FILE NAME: Metropolitan Life (ML)

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3026. Dr. Lanza's unpublished 1932 Report on his study of the Manville, New Jersey, plant workers revealed that 327 of the 1140 workers evaluated -- 29% -- had signs of asbestosis. (The report labeled positive x-ray results for workers exposed to asbestos only at Manville "asbestosis", and called positive x-rays for those who had worked in dusty conditions before their Manville employment "pneumoconiosis"). Forty-three asbestosis cases were found in the Pipe Covering and Cement Departments: The report noted that those departments had the "highest percentage of asbestosis cases". Additionally, the report showed asbestos disease among a broad range of workers, including many in jobs which Manville classified as having no exposure to dust, including two machinists (Case Nos. 110 and 321), two steamfitters (Case Nos. 129 and 130), five packing and shipping department workers (Case Nos. 80, 88, 108, 172 and 183), a pipefitter (Case No. 312), a watchman (Case No. 319), a millwright (Case No. 324), a glove department worker (Case No. 185), and an outside laborer (Case No. 220). In addition, cases were found among those working in the departments where finished materials like firefelt, magnesia, or superex (materials containing only a minority percentage of asbestos) were cut and sawed (Case Nos. 25, 149, and 199 respectively). These findings, however, were never published.

Exhibit:

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS AT MANVILLE FACTORY

Manville, New Jersey.

At a conference held at General Headquarters, it was decided to conduct chest examinations on 500 employees taken at random from different parts of the factory.

It was recommended by Dr. Pollens of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. that examinations be made by X-ray and Fluoroscope. It was later decided that this examination include all employees at Manville Factory.

An X-ray and Fluoroscope were installed on February 22nd, 1932. Active work on employees was started on Feb. 24th. The services of Dr. P. E. Sabatelle, on recommendation of Dr. Pollens, were obtained for the Fluoroscopic examinations and supervision of the general examination of employees, which also included X-ray, some physical examinations of chests, and histories. Dr. Sabatelle was assisted by Mr. Fetherhower, who acted as technician and took all the X-rays of employees' chests. The histories were taken by Miss Neire, who was thought best fitted for the task because of her intimate connections with most of the families of the employees and her knowledge of most of their past histories. No specific reason was given to employees for the examination, except the general understanding that it was a "general health survey".

On recommendation of Dr. Lanza of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. contact was made with Dr. Terlinther, Surgeon in Charge, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Picher, Oklahoma, to interpret the X-rays taken.

An examination card was made up to include Fluoroscopic record, history record, as well as standard physical examination for employment in order to make one complete physical record. An X-ray card was made up to send with each X-ray film to Dr. Terlinther for him to record his interpretations. This was done for the purpose of having only one record of the X-ray interpretations.

Employees to be examined were selected by the Personnel Department. Each employee was summoned to appear at the Plant Dispensary by appointment. On arrival, his complete record of employment, injuries and illnesses, past and present, were obtained by Miss Neire by

means of leading questions appearing on the examination card. The employee was then prepared for examination and an X-ray and Fluoroscop. examination made. On the X-ray film was included the employee's clock number for the purpose of identification. Physical examinations of cases with positive Fluoroscopic findings were made by Dr. Sabatelle. The Fluoroscopic findings were recorded directly on the card by Dr. Sabatelle. The positive cases that had a previous employment history of a dust occupation were called "Pneumoconiosis "(which is the general, non-specific, term for a dust infection of the lungs). The positive cases that had no previous dust history were called "Asbestosis".

The X-rays with a card attached bearing only the employee's clock number, and not his name, were sent direct to Dr. Merimether. This card also contained the past dust history of the employee.

It was originally intended that only 600 of the employees be examined, but the results of the first 500 examined were so impressive that it was decided to examine all factory employees, the total examined being 1146.

The examination period was from February 24th to May 19th, 1933, and an average of 100 employees a week was examined.

A list was then made from the records of X-ray interpretations, Fluoroscopic findings, past employment history, and Manville Factory employment history.

An individual case history record was made of the positive cases, using the X-ray as a basis for positive. From this individual case history record, four reports were compiled as follows:-

(1) Comparative record by stages of X-ray and Fluoroscope.

(2) Location of these cases in the plant by departments.

(3) Record of inside and outside dust exposures.

(4) Period of Plant exposure and period of coal mining exposure, the latter being chosen because it proved to be the outstanding past employment history.

GENERAL REMARKS

(1) 17% of positive cases are located in the Textile Departments.
13% " " " " " " Pipe Coverings & Cement "
13% " " " " " " Roofing & Waterproofing "

(2) 26% of Asbestosis cases are " Textile Departments.
44% (the most highest percentage of Asbestosis cases) are located in Pipe Covering & Cement Depts.

(3) 63% of positive cases have Pneumoconiosis.
37% " " " Asbestosis.

(4) There are no Third Stage Asbestosis cases.
Out of 19 Second Stage cases 7 were Asbestosis and 12 were Pneumoconiosis.

(5) 17% of total examined had coal mining experience.

(6) 25 cases were too thick charted for Fluoroscopic reading. (Very poor Illumination.)

(7) % of 3rd Stage positive by Fluoroscope - 100%
% of 2nd " " " " " 65%
moderate " " 36%
slight " " 1%
poor Illumination 28%

% of 1st Stage positive by Fluoroscope - 88%
moderate " " 12%
slight " " 38%
negative " " 13%
poor Illumination " 9%

% of early Stage positive by Fluoroscope- 11%
moderate " " 3%
slight " " 42%
negative " " 32%
poor Illumination " 6%

(1) Outright rejection of any new applicants with five years or more of coal mining history.

(2) Careful chest examination of all new applicants with less than five years coal mining history.

(3) Outright rejection of all new applicants with ten years of previous textile dust history, foundry history, cement rock, pottery, silica dust, glass grinders or any dust occupation. Careful chest examination of all with less than ten years dust history.

(4) Outright rejection of all new applicants with any complaint of T. B.

(5) Most improved methods of dust elimination with rigid enforcement of the use of respirators where necessary.

(6) Proper warning to employees of unnecessary exposure to dust.

(7) Periodic X-ray examination of employees exposed to dust.

(8) Outright purchase of the X-ray equipment used in the examination, for periodic examinations.

(9) Elimination of present cause.

[illegible] CASE HISTORY

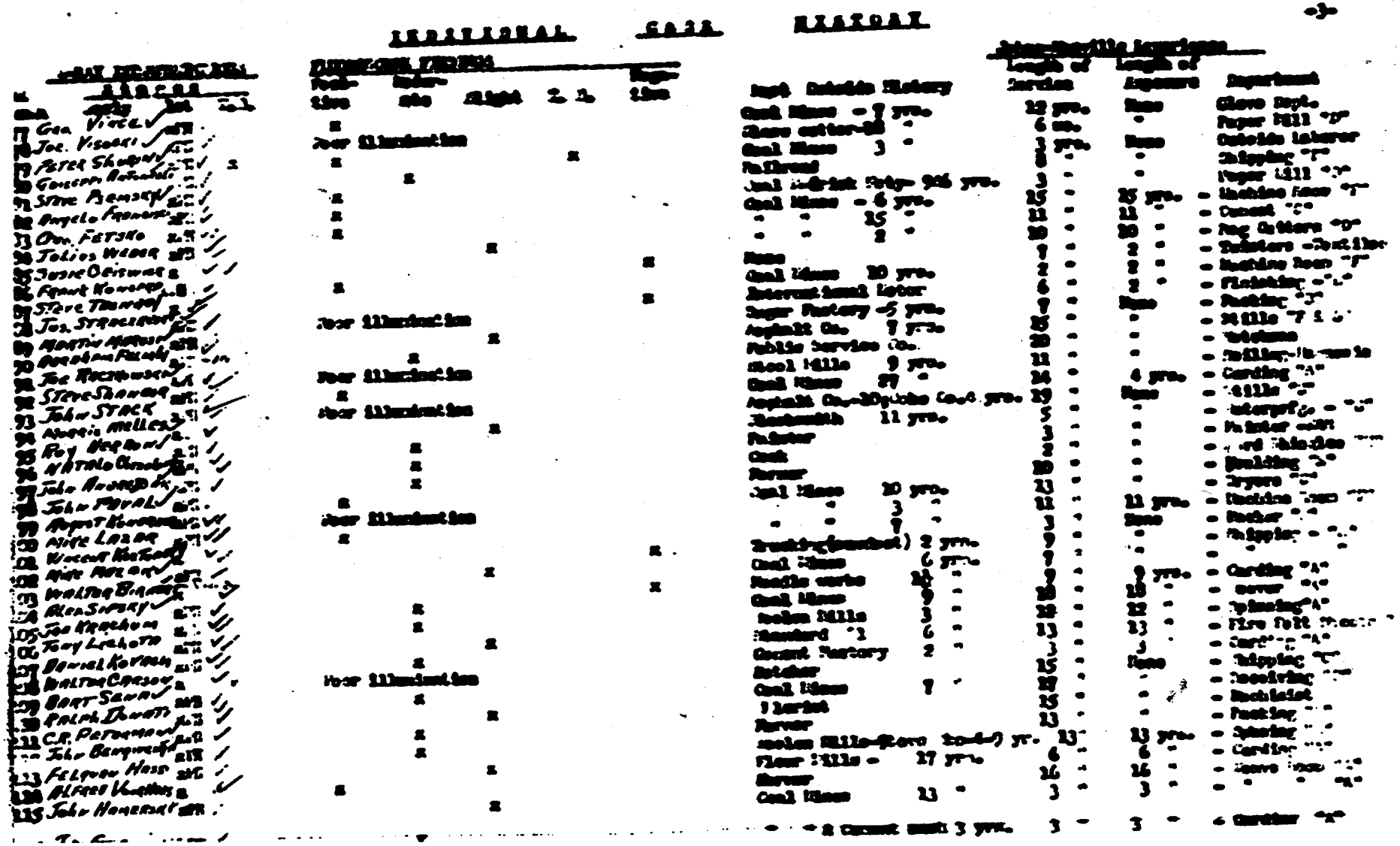
No.	Name	X-Ray 2nd	X-Ray 3rd	X-Ray T.B.	Physical Findings: Positive	Negative	Slight	T.B.	Past Outside History		Length of Service	Length of Exposure	Department
1	Robt. Marshall			x	x			x	Coal Mines	19 yrs.	9 yrs.	2 yrs.	[illegible]
2	Leo Malinowski				x				" "	18 "	8 "	1 "	[illegible] Room - Textiles.
3	Jos. Lestak				x				" "	9 "	12 "	12 "	Rag Cutters & [illegible]
4	Stanley Sosky				x			x	" "	20 "	4 "	None	[illegible]
5	John Konyon				x				" "	18 "	9 "	2 yrs.	Carding - Textiles.
6	Arthur Link				x				Steel Co.	20 "	9 "	9 "	Carding - Textiles.
7	Mike Sokoloski				x				Coal Mines	20 "	11 "	11 "	[illegible]
8	Chas. Clim				x			x	Coal Mines	24 "	12 "	None	Carpenters - "C"
9	Jas. Barnish				x				" "	22 "	4 "	2 yrs.	[illegible]
10	Wasil Chomyak				x				" "	7 "	10 "	None	Janitor & [illegible]
11	Mike Tyznik				x				[illegible]		3 "	3 yrs.	[illegible] - Textiles.
12	Geo. Krewick				x				Coal Mines [illegible]		13 "	12 "	[illegible]
13	Jos. Czarnecky				x				Coal Mines	12 yrs.	11 "	None	[illegible]
14	Geo. Cichon				x				" "	19 "	4 "	4 yrs.	Cement [illegible]
15	John Green				x				[illegible] Foundry	18 "	2 "	None	[illegible]
16	Andrew Stoshlak				x				Coal Mines	9 "	9 "	9 yrs.	[illegible]
17	Mary Bender				x				Housework		8 "	8 "	[illegible] - Textiles.
18	James Rhodes				Very poor illumination				Textile work	27 "	16 "	16 "	[illegible]
19	John Urbanowicz				x				Foundry work	3 "	14 "	14 "	[illegible]
20	Mike Malinowski				x			x	[illegible] Coal [illegible] yr.		8 "	8 "	Fibre Room
21	Walenty Sobut				x				Coal Mines	18 yrs.	9 "	None	[illegible]
22	Louis Bellomo				x				Sulphur Mines	7 "	7 "	4 "	[illegible]
23	Jos. Slinkov				x							1 yr.	[illegible]
24	Jos. Sonory				x				Coal Mines	18 "	13 "	13 "	Fibre Room
25	Phelix Alevowitz				x				[illegible]		11 "	None	[illegible]
26	Bruno Cheresos						x		Carpenter		3 "	3 yrs.	[illegible]
27	Mike Janiak				x				None		16 "	16 "	[illegible] "A"
28	John Nagy				x				Coal Mines	2 yrs.	16 "	16 "	[illegible]
29	Joe Skotch				x				" "	6 "	12 "	None	[illegible]
30	Steve Eschuk				x			x	" "	8 "	10 "	10 yrs.	Carding - Textiles
31	John Zipovsky				x				Cement Mills	8 "	15 "	15 "	[illegible]
32	Mike Patroniok				x				Coal Mines	9 "	10 "	10 "	Fibre [illegible]
33	Joe Pytlik					x			" "	15 "	3 "	None	Shipping - [illegible]
34	Geo. Tomko Jr.						x		Cooper [illegible]	18 "	7 "	"	[illegible]
35	Mat. Strokus				x			x	[illegible]	5 "	4 "	"	[illegible]
36	Alex Peltack				x				Coal Mines-7; [illegible]-10 yrs.		12 "	12 yrs.	Cement [illegible]
									" "	4 yrs.	2 "	None	[illegible]

