled bags on pallets in inventory. Size about 4½-5"
3. Same notice in English, Spanish and Japanese as a pressure sensitive "all in one".

Lompoc is sending me exact labels for various products produced there. I will forward when received.

H. Kranich

P.S. Copy holders - the kraft bag will not xerox clearly but you can discern the outline and size as printed on bag.

PRIVILEGED
J-M 83



Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: MEMO TO FILE

Date: December 13, 1974

From: E. M. Fenner

Copies: P. Kotin, M.D.
A. C. F. Finkbinder III

Subject: LABELING OF ASBESTOS-CONTAINING PRODUCTS
INTERNATIONAL MARKET

I met today with John Fischer of the International Department to determine:

- (1) What asbestos containing products are manufactured in the U.S. and shipped abroad that are sold here with an asbestos warning label attached.
- (2) What products are made abroad and sold abroad that if sold in this country would carry an asbestos warning label.

Those products that are classified under paragraph (1) above are:

1. FIBRA-FLO-(Filtration & Minerals)
2. PRECOAT SORBO-CEL-(Filtration & Minerals)
3. TRANSITE Pipe-(Pipe)
4. COLOLITH-(Industrial Products)
5. MARINITE-(Industrial Products)
6. MILLBOARD-(Industrial Products)
7. Asbestos Textiles, including cloth, yarn, tape, braided and pleated packings-(Industrial Products)

Those products classified under paragraph (2) above are:

1. TRANSITE Sheets-(Mol)
2. FLEXBOARD-(Mol)
3. TRANSITE Pipe-(Mol)
4. ACE Products -(Ghent).

PRODUCED
JM - 83



Johns-Manville

1974
Internal Correspondence

To: Labeling Review Committee*

Date: Dec. 18, 1974

From: E. M. Fenner

Copies: File & C

Subject: LABELING OF JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS
INTERNATIONAL MARKET

*P. Kotin, M.D.
M. J. Cowan
J. P. Leineweber
A. C. F. Finkbiner III
W. B. Reitze
G. W. Wright, M.D.

Enclosed for your information are the following:

- (1) A copy of a Memo to File I wrote after my meeting with John Fischer in the International Division concerning asbestos containing products sold by Johns-Manville on the international market.
- (2) A copy of a letter from S. Speil to Paul Kotin with its attachment, a letter from W. Farrell, Rueil, to S. Speil. Mr. Farrell's letter deals with the bags used for our European produced Celite.

Both of these items will be subjects of discussion at our next Labeling Review Committee meeting.

Attachs.

PRODUCED
JM - 83