

BFGoodrich

from

PUBLIC RELATIONS

B.F. Goodrich
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For immediate release

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29 -- B.F. Goodrich has received, at its request, a preliminary report indicating that the cause of the 1968 death of a former employe here has been tentatively identified as angiosarcoma of the liver.

The cause had previously been reported to the Company as an unspecified type of cancer of the liver.

As part of its continuing intensive investigation of available medical data, the Company last week requested a review of the findings from an autopsy that was performed at the time.

Identification of angiosarcoma as a cause of death can only be determined by autopsy or from hospital records when surgery is performed and a pathological examination of the affected organ is made and reviewed.

The Company has virtually completed a preliminary review of insurance death records of all former employes in PVC operations. To date no similar cases have been found. A program of medical tests for all other employes is in progress. The Company will voluntarily provide to the National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety and the Kentucky Department of Labor any significant new information as it develops.

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(6) Whether the available information warrants the issuance of an Emergency Temporary Standard, or the commencement of a regular rulemaking under section 6(b) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Written data may be mailed or delivered to the Office of Standards, Attn: Docket OSH-36, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 203, 1726 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20210, not later than February 28, 1974. The data will be available for public inspection and copying at the OSHA Public Reading Room, Room 203, 1726 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Oral presentation of data will also be received by an administrative law judge at an informal fact-finding hearing beginning at 10 a.m., e.d.t., on Friday, February 15, 1974, Conference Room B, Departmental Auditorium, Constitution Avenue NW., between 12th and 14th Streets, Washington, D.C.

Persons desiring to appear at the hearing must file with J. Goodell, Attn: Docket OSH-36, Office of Standards, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room 203, 1726 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20210, a written notice of intention to appear, in triplicate. Notice should be filed as soon as possible, but will be accepted by the Management Officer at the hearing until the pre-hearing conference begins. The notice should state: The name and address of the person wishing to appear; the capacity in which he will appear; and the approximate amount of time required for the presentation. The notice should also include, or be accompanied by, a brief statement of the presentation to be made.

Beginning at 9:30 a.m., e.d.t., on February 15, 1974, the presiding Administrative Law Judge will hold a pre-hearing conference in order to establish the order and time for the presentations, and in order to settle any other matter relating to the proceedings.

The oral proceedings shall be reported verbatim. The use of prepared statements by witnesses is encouraged. All documents that are intended to be submitted should be submitted in triplicate (original and two copies).

The administrative law judge shall have all the powers necessary or appropriate to conduct a fair and full informal hearing, including the powers:

- (a) To regulate the course of the hearing;
- (b) To dispose of procedural requests, objections, and comparable matters;
- (c) To confine the presentations to matters pertinent to the requested information;
- (d) To regulate the conduct of those present at the hearing by appropriate means;
- (e) In his discretion, to question and permit questioning of any witness; and
- (f) In his discretion, to keep the record open for a reasonable stated time to receive written data from any person who has participated in the oral proceeding.

Following the close of the hearing, the

presiding officer shall certify the record thereof to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 28th day of January 1974.

JOHN H. STENDER,
Assistant Secretary of Labor.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

POSSIBLE HAZARDS OF VINYL CHLORIDE MANUFACTURE AND USE

Request for Information and Notice of Fact-Finding Hearing

Notice is hereby given that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration is requesting information on possible hazards associated with the manufacture and/or use of vinyl chloride (chloroethene, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 75014).

The Administration requests information including, but not necessarily limited to:

- (1) The toxicity of vinyl chloride;
- (2) The toxicity of other chemicals involved in the manufacture and use of vinyl chloride;
- (3) The technologies involved in the production and use of vinyl chloride;
- (4) Employee populations potentially or actually exposed to vinyl chloride or other chemicals, and involved in the production and/or use of vinyl chloride;
- (5) Epidemiological studies of effects of vinyl chloride and other chemicals used in the manufacture or use of vinyl chloride on populations, employee or otherwise; and

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The committee has commissioned the nationally-known consulting firm of Arthur D. Little, Cambridge, Massachusetts to prepare an economic impact survey that is expected to be completed in six to eight weeks.

The committee spokesman noted that many industry plants are already operating at exposure levels substantially below the requirements of the emergency OSHA standard which went into effect April 5. This standard sets an exposure level of 50 parts per million (in air). The spokesman said, however, that a reduction of exposure levels to zero tolerance, as proposed, would make it impossible for many industry plants to operate.

Since the emergency OSHA standard now in effect will extend until October 5, the SPI ad hoc committee urged the federal and safety health agency to grant additional time to permit the assembling of data which will ensure workers safe job conditions rather than eliminating the job in the name of safety.

The ad hoc SPI group is composed of representatives of the following companies: Allied Chemical, Air Products & Chemicals, Borden Chemical Company, Continental Oil Company, Diamond Shamrock Chemical Company, Dow Chemical Company, Ethyl Corporation, Firestone Plastics Company, General Tire & Rubber Co., B.F. Goodrich Chemical Co., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Great American Chemical Corporation, Hooker Chemical Corporation, Olin Corporation, Pantasote Co., PPG Industries, Inc., Robintech, Inc., Stauffer Chemical Co., Tenneco Chemicals, Inc., and Uniroyal Chemical Company.

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