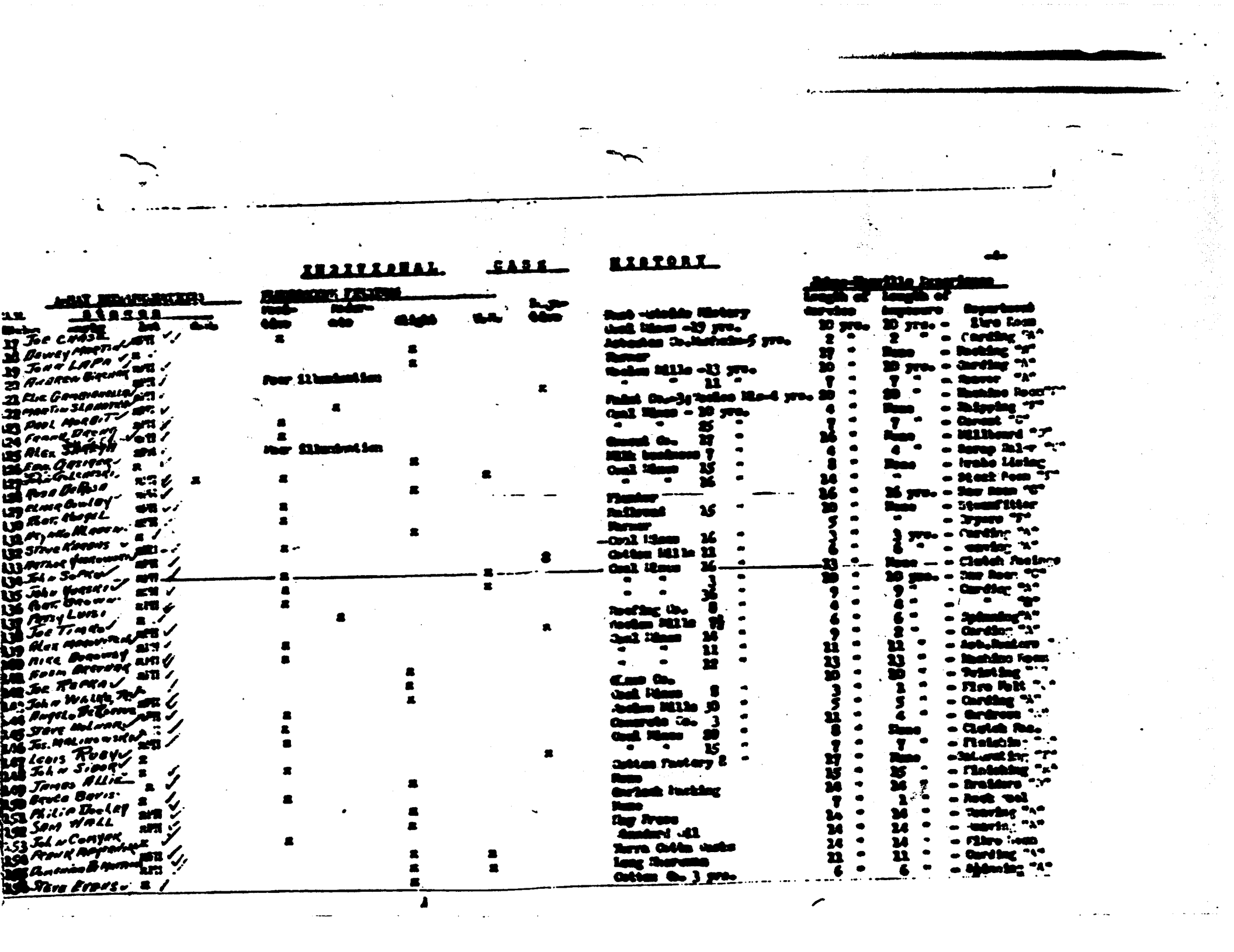
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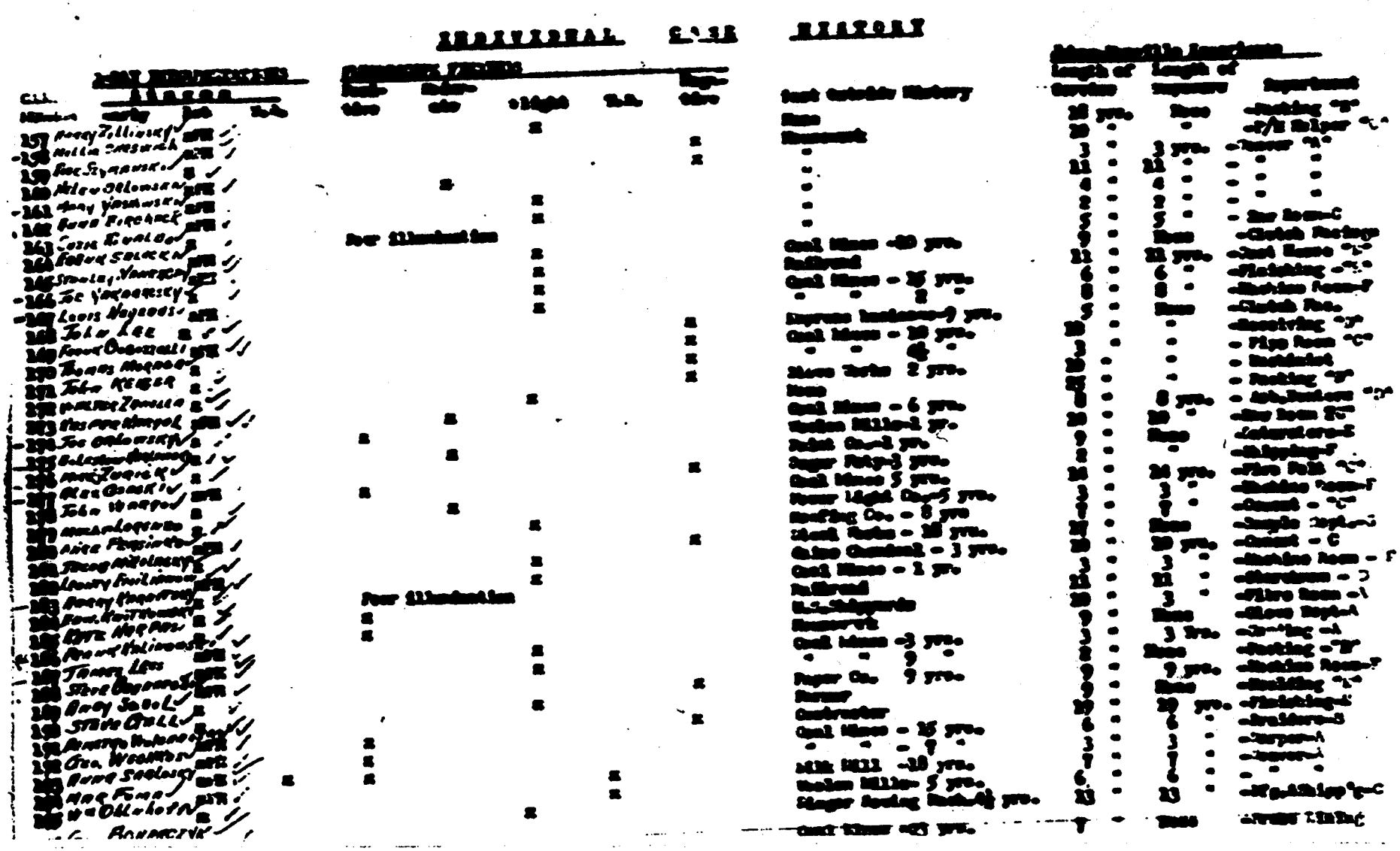
INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY

Case No.	Name	[illegible]		T.B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Slight	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	Paul Kropiwnicki	[illegible]	✓				x	x	
38	Andrew Chonko	[illegible]	✓✓		x				
39	Jos. Poza	[illegible]	✓✓				x		
40	Kestik Kupik	[illegible]	✓			x			
41	Joe Koretsky	[illegible]	✓	x		x		x	
42	Frank Pugito	[illegible]	✓				x		
43	Chas. Lukowsky	[illegible]	✓✓				x		
44	Peter Kulina	[illegible]	✓✓				x		
45	Soto Sawa	[illegible]	✓✓		x				
46	Andrew May[illegible]	[illegible]	✓		Poor illumination				
47	John LaRoss	[illegible]	✓				x		
48	John Poch	[illegible]	✓				x		
49	Louis Pallosi	[illegible]	✓✓				x		
50	Adam Tamplin	[illegible]	✓		Poor illumination				
51	Anthony Bik[illegible]	[illegible]	✓						x
52	Jacob Olish	[illegible]	✓		x				
53	Stanley Jo[illegible]	[illegible]	✓		Poor illumination				
54	John Evanoff	[illegible]	✓				x		
55	John Soriano	[illegible]	✓✓		x				
56	Stella Yosik	[illegible]	✓✓						x
57	Josephine [illegible]	[illegible]	✓				x		
58	Mary Dosko	[illegible]	✓✓		Poor illumination				
59	George Rome	[illegible]	✓						x
60	Edward [illegible]	[illegible]	✓		x				
61	John Licho	[illegible]	✓				x		
62	Chas. Gorney	[illegible]	✓			x			
63	Peter Hromchak	[illegible]	✓✓	x	x			x	
64	John Contofonti	[illegible]	✓✓				x		
65	John Szyrwil	[illegible]	✓				x		
66	Joe Mishak	[illegible]	✓				x		
67	Alex Kelly[illegible]	[illegible]	✓				x		
68	Stephen P[illegible]	[illegible]	✓				x	x	
69	John Obiselko	[illegible]	✓✓				x		
70	Anthony Ven[illegible]	[illegible]	✓				x		
71	Carl Orazin	[illegible]	✓		x				
72	Metro Hromchak	[illegible]	✓		Poor illumination				
73	Metro Bo[illegible]	[illegible]	✓		x			x	
74	[illegible] Alex[illegible]	[illegible]	✓				x		
75	Anna Kilbanty[illegible]	[illegible]	✓		x				
76	Alex Holomnecti	[illegible]		x			x	x	

Outside History	Length of Duration	Length of Exposure	Department
Railroad	10 yrs.	10 yrs.	Auto Brakes - Paper Mill
Farmer	15 "	15 "	Crusher Room - "B"
Coal Co.	11 "	None	Brake Band Lining
Brass Fdry - 3 yrs.	12 "	None	Packing "B"
Lumber Co.	7 "	7 yrs.	Saw Room "C"
Railroad	7 "	None	Hard Shingles
Iron Furnace 9 yrs.	11 "	"	[illegible] Box - "C"
Std. Oil Co.	10 "	2 yrs.	Rug Cutters - "J"
Coal Mines - 3 yrs.	14 "	None	[illegible] "J"
Brass Co. 9 yrs.	11 "	"	Kilns - "B"
Glass Comp. [illegible] 20 yrs.	12 "	"	Packing "B"
Coal Mines - 20 yrs.	3 "	3 yrs.	Carding "A"
Cement Fdry 2 "	2 "	2 "	Rug Cutters "J"
[illegible] Powder [illegible]	3 "	None	Packing "B"
Iron Works 3 yrs.	10 "	"	Shipping, Brake Lin[illegible]
Coal Mines 20 "	3 "	3 yrs.	Fibre Room
Colgate Co.	6 "	6 "	Cement "C"
Railroad	14 "	None	Packing "B" - Rubber
[illegible] Mills 6 yrs.	17 "	17 yrs.	Cylinder "A"
Farm	3 "	3 "	Twisters "A"
Housework	10 "	10 "	[illegible] "A"
	3 "	3 "	Braiders "J"
Farmer	10 "	10 "	Machine Room "[illegible]"
Coal Mines 18 yrs.	10 "	None	Paper Mill "J"
Woolen Mills 3 "	7 "	7 yrs.	[illegible] "A"
Tailor	10 "	5 "	Fibre Room
Coal Mines 9 "	10 "	3 "	Rug Cutters "J"
Tile Co. 2 "	13 "	None	Soft Shingles "J"
Brass Fdry 6 "	13 "	13 yrs.	Fire Felt Sheets "[illegible]"
Cement Plant 6 "	12 "	None	Brake Band Lining
Steel Works	14 "	"	Millboard "[illegible]"
Chalk Factory 15 "	10 "	10 yrs.	Mixing Room "[illegible]"
Coal Mines 22 "	3 "	3 "	Fibre Room
[illegible] Factory	3 "	6 mos.	Weave Room "A"
Coal Mines 15 "	3 "	None	Saturators "J"
" " 4 "	3 "	"	Paper Mill "J"
" " 11 "	11 "	"	" " "
None	11 "		
Housework	10 "	5 yrs.	Weave Room - Cont'd [illegible]
	10 "	10 "	" " "
Paper Co. 6 yrs.	3 "	None	Paper Mill "J"







INDUSTRIAL CASE HISTORY

Cas. No.	Name	Past Illness	Past Accident	Past Surgical	Past Other	Past Hospital	Past Outside History	Length of Service	Length of Employment	Department
197	Wm. Cranbrook						Coal Mines 46 yrs.	3 yrs.	None	Millwright-D
198	Geza Bowtor						Elec Fdry 30 "	6 "	3 mos.	Polisher-A
199	Louis Czscwa						Coal Truck Driver 4½ yrs.	10 "	10 yrs.	Finishing -E
200	Jos Novotny						None	2 "	2 "	Rag Cutter-D
201	Wm Hoyt							9 "	None	Paper Mill -D
202	Sylvester Hall						Cement Fdry - 15 yrs.	6 "	6 yrs.	Saw Room -C
203	Cesare Ontonio						Steam Mills - 3 "	4 "	None	Shipping -F
204	Salvatore Dorto						Foundry work - 1 yrs.	4 "	4 yrs.	Carding -A
205	Angelo Soleano		Poor Circulation				Steam Mills - 6 yrs.	20 "	20 "	Runner -A
206	Jos Petrivo						Coal Mines - 4½ yrs.	3 "	3 "	Fibre Room-A
207	Wm Jowett						Steam Mills - 23 yrs.	6 "	6 "	Carding - A
208	Mike Cassla						Coal Mines - 13 yrs.	3 "	3 "	Fibre Room-A
209	Chas Sorokey						Saw Filer	5 "	None	Unskilled
210	Jos Somody		Poor Circulation				Coal Mines - 7 yrs.	4 "	"	Hard Shingles-H
211	John Kolaz						Farmer	2 "	"	" "
212	Howard Corbet						"	11 "	"	Electrician
213	John Boots							25 "	11 yrs.	Boat Man -A
214	Bart. Sciarrio						Cut Stone - 11 yrs.	15 "	None	Compressor Room-A
215	Jos. Rovacz						Railroad - 27 yrs.	9 "	9 yrs.	Cement - C
216	Jacques Psychas						Grist Fdry - 3 "	6 "	6 "	Waxer - A
217	Saul Castello						Steam Mills 2 "	2 "	None	Packing-B
218	Vincent Turner						Cut Stone - 6 "	"	"	" "
219	Albert Weber						Saw Mill 1 "	"	"	Shipping -C
220	Jacob Lisewicz						Teller Shop	"	"	Outside Laborer
221	Antonio Zuckowski						Farmer	"	"	Filler - E
222	Jack Mucca						Railroad	"	"	Polisher -A
223	Sam Borowski						Logger	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	Rag Cutter-D
224	Chas Morton						Coal Mines - 18 yrs.	25 "	25 "	Carding -A
225	Vincent Bozmont						Engineering 4a-5 yrs.	20 "	None	Pipe Maker -C
226	John Fotta						Steel Grind - 2 yrs.	"	"	Shipping - C
227	John Licko						Saw Factory	"	"	Pipe Maker -C
228	Ko. ma Sowion						Steam Mills - 3½ yrs.	11 yrs.	11 yrs.	Saw Room -C
229	Geo. Jenik. Sr.						Coal Mines - 7 yrs.	11 "	9 "	" " "
230	Lyng. Thilowe						Steam Mills - 2 "	9 "	None	Cement - C.
231	Jos. Krasnowsky						Railway Work	7 "	None	Packing - B
232	Russel Nawn						Farmer	7 yrs.	7 yrs.	Polisher-A
233	John De Bish		Poor Circulation				None	11 "	11 "	Machine Room-A
234	Alex Kolinowski						"	11 "	None	Cloth Room-A
235	George Kosciuk						Rubber Co.	"	"	" "
236	Casmir Kowalski						Steam Mills	"	"	Wash Room -A-D
							Mfg. Oil Co.			

INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY

Ex. No.	X-Ray Interpretations – Stages – Name	Predisposing Factors: [illegible]	Under-nut.	Slight	T.B.	[illegible]	Past Outside History	Length of Service	Length of Exposure	Department
237	Lozar Paolo			x			Colgate Co.	20 yrs.	None	Packing-B
238	Finni Uecleesi			x			Copper Works	8 "	8 yrs.	Beater Room -A
239	Ida Esterhoj			x			None	2 "	None	Brake Lining
240	Anna Stryker			x			Lace Works - 3 yrs.	6 "	6 yrs.	Janitor - A
241	Elice Tock					x	Housework	3 "	3 "	Twisters-A
242	Anna Zorsk			x			"	4 "	4 "	" "
243	Anna Jowett			x			Oak Mfg. Co. -3 yrs.	4 "	4 "	" "
244	Josephine Rotkowski					x	Paulo Pkdy	7 "	None	P/M Helper -C
245	Anna France					x	None	4 "	"	Packing "B"
246	John McDonough			x			Railroad	18 "	1 yr.	Fibre Separator
247	Filip Cannon			x			None	12 "	12 "	Supt. Test Div.
248	Anna Kilichak					x	Farmer	3 "	3 "	Beater Room
249	Mary Torca		x				Housework	6 "	4 "	Spinning -
250	Adeline Cooper	Poor illumination					"	4 "	10 mos.	Twist Inspt.
251	Anthony Soriano	x					Cotton Mills - 6 yrs.	12 "	12 yrs.	Spinner -A
252	Mary Marcin			x			" " 3 "	12 "	12 "	Twisting -A
253	Frank Carnecki					x	Copper Works 7 "	3 "	5 mos.	Tag [illegible] -
254	Mike Pavol			x			Farmer	9 "	None	Clutch Fac.
255	John Puckalock		x				Stone Crusher 3 mos.	4 "	"	Moulding Room
256	Steve Knysz		x				Cotton Mills 5½ yrs.	3 "	"	Stock Room - F
257	John Gersy			x			Coal Mines 6 "	8(3) "	"	Packer -
258	Andy Stopka					x	Farmer	5 "	"	Pipe Maker -
259	Mary Kobish					x	Housework	9 "	9 yrs.	Janitor - A
260	Steve Olen	x					Coal Mines 17 yrs.	10 "	None	Outside Labor
261	Mike Preinanger			x			Brass Pkdy 9 "	17 "	17 yrs.	Cement - C
262	Vincenzo Pattero					x	R.I. Works	13 "	None	Shipping -
263	John Pozgay					x	None	8 "	"	Carders -
264	Frank Lizak					x	Sheet Works	2 "	"	Shipping
265	John Sopel		x				Railroad	16 "	"	Packing -
266	John Dobish		x				Coal Mines - 5 yrs.	3 "	3 yrs.	Janitor -
267	John Olodkowski			x			" " 4 "	3 "	3 "	[illegible] Room -
268	Steve Leshinsky		x				" " 6 "	4 "	None	Shipping -
269	Andrew Rogoff				x		Railroad 9 "	3 "	3 yrs.	Fibre Room -
270	Veronica Janik			x			Housework	8 "	8 "	Janitor -
271	Jennie Spaveleski					x	Office Cleaner	[illegible]	None	Store Dept.
272	Frank Puziov					x	Store Clerk - 2 yrs.	5 "	"	Shipping -
273	John Van Nest					x	Driver	5 "	"	Packing -
274	Ruth Hayes					x	None	9 "	9 yrs.	Twisting -
275	Lewis Nowak			x			Rope Co. - 13 yrs.	5 "	5 "	Twisters - A
276	Jessie Kozma			x			Housework	4 "	4 "	Janitor - A

INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY

No.	Name	Positive	Moderate	Slight	S.I.	Negative	Past Outside History	Length of Service	Length of Exposure	Department
277	Eonico Feltok ✓			x			Coal Mines - 9 yrs.	13 yrs.	None	Paper Mill
278	Alex. Kofity ✓		x				Railroad	4 "	4 yrs.	Paper
279	Sophie Czajkowscy ✓			x			Housework	6 "	6 "	Paper
280	Adam Korab ✓	x					Butcher	6 "	None	Packing
281	Chas. Ovarosky ✓	x			x		Steel Works	16 "	16 yrs.	Spinning
282	Mike Plesa ✓					x	Copper Works	9 "	9 "	Paper
283	John Mesaros ✓			x			Coal Mines - 3 yrs.	3 "	3 "	[illegible]
284	James Palombo ✓			x			" " 4 "	12 "	None	Packing
285	John Budnov ✓					x	Shoemaker	25 "	25 yrs.	[illegible]
286	Frank Zavrina ✓			x			Stable Work	25 "	None	[illegible]
287	Anthony Urbanowicz ✓			x			Farmer	2 "	1 yr.	Carding
288	Archie Edgar ✓					x	Farmer	9 "	9 yrs.	Spinning
289	Stanley Urban ✓			x			Powder Works - 2 yrs.	11 "	11 "	Fibre Room
290	Joseph Slovak ✓			x			Tire Co. - 4 yrs.	10 "	10 "	Fibre Room
291	Wojciech Fry[illegible] ✓	x					Copper Works 5 yrs.	12 "	7 "	[illegible]
292	James Dooley ✓			x			Machine Shop 4 yrs.	19 "	19 "	Jumper
293	John Hrenczyk ✓	x					Woolen Mills - 1 yr.	10 "	10 "	Fibre Room
294	Anna Lawrence ✓			x			Housework	3 "	None	[illegible]
295	Mary Cheeepes ✓						"	9 "	9 "	[illegible]
296	Chester Peterson ✓					x	Bakery	10 "	10 "	Carding
297	Jos. Incao ✓					x	None	9 "	9 "	Saw Room
298	Wasil Mlinent ✓	x					Farmer	4 "	4 "	[illegible]
299	Jos. Wachkus ✓					x	Railroad	7 "	None	Paper Mill
300	Chas. Grabowski ✓			x			Coal Mines - 16 yrs.	9 "	9 yrs.	Carding
301	Margaret Alexson ✓					x	Restaurant	5 "	5 "	Twisting
302	Veronica Makles ✓			x			Woolen Mills - 4 yrs.	4 "	4 "	Weaving
303	Chas. Wachinski ✓					x	Leather - 5 yrs.	8 "	5 "	
304	Sam Franklin ✓					x	Milk man	2 "	None	Hard [illegible]
305	Anna Demyan ✓	x					Coal Mines - 17 yrs.	3 "	"	Paper Mill
306	Victor Pugh ✓			x			Spinning Mills - 3 yrs.	19 "	19 yrs.	Spinning
307	Stephen Benyone ✓	Poor illumination.					Oil-less Bearing	5 "	5 "	Machine [illegible]
308	~~John [illegible]~~	D.3/11/40 - Retired P.R.		x			Stone Crusher - 3 yrs.	16 "	None	Shipping
309	Josephine Halline ✓					x	Hemp Fcty - 3 yrs.	3 "	3 yrs.	Twisting
310	Sophie Melnyk ✓			x			Shirt Factory	6 mo.	None	Packing
311	A. Sewell ✓	Poor illumination					Outside laborer	11 yrs.	None	A Mill
312	Wm. France	"	"				Steel Co. - 10 yrs.	10 "	"	Pipe Fitter
313	Stanley Nielwocki ✓			x			Pump Factory - 13 yrs.	10 "	"	Shark Room
314	T. Chamberlain ✓					x	Mulberry-[illegible] Fcty - 8 yrs.	9 "	"	Sample Room
315	Steve Spanol ✓					x	[illegible] Co. - [illegible] yrs.	19 "	"	[illegible]-proofing
316	Nick Terlizzi ✓	x					Railroad	16 "	16 yrs.	Machine Room

INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY

Case No.	X-Ray Interpretation (Grades: Early, 1st, 2nd)	Name	Physical Findings: Rales Base	Inter- [illegible]	Slight	T.B.	[illegible]	Past Outside History	Johns-Manville Experience: Length of Service	Length of Exposure	Department
317	[illegible]	Ignatz Kostyszyn ✓	✓ Poor Illumination					Coal Mines - 4 yrs.	[illegible] yrs.	None	[illegible]
318	[illegible]	Mike Impellizeri ✓					x	Gas Co. 4 "	2 "	"	Pipe [illegible]
319	[illegible]	Anthony Olivo ✓			x			Railroad [illegible]	[illegible] "	"	[illegible]
320	[illegible]	Frank Luteran ✓					x	Steel Mills 3 "	3 "	"	[illegible]
321	[illegible]	Albert Allen ✓	✓ Poor Illumination					Truck Driver [illegible] yrs.	4 "	"	Pipe Fitter
322	[illegible]	Anthony Mondrone ✓					x	[illegible] yrs.	3 "	"	Paper Mills [illegible]
323	[illegible]	Matty Sopko ✓	x					Coal Mines - [illegible] yrs.	[illegible] "	"	Millwright
324	[illegible]	John Menzak ✓			x			U.S. Navy	[illegible] "	[illegible] yrs.	[illegible]
325	[illegible]	Anna Luteran ✓					x	Housework	25 "	None	Brake Lining
326	[illegible]	Matteo Oprano ✓			x			City work	5 "	5 yrs.	12 yrs. [illegible]
327	[illegible]	Mary Vaccarello ✓					x	[illegible]			[illegible] " [illegible]

NOTE:- x means Asbestosis.
" [illegible] " Pneumoconiosis.

[illegible]

[illegible]

	3rd Stage	2nd Stage	1st Stage	Early Stage	Total
PE	6	21	221	51	309
ASh.	0	9	40	47	196
PE & T.b.	1	1	6	0	8
ASh. & T.b.	0	0	1	1	2
TOTALS	7	29	268	199	397

FERROSCOPIC FINDINGS

POSITIVE -	77
[illegible] -	32
SLIGHT -	197
NEGATIVE -	63
POSITIVE & T.b. -	16
[illegible] & T.b. -	1
SLIGHT & T.b. -	6
T.b. ONLY -	2
FOR ELIMINATION -	25
TOTAL ———	397

[illegible] TOTAL EXAMINED - 1500 SPUTUMS.

POSITIVE CASES - 309 or 20.6%

PE. means Pneumonokonia.

ASh. means Anthrakosis.

T.b. STRAINS ARE SUBJECTS OF SEPT INVESTIGATION

A-RAY	ELECTROSCOPIC	TOTAL
23	16	39

NOTE: 7 T.B.'s - Confirmed 32 T.B.'s - No history of contact.

These 39 T.B.'s are in addition to 397 positive cases having dual infection.

POSITIVE CASES IN DEPARTMENTS

	THIRD STAGE					SECOND STAGE					FIRST STAGE					EARLY STAGE					DEPT.
	Asb. & Lab.		PH & Lab.		Total	Asb. & Lab.		PH & Lab.		Total	Asb. & Lab.		PH & Lab.		Total	Asb. & Lab.		PH & Lab.		Total	TOTALS
Sheet Met'l, Brake Lining			1		1	1				1			8	1	9	1		4		5	16
Textiles			3	1	4	5		3		8	18		36	2	58	29	1	15		45	135
Pipe Covering & Cement					0			6	1	7	8		12	1	21	7		8		15	43?
Paper Mill			1		1	1		1		2	1	1	18	1	21	2		5		7	31
Engineers					0			4		4	8		9		17	6		2		8	29
Roofing & Waterproofing			1		1			4		4	7		27		34	7		7		14	53
Floor Shingles					0			1		1			4		4	2		1		3	8
Packing					0			1		1	5		20		22	8		5		13	36
Miscellaneous					0			1		1	1		4	1	6	4		5		9	16
Total	0	0	6	1	7	7	0	21	1	29	50	1	180	6	237	66	1	52	0	119	337

NOTE: PH means Pneumoconiosis.
Asb. means Asbestosis.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]														
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
70	37	47	70	2	6	2	3	40	2	5	1	2	30	

[redacted]

[redacted]						
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
66	3	2	36	37	13	

[redacted]

[redacted]

(continued)

[redacted]

[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
39	39	26	20	5	2	1

[redacted]

[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
63	57	33	20

[redacted]

[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
20	4	8	3

THE SARANAC LABORATORY
FOR THE STUDY OF TUBERCULOSIS
OF THE EDWARD L. TRUDEAU FOUNDATION
SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.

SEP 29 P.M.

September 28, 1944

Dr. George M. Wheatley
Medical Director
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Wheatley:

I have recently been in communication with Mr. Vandiver Brown and the local attorneys of the Canadian Asbestos interests regarding the matter of your proposed investigation of the incidence of tuberculosis in the Province of Quebec. I have assured these gentlemen that it would be most desirable from every standpoint if one could obtain more accurate information on the incidence of tuberculosis in this section of Canada. The local doctors appreciate that they have a problem but I am not sure that they realize how serious it is. From the claims standpoint in the asbestos industry I think there is a tendency to attribute much of this infection to exposure to asbestos dust. I don't believe that this opinion can be substantiated because in other sections of this country where there is much more asbestosis than there is in Quebec, the tuberculosis rates are not excessive. In fact in North Carolina there is less tuberculosi in those exposed to asbestos dust than in all the other industries.

I believe it would be most desirable if your organization could establish both male and female rates in the communities of Thetford and Asbestos and also as controls determine rates in other industrial towns of similar size. This would afford the information which is badly needed on the tuberculosis rates among those exposed to asbestos and provide adequate controls. I would be very much surprised if you found any excess of tuberculosis in the exposed male population of the communities where asbestos is mined and milled. A bulletin published by the Metropolitan setting forth these findings would do much to clarify the local opinions on this matter.

We have completed our counts on Mr. Fehnel's samples of the dust taken at Manville and find that the total concentrations are apparently low. Most of the samples contain appreciable amounts of asbestos fibre and we are looking forward to making a comparative study of the material that he will collect in Quebec in the coming weeks.

With best regards,

MET 0886

Sincerely yours,

Leroy U. Gardner, M. D.
Director

PRODUCED S/C/M/Ms

LUG:RH cc to Mr. Brown

COPY FORM	INITIALS	DATE
		8/11

BOX NUMBER	SEGMENT NO.	REQUESTING PARTY
S-1352		BC

NOTES

MET SURVEY OF DUST AT MANVILLE, 1944
(V. BROWN MEMO)

October 12, 1944.

M E M O R A N D U M

Re: Dust Problems

Dr. Gardner paid an unexpected call on me this afternoon and we discussed several matters on which I made a few notes, as follows:

1. Diatomaceous Earth Experiments -

A room has not been available up to the present time for conducting the dust-settling experiments with the calcined material. However, the experiments will commence next Monday and will require several weeks, since Dr. Gardner desires to have them conducted on a series of days of high and low atmospheric humidity.

If the calcined dust behaves in the same manner as the natural earth, Dr. Gardner is inclined to believe it will be unnecessary to conduct further animal experiments with the calcined dust. This is because he feels that the failure of the natural earth to produce any marked results was due to the tendency of the material to flocculate and to be excluded from the lungs because of the moisture in the respiratory tract. However, if this material does not behave the same as the natural earth during the settling experiments, it will probably be desirable to conduct another series of animal experiments. In this event it may be necessary to supplement our original $5,000 contribution so as to cover the cost of the additional work.

2. Asbestos Experiments -

The samples taken by Mr. Fehnel at Manville have been analyzed for the purpose of determining (a) the total number of particles of all types; (b) the number of particles of fibre and the number of non-fibrous particles; and (c) the sizes of the particles of each type.

The samples to be taken by Mr. Fehnel at the Asbestos Factory will be analyzed in a similar manner at Saranac and a comparison obtained which Dr. Gardner hopes will throw some light on the relatively small number of films at Asbestos showing marked fibrosis in comparison with the films of employees at Manville.

Incidentally, Dr. Gardner indicated he thought a very good job of dust elimination had been done at Manville, since very few of the dust samples showed any very high concentrations.

3. California State Industrial Accident Commission's Proposed Safety Orders relating to "Injurious Substances"-

I showed Dr. Gardner proposed Order No.4, which would require the following label upon any materials containing as high as 1% of asbestos or silica where they were to be used under conditions likely to give rise to dust:

"WARNING: This Material may give Rise to Poisonous or Injurious Dust. AVOID BREATHING IT."

Dr. Gardner's initial reaction was, like mine, to say "absurd". These dusts are not like mineral poisons and can only be called "poisonous" in a figurative sense which distorts the meaning of that word in its usually accepted sense. Mineral poisons produce an immediate harmful result, whereas dusts require exposure to exceedingly high concentrations over long periods of time. He thinks that the use of any such label as the proposed order would frighten a great many people and do absolutely no good. He stated that he would consider such a label not only useless but also misleading even if applied to a material containing 100% quartz, which is the worst of the non-metallic dusts.

When I suggested that perhaps in making our objections we suggest a reasonable compromise he stated that he could see no reason why any such label or one approximating it should be applied to materials containing these dusts in any percentage, to say nothing of 1%. When I told him that it would probably call for a label on asbestos-cement sheets, which are sometimes sawed with the resultant production of a little dust, he stated that this example pointed up the absurdity of the proposal.

If any such Order should issue, however, silica, slate, talc and asbestos should certainly not be lumped together with the other substances mentioned under proposed Order #4, some of which are true poisons. He stated that there was no reason for including them along with true poisons such as chromic acid, lead and some of the others referred to in Order No.4. He further pointed out that since the "injury" produced by asbestos dust is a mechanical irritation, with no chemical reaction (as occurs in the case of silica) it could not possibly be called a poison. Talc he considers non-injurious under any circumstances and I believe he has conducted experiments and made surveys upon which he bases this opinion.

Vandiver Brown.

COPY

THE SARANAC LABORATORY
FOR THE STUDY OF TUBERCULOSIS

SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.

July 15, 1944

Mr. Vandiver Brown
Johns-Manville Corporation
22 East 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am happy to inform you that we have just returned from a most interesting trip to Asbestos, Quebec. I took with me our roentgenologist, Dr. Robert, also Dr. Vestal of the North Carolina State Industrial Commission as he has had a lot of experience in this field and has seen a great deal of real asbestosis. In company with Dr. Stevenson we reviewed and read between two and three hundred of the Xray films in his files. We found only two cases out of the lot which could be diagnosed as questionable first degrees asbestosis. I was greatly relieved to discover that the two experts did corroborate me on previous observations that asbestosis was a rarity in the Asbestos-Thetford area.

We are still at a loss to explain the situation because of the conditions in the textile mill which certainly should be capable of causing characteristic disease in exposed workmen. The only difference that we can see between this mill and that in similar plants in the U. S. is the absence of African fibre. However, I doubt whether this is the significant factor.

Mr. Fehnel, of the Metropolitan, writes me that he is planning to go to Asbestos for another survey in August. He will collect air-borne samples of dust; one half of each will be sent to this laboratory and he will retain the other half for analysis. We hope that by making such a study in Quebec and comparing it with similar samples at Manville that we may arrive at some conclusion.

While we were up there it seemed highly desirable if I were to report our experimentation with asbestosis I should make mention of the clinical and Xray experience on the North American Continent. In order to do this in an authoritative manner I should have the collaboration of the clinicians and roentgenologists. I proposed to Drs. Vestal and Robert that they join me in the venture. They would be very glad to do so and I think we might produce something that would be definitely worth while. It was agreed that it might be desirable to have our Dr. Robert review all the films that have been taken at Thetford. Dr. Stevenson felt that this could be done and would be very glad to have them sent down to us. This would give us a basis for statistical analysis and information on the incidence of various Xray abnormalities.

Before attempting the publication, of course, we must have the further information which Mr. Fehnel's counts may supply and we must examine more films from the American textile plants. I trust that this proposal may meet with your approval.

Very truly yours,

Leroy U. Gardner, M. D.
Director

RM73 C46

IHF - Research
J-M 1948-1970

MANVILLE PLANT STUDY REQUEST TO MET
1945

704

COPY FORM	INITIALS	DATE

BOX NUMBER	SEGMENT NO.	REQUESTING PARTY
S 704		BARRY CASTLEMAN

NOTES

Met Life Surveys ~~G~~ J-M

Insurance
- Misc correspondence 41-87; listings of policies; Maritime Commission supp Budger Estimates for Insurance; War Dept Insu Rqmts; Manual of Instructions for purchase/ administration of insu; insu policies; red transfer sheets; int answers

COPY FORM	INITIALS	DATE

BOX NUMBER	SEGMENT NO.	REQUESTING PARTY
S 720		Barry Castleman

NOTES

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

JOHN D. McDANIEL, et al.,

Plaintiffs

-vs-

JOHNS-MANVILLE, et al.,

Defendants

NO. 77 C 3534

SEP 17 '79 AM

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1980
LEGAL DEPARTMENT
JOHNSON, CUSACK & BELL
LIMITED

NOTICE OF FILING

TO: ALL ATTORNEYS OF RECORD
(See attached Rider)

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on September 13, 1979 there was filed with the Clerk of the United States District Court, for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division

ANSWERS TO INTERROGATORIES

a copy of which is attached hereto.

Attorney for Defendant,
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

BAKER & McKENZIE
130 East Randolph Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60601
312/565-0025 861-2792

State of Illinois)
) SS.
County of Cook)

The undersigned, on oath, states that a copy of the above and foregoing Notice of Filing was served on all attorneys of record by mailing a copy on this 13th day of September, 1979.

Subscribed and Sworn to this 12 day of September, 1979.

COONEY & STENN
77 West Washington Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602

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Hoban & Fuller
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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

JOHN D. McDANIEL, et al,)
)
Plaintiffs,)
)
v.) No. 77 C 3534
)
JOHNS-MANVILLE, et al,)
)
Defendants.)

ANSWERS TO INTERROGATORIES

NOW COMES the defendant, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by its attorneys, BAKER & McKENZIE, and for answers to interrogatories propounded by the plaintiffs state as follows:

1. Has Metropolitan Life Insurance Company ever performed studies for Johns-Manville Corporation and/or its subsidiaries and prepared reports and made recommendations to Johns-Manville Corporation and/or its subsidiaries based upon the information obtained in the studies? If answer is affirmative, state:

(a) The nature of the studies, reports and recommendations.
(b) The date Metropolitan undertook the task of making such studies, reports and recommendations.
(c) The name, address and position of the person or persons who prepared such studies, reports and recommendations.
(d) The date or dates such studies, reports and recommendations were provided.
(e) The manner in which such studies, reports and recommendations were provided.
(f) Attach hereto a copy of all studies, reports and recommendations Metropolitan provided and all writings and documents referring thereto.

ANSWER: Yes. In response to subparagraphs (a) and (b), where available, the Industrial Health Section of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the years 1924 (when the Industrial Health Laboratory was founded) through 1951, (when the Industrial Health Laboratory was discontinued), copies of the relevant excerpts of which are attached, reveal the following references to inspections done for Johns-Manville Corp. plants which essentially concerned an evaluation of the dust control system in each plant studied:

i) Surveys of asbestos plants started in 1934 and concluded during 1936. Such investigations included recheck surveys of some of the plants to determine what improvements, if any, had been effected by the

installation of certain equipment designed to control the dust, as well as surveys of a number of new plants, particularly those on the Pacific Coast. Plants studied for Johns-Manville Corp. in 1936 were those located in California at Redwood City, Pittsburg, Los Angeles, and Lompoc.

ii) During 1937, 1025 x-ray films of the chests of employers of the Asbestos Quebec Plant of Johns-Manville Corp. were read and interpreted and a report was sent to Mr. Vandiver Brown, attorney, at Johns-Manville Corp.'s New York City office.

iii) During 1941, 1942, and 1943, requests for plant surveys and information were made by and given to Johns-Manville Corp.

iv) In 1945, Mr. W.G. Hazard, Director of the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Department of Health of New Jersey, was ordered by the War Production Board to make an investigation of the Johns-Manville plant at Manville, N.J.. Mr. Hazard accepted the findings of the inspection made by the Industrial Health Section of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, made his report to the War Production Board, and the case was closed.

v) In 1946, tests were conducted on certain days of the week for three consecutive weeks in the carding room of the Johns-Manville Plant at Manville, N.J..

vi) In 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950, surveys of a number of Johns-Manville Corp. plants were conducted. Two letters from Johns-Manville Corp. regarding such surveys are attached.

However, in response to subparagraphs (c) through (f), the records of the specific nature, dates, manner, and results of such tests and studies are no longer contained in the files of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Investigation continues.

2. Has Metropolitan Life Insurance Company ever undertaken an inspection of any Johns-Manville plant? If answer is affirmative, state:

(a) List the date and place of such inspection.
(b) Identity of the person making such inspection.
(c) Attach to your answers copies of all reports or memoranda of inspection.
(d) Attach copies of your answers to interrogatories of writings and documents referring to said inspection.

ANSWER: See answers to Interrogatory No. 1. Investigation continues.

3. Has Metropolitan Life Insurance Company been sued in any other Court in the United States on allegations similar to the ones set forth in plaintiff's Complaint in the above entitled cause? If answer is affirmative, state:

(a) Name of plaintiff(s).
(b) Court number and Court where case is pending.
(c) Name and address of plaintiff's attorney.

ANSWER: Yes. Attached is a list of all information requested.

4. Has Metropolitan Life Insurance Company ever conducted studies concerning the potential danger of breathing significant amounts of asbestos fibers? If answer is affirmative, state:

(a) Date or dates of said studies.
(b) Name and address of person or persons conducting studies.
(c) Location at which the studies were performed.
(d) Name and address of person or persons to whom reports were made of said studies.
(e) Attach to your answers copies of all studies, reports and/or recommendations made by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

ANSWER: Yes. Based on, where available, the annual reports of the Industrial Health Section of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the years 1924 through 1951, copies of the relevant excerpts of which are attached, the following references to studies conducted by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company concerning the potential danger of breathing significant amounts of asbestos fibers can be found, and attached is a copy, where available, of each such study:

i) Study of the Raybestos-Manhattan Plant in Passaic, N.J. in 1934;
ii) Studies of the Bridgeport and Stratford Plants of Raybestos-Manhattan in 1930, 1935, 1936, and 1939;
iii) Studies of the Raybestos Plants in Charleston, S.C. in 1930, 1934, and 1936;
iv) Studies of the Raybestos Plants in Mannheim, Pa. in 1930, 1935, and 1939;
v) A report of the physical examinations of asbestos workers at Thetford Mines, Quebec in 1930;
vi) An article entitled "Effects of the Inhalation of Asbestos Dust on the Lungs of Asbestos Workers" by Dr. A.J. Lanza (now deceased) in 1935, a copy which was published in Public Health Reports and a copy issued directly to Johns-Manville Corp. .
vii) An article entitled "Asbestosis" by Dr. A.J. Lanza published in the February 1, 1936 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

viii) An article entitled "Air Sampling of Asbestos Dust" by J. Wm. Fehnel (now deceased) of Metropolitan Life's Industrial Health Section published in an issue of Industrial Medicine in 1939.

Any other studies which were conducted are referred to in the copies of the excerpts of the annual reports of the Industrial Health Section. Based on information and belief, these and the above enumerated studies are the only incidents involving Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's conducting studies specifically concerning the dangers of breathing significant amounts of asbestos fibers. Investigation continues.

Charles M. Preston

State of New York)
) SS.
County of)

CHARLES PRESTON, being first duly sworn upon his oath, states that he is the Associate General Counsel for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; and that he has read the above and foregoing answers to interrogatories and that the same are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Charles M. Preston

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to
this 9th. day of August, 1979.

William D. Honest.
Notary Public

WILLIAM D. HONEST
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of New York
No. 31-4624475 Qual. in N. Y. County
Certificate filed in New York County
Commission Expires March 30, 1980

PENSIONERS [illegible]

Yr of Dx	No. Cases	Lengths of Service (yrs.)
1932	4	12(3), 17
33	-	
34	-	
35	-	
36	-	
37	-	
38	-	
39	9	10(3), 11(2), 13, 15, 18, 21
1940	4	3(2), 13, 17
41	-	
42	2	23, 28
43	3	2, 14, 27
44	5	7, 9(2), 22, 34
45	7	4, 5, 8, 18, 22, 25, 36
46	-	
47	-	
48	-	
49	1	30
1950	7	14, 24(2), 30(2), 34(2)
51	27	4(2), 7(2), 8(2), 9(3), 10,11, 12, 14, 16, 21, 22(3), 26, 27, 28(3), 29, 33, 38, 39
52	65	4(2), 6(4), 7, 8, 9, 10(4), 11(4), 12(2), 15(2), 16(5), 17(6), 18, 19(4), 22, 23(4), 24(2), 25(2), 27(2), 28(2), [illegible], 31(3), 32(2), 33, 34(2), 35, 37(2)
53	47	5, 6(3), 7, 10(2), 11(6), 12(3), 13(4), 14, 16(4), 17(2), 18, 20(3), 21, 23, 24, 25(2), 27(2), 28(2), 29, 30, 33, 34, [illegible]
54	41	7(2), [illegible], 14(4), 16, 17(4), 18, 19(2), [illegible], 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], 15, 19, 26, 27, 29, 33
[illegible]	[illegible]	6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 19(2), 20, 21, 33, 34, 36, 38(2)
57	16	5, 6, 11(3), 16, 21(3), 22, 27, 30(2), 34, 36, 37
58	10	9, 11, 15, 16, 18, 22(2), 28(2), 29
59	16	12(2), 13(2), 14, 18, 19, 20, 23(2), 29, 34, 36, 40, 41, 43
1960	13	9, 12(2), 13, 14, 17, 24, 27, 30, 31(2), 36, 37
61	19	10, 11(2), 15, 18, 19(2), 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37(2), 39, 49
62	27	4, 13, 15(3), 16(4), 21(5), 23, 25(2), 26(3), 27, 29, 35, 38, 42, 43, 46
63	14	12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22(2), 25, 26, 27(2), 28, 34, 41
[illegible]	10	13(2), 14, 16, 18, 27, 28, 36(2), 37
	20	9(2), 15, 16, 17(2), 18, 19(4), 23, 24(3), 26, 29, 30, 31, 38
	14	11(2), 13, 15, 16(2), 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 33(2), 43
	[illegible]	14, 15, 20(2), 21(3), 22, 23(2), 24, 26(2), 28(2), 29, 31(2), 34(2), 38, 41(2), 42(2), 46
	15	[illegible], 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28(2), 31, 32, 35(2), 43
	38	14, 17(4), 22(8), 23(4), 24, 27(3), 28, 29(3), 30, 32, 33(2), 34, 36, 40(4), 41(2), 45
1970	16	15, 16, 20, 23(4), 24(2), 29, 30, 31(2), 33, 34, 42
71	6	17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 29
72	-	
73	2	37, 48
74	10	26, 27(3), 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 38
	617 TOTAL	

PROCESSED
J-M 83

6480

Johns-Manville

Internal Correspondence

To: G. E. PARKER

Date: NOV. 26, 1975

From: W. B. REITZE

Copies: P. KOTIN, MD

Subject: OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE INFORMATION - MANVILLE PLANT

SOME TIME AGO I DISCUSSED THE DATA CONTAINED ON THE ATTACHED SHEET WITH YOU. THIS IS A LIST OF ALL THE PNEUMOCONIOSIS CASES AT THE MANVILLE/FINDERNE COMPLEX.

THE FIRST COLUMN INDICATES THE DATE OF DIAGNOSIS. THE SECOND COLUMN DESIGNATES THE NUMBER OF CASES DIAGNOSED IN THAT PARTICULAR YEAR. THE THIRD COLUMN INDICATES LENGTHS OF SERVICE IN YEARS. IN OTHER WORDS, IN 1932, FOUR CASES OF PNEUMOCONIOSIS WERE DIAGNOSED. THREE OF THOSE FOUR CASES HAD 12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. ONE HAD 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. IN 1943, THREE CASES WERE IDENTIFIED--ONE CASE WITH ONLY TWO YEARS OF EXPOSURE, THE SECOND WITH 14 YEARS OF EXPOSURE, AND THE THIRD WITH 27 YEARS OF EXPOSURE. AS YOU CAN SEE, MANY OF THE EMPLOYEES IN THOSE EARLY YEARS HAD VERY FEW YEARS OF EXPOSURE BEFORE THEY CONTRACTED SOME DEGREE OF PNEUMOCONIOSIS.

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE IN THE YEAR 1971, SIX CASES WERE IDENTIFIED. IN 1972, NO CASES WERE IDENTIFIED. IN 1973, ONLY TWO CASES WERE IDENTIFIED. IN 1974, TEN CASES WERE IDENTIFIED. THERE ARE MANY CONCLUSIONS THAT COULD BE DRAWN FROM THIS DATA. THERE ARE MANY EXTRAPOLATIONS THAT COULD BE MADE FROM THIS DATA.

AS YOU MAY KNOW, WE ARE CURRENTLY ENGAGED IN A VERY MASSIVE STUDY OF OUR MANVILLE POPULATION TO FURTHER OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE ASBESTOS-RELATED DISEASE QUESTION. THIS STUDY IS BEING CONDUCTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DR. JERRY CHASE WITH ON-LOCATION ASSISTANCE OF CLIFF SHECKLER. BECAUSE OF THE SIZE THE STUDY, WE WILL NOT HAVE THE COMPLETED RESULTS FOR APPROXIMATELY THREE TO FOUR YEARS. HOWEVER, MANY ANSWERS SHOULD BE FORTHCOMING AT THAT TIME.

WBR

W. B. REITZE

ATTACH.

PRIVILEGED

J-M 83

0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 8 5

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
LEROY A. LINCOLN, *President*
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

WILLIAM J. McCONNELL, M.D.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL DIRECTOR

February 16, 1951

Mr. Hugh M. Jackson
Johns Manville Products Corporation
22 East 40 Street
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

The following are analyses of air samples collected in the Manville Plant by Mr. E. Culwick on February 2, 1951, and received in our Laboratory on February 9, 1951.

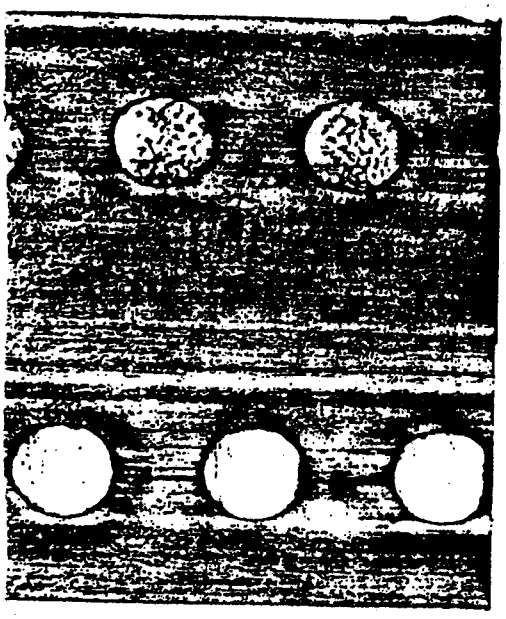
Sample No.	Date	Description	Dust M.P.P.C.F.	Percent Fibre
18	2/2/51	#114 L Frame Dept. Sample taken in aisle between machines #1 and 2. No exhaust nor protective equipment.	5.7	22.0
19	2/2/51	#114 L Frame Dept. Sample taken in aisle between machines 2 and 3.	7.8	16.6
20	2/2/51	#114 L Frame Dept. Sample taken in aisle between Machines 3 and 4	10.7	18.6
21	2/2/51	#114 L Frame Dept. Sample taken between machines 5 and 5204.	9.9	13.8
22		Blank	13 particles per counting field.	-

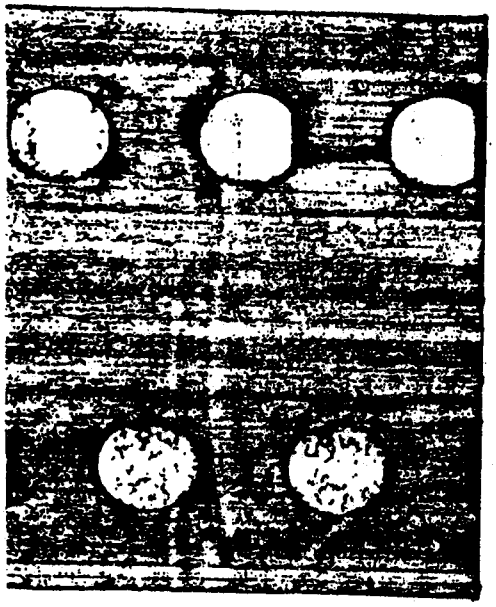
Very truly yours,

J. Wm. Fehnel

J. Wm. Fehnel, Director
Industrial Hygiene Laboratory
Health and Welfare Division

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 5 7





CHQ. Box 91
July 16, 1947

M. F. Mayler - Manville

Industrial Health Survey - Manville Plants
January - February 1947

We have reviewed the report forwarded by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company following their survey of the Manville Plants.

Since there are several areas in which conditions are definitely unfavorable, we would appreciate advice as to what steps are being taken to correct the hazards involved.

In general, there are conditions which represent potential silicosis hazards in the Textile, Cement, Magnesia, Asphalt and Rigid Shingle Departments; excessive exposure to lead in the Packing Department -- both of which should receive immediate attention.

It might be well to review pages 21, 22 and 23 listing the specific recommendations and to indicate what action is being taken for each.

H. M. Jackson

cc: A. R. Fisher
L. C. Hart
J. P. Woodard
C. W. Hite

Manville General
February 3, 1947
Dict. 1/31/47

Mr. Vandiver Brown
General Headquarters

Dust Counts at Manville Factory

I am attaching herewith some data on dust counts at Manville Factory. The figures shown in the first column on the left are those that have just been completed by Metropolitan in the month of January. The pencilled figures to the right of the first column are counts that were taken by Metropolitan in 1934 in similar locations, that is, when this equipment was in another building.

Opposite the second column of typed figures, we have put in counts taken by the New Jersey State Health Department in 1944. Three of these as shown are in the identical spots where Metropolitan took their counts.

From the counts taken recently by Metropolitan, you will see that at no location in this department is the count below five million. The counts are also much higher than those taken by the State of New Jersey but the equipment used is different and it is our understanding that Metropolitan gets much higher values with their equipment than does the New Jersey State Department. In other words, while we have check figures, they are not arrived at by the same method and are not of much value for comparison purposes.

I will be pleased to talk with you on the 'phone about these after you have had a chance to study them.

JEB:HM

J. E. Begert

encl.

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 5245.0

Memorandum on Plant of Johns-Manville Corp., Supplementing the General Report "Preliminary Dust Investigation for Asbestos Textile Institute" of June, 1947.

Dust Control Practices

Data from this plant are not included in the tabulation of exhaust rates for cards (page 8,general report) because the single cards would not be comparable and the control of dust in this department is not good, as judged by dust counts. Observations of duct connections on Whitin cards indicate an original exhaust capacity of over 4,000 to 5,000 cfm.

Dust control arrangements in the new Whitin cards diverge from the best practices listed on page 9 (general report) as to items 2,3,6 and 7.

The best combination of exhaust for this card would be worked out in the engineering phases of the long-term investigation proposed in the general report (see page 27, I and A).

Recirculation of air from dust collectors has been touched upon above.

The comments on page 13 are pertinent. We do not believe that the efficiency of a burlap dust house is adequate to permit recirculation of air from it back to the workroom as is the present practice. We do not rule out the possibility that safeguards can be devised that will permit the recovery of heat represented thereby.

Medical

The incidence of asbestosis in this plant is comparable to only one other plant (A). The medical problem of diagnosis is complicated in this plant by the fact that many workers have been employed in anthracite coal mines and some show evidence of anthraco-silicosis. The panel activity referred to on page 18 should be especially valuable in these circumstances.

JHM330d6

R.C.L. Bereson
Head Engineer

COPY

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

4400 FIFTH AVENUE

PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

July 11, 1947

Memorandum on Plant of

Johns-Manville Corporation

Supplementing The

General Report

"Preliminary Dust Investigation for Asbestos Textile Institute"

Of June, 1947

Dustiness

This plant is designated J in the general report. The summary of dustiness in column J of Table 1 may be compared with all except plants C and I. There is a consistently higher dustiness in all operations in spite of the fact that large sums of money have been expended for dust control equipment.

The dust count data do indicate satisfactory control of dust in weaving operations.

We suspect that the major cause of the poor dust conditions results from the practice of returning air from the bag house to the work room. This should be investigated (see discussion of recirculation, page 13, general report).

JHM33045

ESTIMATED INCIDENCE OF ASBESTOSIS

The incidence of asbestosis among employees of those plants where employees were examined in recent years, shows a marked variation as indicated by the following:

Plant A has recorded cases diagnosed as asbestosis to the extent about 20 per cent, and in the past nine years has compensated, on the average two cases per annum. Total textile employment about 400.

Plant C on the basis of a recent systematic survey, estimates asbestosis incidence to be about three to four per cent.

Plant D has results from an incomplete survey in which four cases were found among those volunteering for examination with a total textile employment of around 150. They have compensated one case in about 10 years. Three more are pending.

Plant H with a textile employment of 300 finds five or six cases annually that the physician believes show early changes due to asbestos.

Plant J has counted potential cases of asbestosis amounting in number to about 20 per cent, comparable with Plant A.

The other plants have conducted no systematic x-ray surveys of their own and have no information as to incidence among their employees. None of these has had cases requiring compensation.

While we have no complete data on history of employment and labor turnover in the several plants, it is apparent that there is, at least superficially, a marked inconsistency in this picture. Also, it is clear that

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.

4400 Fifth Avenue

Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

225

REPORT OF PRELIMINARY DUST INVESTIGATION FOR ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

JUNE, 1947

By

W.C.L. Hemeon
Head Engineer

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc

By John F. McMahon
Managing Director

June 18, 1947

5-12-7[illegible]

R-M274-[illegible]

Copies to [illegible]

J. P. McMahon, I. H. P. (4 copies)

/B. F. Stanton

C. P. Elterich

/B. W. Luttenberger

/T. L. Gatka

/J. P. Burke

/ C. E. Carlough

/C. L. Abbott

/F. J. Wakem

/E. Muehleck

/E. P. Teubner, Jr.

/G. S. Pabel

/J. C. Balch

/F. Sims McGrath

Total of 17 copies in all were sent out.

COMMENTS

In the course of the discussions covering the direction and scope of the survey, the following points were considered worthy of record:

A. The desirability of standardization among member companies on dust count procedure and routine, is obvious.

B. Inquiry into the practicability of using as many "wet" operations as possible in the manufacture of Asbestos Textiles, appears to be well warranted. It was felt that the present sales department and customer objections to textiles made by "wet" operations were based, to some extent, on a natural resistance to change rather than on a true comparison of the respective products. Because "wet" operations are so effective in reducing dust at the source, inquiry should be directed towards these possibilities.

C. Mr. Luttenberger volunteered to send Mr. Hemeon a group of catalogs and other literature relating to asbestos textile machinery so that Mr. Hemeon could familiarize himself with the units involved, prior to his survey visits.

HARRIS D. McKINNEY
Acting Secretary

PLANTS TO BE COVERED BY THE SURVEY

It was agreed that as many as practicable of the member company textile plants should be visited during the course of the field work. The following list was recommended:

Company	Location
Asbestos Textile Co., Inc.	North Brookfield, Mass.
J. Franklin Burke & Co.	Northfield, Vt.
Carolina Asbestos Co.	Davidson, N.C.
Garlock Packing Co.	Palmyra, N.Y.
Johns-Manville Corp.	Manville, N. J.
Keasbey & Mattison	Ambler, Pa.
Philadelphia Asbestos Co.	Norristown, Pa.
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.	Manheim, Pa.
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.	Charleston, S. C.
Southern Asbestos Co.	Charlotte, N.C.
Union Asbestos & Rubber Co.	Chicago(Cicero)Ill.

INDIVIDUALS IN MEMBER COMPANIES FOR SURVEY CONTACTS

It was suggested that Mr. McKinney write to all member companies and obtain the name of the individual at each plant who is to act as contact man with the Industrial Hygiene Foundation in their survey work over the forthcoming months. This list of companies and contact-individuals therein, will be sent to Mr. McMahon who can then make his arrangements directly with the member companies as to when they would like to visit the various plants, the individuals they would like to talk with, the range of information desired, etc.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

NOTES on the meeting of the
Air Hygiene Committee
held February 5, 1947 at the
Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN ATTENDANCE:

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION

J. F. McMahon
Managing Director

W. C. L. Hemeon
Head Engineer

F. R. Holden
Head Chemist

Dr. Walmer
Medical Director

ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE

E. F. Stanton, Committee Chairman
Johns-Manville Corp.

C. F. Elterich
Keasbey & Mattison

E. W. Luttenberger
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

H. D. McKINNEY
Manager

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

The Industrial Hygiene Foundation proposal for a preliminary survey, as approved at the general meeting on December 12, 1947, formed the basis for this meeting. The objectives of the survey, as outlined in their proposal, were read and discussed in some detail, and no changes were found necessary. The major purpose of this meeting was to make plans for assisting the Industrial Hygiene Foundation in starting the work of their survey.

Post-it® Fax Note 7671	Date 6-1-95	# of pages ▶ 4
To Bill Banerdge	From John Bayless Esq.	
Co./Dept.	Co. Grayson, Girsold & Hawley	
Phone #	Phone # 415-818-1011 x 203	
Fax # 410-685-7155	Fax # 415-818-1247	

EXHIBIT 325

which made studies of illumination, ventilation, and control of toxic fumes in Army operated plants. The Division was also responsible for setting up the Armored Medical Research Laboratory located at Fort Knox which had to do with research affecting personnel attached to tanks.

Dr. Lanza attained the rank of Colonel.

Another one of our staff to return from service is John J. Milesnick of the Laboratory. Mr. Milesnick entered the service on January 13, 1943 and returned December 7, 1945. He was attached to the Engineers and saw service on Australia, New Guinea, the Phillipines and Japan.

Captain John J. Ferry of the Laboratory Staff is still in Service.

Personnel of
Industrial Health Section
And Industrial Hygiene Laboratory

A. J. Lanza, M.D., Associate Medical Director
W. J. McConnell, M.D., Assistant Medical Director
J. Wm. Fehnel, B. S.
Anna A. Reilly
Peter A. Petrick
Owen Cullinore
Ruth Russ
Joan Shanahan
John Milesnick

A. J. Lanza

A. J. Lanza, M. D.
Associate Medical Director

W. J. McConnell

W. J. McConnell, M. D.
Assistant Medical Director

National organization and the Metropolitan Chapter; and a member of the American Public Health Association.

Mr. Petrick is a member of the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Industrial Hygiene Association.

LITERATURE

During the year, 8,390 copies of our booklets in the Industrial Health Series were sent on request.

****

Dr. McConnell, who was granted a leave of absence on August 27, 1942 to take charge of the Industrial Hygiene Section of the Office, Chief of Ordnance, Safety and Security Division of the United States Army, returned to the office in November. His headquarters were in Chicago and he represented the Surgeon General of the War Department in the Ordnance Department and traveled all over the country to plants manufacturing, loading, handling and storing explosives to investigate health hazards. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, M. C., A.U.S. in May 1945 and was awarded the Legion of Merit.

Dr. Lanza returned to the office on January 1, 1945 after a leave of absence since March 1942 when he left to head up the Division of Occupational Health in the Preventive Medicine Service of the Surgeon General's office, War Department. The Division maintained an Industrial Hygiene Laboratory which was located at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene in Baltimore and

Member of the Committee on Ventilation of the American Public Health Association.

Member-at-large of the Sectional Committee on Ventilation Code of the American Standards Association.

Member of the Sectional Committee on Exhaust systems of the American Standards Association.

Official representative of the American Medical Association to serve as a member of the Sectional Committee on Building Code Requirements for Light and Ventilation of the American Standards Association.

Member of the Committee on Climate and Its Relation to Air Conditioning Fundamentals and Member of a Committee dealing with all research activities involving the relations of air conditioning to workers in industry of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Member of the Committee on Ventilation and Atmospheric Pollution, Member of the Committee on Standard Methods for the Examination of the Air of the American Public Health Association.

Member of the Technical Advisory Committee on Sensations of Comfort of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Member of the Committee on Biology of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

Member of the Industrial Relations Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers

Mr. Fehnel is a member of the American Industrial Hygiene Association,

Addressed the Annual Conference on Health Education at the New York Academy of Medicine. The subject of the talk was "The Opportunity of Health Education in Industry".

COMMITTEES

Dr. Lanza is a member of the following committees:

Member of the Council on Industrial Health; Chairman of the Committee on Professional Relations; Member of the Editorial Board, Occupational Medicine of the American Medical Association.

Chairman, Industrial Medical Committee and member of the Board of Trustee's of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America.

Chairman of the Industrial Medical Subcommittee (Health Advisory Council) of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Vice-Chairman of the Industrial Health and Medicine Advisory Committee, Procurement and Assignment Service of the Federal Security Agency.

Member of the Medical Board to advise The United States Employees' Compensation Commission on medical aspects of disability claims.

Dr. McConnell is a member of the following committees:

Fellow of the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association.

Member of the Section Council of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the American Public Health Association.

Member of the Scholarship Committee of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons.

Attendance at the annual sessions of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, at which he presided over the medical sessions.

Attended the meeting of the New England Section of the American Industrial Hygiene Section of the American Industrial Hygiene Association at Boston and gave a short paper on the present status of pneumoconiosis.

Attended the meeting of the Medical Advisory Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Attended the meetings of the Council on Industrial Health of the American Medical Association.

Attended a meeting of the Committee on Physical Examinations of the American Medical Association with the Veterans Placement Committee of the War Manpower Commission at Washington, D. C.

Attended and presided over the Regional Industrial Health Conference at Chicago, Illinois.

Attended a Symposium on Industrial Medicine held at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and spoke on "The Industrial Physician's Responsibility to Improve Industrial Hygiene".

Gave an address before the St. Louis Medical Society Symposium on Pneumoconiosis on the subject of "Recent Trends and Developments with Respect to the Pneumoconioses".

Lectured on silicosis to the Fourth Year medical students at the University of Pittsburgh.

Attended a Symposium on Pneumoconiosis held in Montreal and gave a short paper.

sentatives of our Group policyholders, Group prospects brought to the office by our Group Supervisors, and individuals from health organizations desiring information.

VISITS TO GROUPS

Dr. Lanza also made visits to the plants of ten of our policyholders to discuss either their high Accident and Health claim experience, or their nursing service problems, industrial health hazards. Among policyholders visited were the General Motors Corporation, P. R. Mallory Company, Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Company, Collins-Aikman Corporation, and the Alexander Smith Carpet Company.

Dr. Lanza attended a conference on Asbestosis and Tuberculosis held in Montreal. He visited the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Provincial Health Department of Ontario and interviewed the Minister and Deputy Ministers of Health of Ontario. As a follow-up of the visits which Dr. Wheatley made at Thetford Mines previously, Dr. Lanza visited the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Provincial Health Department of Quebec and discussed the work of this Division and the situation in Thetford Mines. The Mine operators have established an Industrial Health Clinic in an endeavor to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to Asbestosis and Tuberculosis.

MEETINGS AND ADDRESSES

During the year Dr. Lanza attended 65 meetings, at which he made 13 addresses. The following are but a few of these:

in which grain, flour and other products are shipped, as it was necessary for their employees to enter these cars.

Another policyholder wanted to know the toxicity, if any, of chlorinated phenols - methods of safe handling and other precautions.

Another question which is being asked with increasing frequency is the effectiveness of the aluminum dust therapy in the treatment of silicosis.

Several questions as to the effectiveness of odorizers and ozone have been received.

Our Group policyholders are again sending in for interpretation X-rays of the chests of their employees, now that our doctors have returned from service.

Questions having to do with all phases of medicine from all sources are sent to Dr. Lanza's office. These cover a wide range, i.e., cancer, heart disease, coronary thrombosis, asthma and hay fever, nephritis, etc.

PUBLICATIONS

The revised edition of our booklet "Methods of Testing and Protecting Eyesight in Industry" (formerly called "Functions of an Industrial Eye Clinic") was distributed during the year and was reviewed in a number of journals. The booklet was very well received by our policyholders, health organizations, optical companies, and others. A few of the many complimentary letters received are attached.

CONFERENCES IN OFFICE

During the year, Dr. Lanza held 45 conferences in the office with repre-

by our Laboratory and instructions given regarding their safe use.

TRAVEL CREDIT

The incidental expenses incurred by our field men for travel and maintenance while conducting surveys are charged to the Group policyholders for which these surveys are made. During 1945, our Group policyholders were billed for such charges in the amount of $3962.00. The amount of money expended for travel by the members of this Section amounted to approximately $4320.00. Therefore, practically all of the money spent for travel in surveying plants was returned to us by our Group policyholders.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Over 300 requests were received from our policyholders and others for assistance and information on industrial health subjects. These requests are received by mail as well as through conferences and visits to the Home Office. In addition to the old stand-bys for information on lead poisoning and its control, installation of a medical department and physical examinations, a great deal of interest is being shown regarding the bacterial control of air by radiation and aerosols, all types of dermatitis, as for instance those cases due to artificial resins and plastics, coal tar pitch, aniline dyes, and sodium silicate. A prospect in upper New York State wanted information on the prevention of dermatitis caused by red oil which is used in lubricating wool preparatory to spinning. The Group Supervisor told us that our service was instrumental in closing the Group.

A large food Company in Rochester, N. Y. wanted to know if there was a health hazard involved in the use of methyl bromide used to fumigate box cars

Representatives of both labor and management of the Elger Company at Ford City, Pa. requested the Metropolitan to make a survey of conditions in the plant to determine the existence of any health hazards. Our findings were acceptable to both factions.

Attached are copies of a few letters from our policyholders testifying to the value to them of these surveys.

ANALYSES

The atmospheric samples of dusts, fumes, and gases collected in the plants by our technicians necessitated making 2,499 separate analyses in the laboratory.

HOME OFFICE SURVEYS

Our office has continued to be of assistance to a number of divisions in the Home Office, particularly the Home Office Service Division and the Medical Division, in inspecing unhealthful or dangerous conditions arising throughout the buildings. In this connection this office will make periodic sanitary and industrial hygiene inspections of the Commissary Division. The inspection will include methods of preservation of food, refrigeration, food handling and disposal, dishwashing, vermin control, and cleanliness generally. Inspections will also include such work operations as paint spraying, lead soldering, welding, and other operations where solvents and toxic materials are employed throughout the building. Plumbing installations will be inspected occasionally for violation of sanitary codes and regulations.

All chemical materials used by our Building Divisions will be analyzed

in the plant accounting for a large labor turnover. Due to the fact that we have periodically been surveying this plant, Mr. Hazard asked that we make the survey. Our investigations indicated that the asbestosis hazard was adequately controlled and had been for a number of years. Mr. Hazard accepted our findings and made his report to the War Production Board. The case was closed.

The Ruberoid Company of Gloucester City, N. J. also asked for a survey of their plant at the suggestion of Mr. Hazard and our findings were accepted by the New Jersey State Department.

The Industrial Hygiene Division of the Department of Health of Alabama was planning to survey the iron ore mines of the Republic Steel Corporation in Birmingham, Ala. and the Company asked us to make a check of conditions prior to the state's study so that they would have a clean bill of health.

Mr. Dyktor, Director of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene of the City of Cleveland, Ohio made a visual survey of the Corrigan-McKinney plant of the Republic Steel Corporation. After learning that the Metropolitan was supervising the plant conditions affecting the health of the employees, Mr. Dyktor said that it would not be necessary for his Department to make a survey.

The National Carbon Company of the Union Carbide Corporation at Cleveland, Ohio asked the Metropolitan to conduct a survey of their Amalgam Mixing and Drying Department at the time the State Department was conducting an investigation of working conditions. However, the State Department did not have the proper equipment nor the personnel to take the tests and the Metropolitan was asked to complete these studies.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE INDUSTRIAL HEALTH SECTION

1945

PLANT SURVEYS

The Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene conducted sixty surveys of health conditions in the plants of our Group policyholders. These consisted of surveys of new plants, as well as recheck surveys in plants of a number of our policyholders which request that we make these periodic checks to determine whether or not any new health hazards have developed and, if so, how they can be controlled. They also wanted to know if the fume and dust control systems installed on our recommendation are efficient.

The following instances of service may be of interest to show how the work of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the field of industrial hygiene is accepted by management, employees and the Divisions of Industrial Hygiene of the State Departments of Health:

The Bates Manufacturing Company of West Orange, N. J. requested a survey of health conditions in their plant because their grievance committee, consisting of representatives of management and labor, wanted such a survey made to use as a guide in improving conditions in the plant.

Mr. W. G. Hazard, Director of the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Department of Health of New Jersey was ordered by the War Production Board to make an investigation of the plant of the Johns-Manville Corporation at Manville on the basis that there were a number of unhealthy working conditions

PCC
EXHIBIT
MET-385

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
4813

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
ML-4813

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Notice: It is due to the quality of the document being filmed

SAFETY/HYGIENE/ANALYSIS OF AIR SAMPLING G-133-S

JSZ001

October 24, 1945

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
New York, N.Y.

Att: Mr. J.William Fehnel
Chemist: Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene

Dear Mr. Fehnel:

Our company at Manville Factory has recently organized a committee for Factory Industrial Hygiene Committee, whose main duties will be to direct activities designed to improve hygienic conditions in the plant. One of the first problems will be the study of dust conditions.

I would like to arrange a visit to your laboratory at your earliest convenience to discuss sampling procedure, and methods of analyses and equipment for testing dust samples.

Thanking you for your courtesy.

Very truly yours

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

R. Jacobs, Chief Chemist
Inspection & Control Dept.

RJ:DMW
cc - Mr. E.C. Lindstrom
Mr. B.F. Stanton

I-1

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Surface Physics/Analysis of Air Sampling
G-133-S

October 24, 1945

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
New York, N.Y.

Att: Mr. J.William Fehnel
Chemist: Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene

Dear Mr. Fehnel:

Our company at Manville Factory has recently organized a committee for Factory Industrial Hygiene Committee, whose main duties will be to direct activities designed to improve hygienic conditions in the plant. One of the first problems will be the study of dust conditions.

I would like to arrange a visit to your laboratory at your earliest convenience to discuss sampling procedure, and methods of analyses and equipment for testing dust samples.

Thanking you for your courtesy.

Very truly yours

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP.

R. Jacobs, Chief Chemist
Inspection & Central Dept.

RJ:DMM
cc - Mr. E.C. Lindstrom
Mr. B.F. Stanton

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