FILE NAME: Raybestos-Manhattan (RBM)

DATE: 0000

DOC#: RBM124

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Barry Castleman Notes, Typed - Raybestos-Manhattan

Raybestos-Manhattan Documents [Philadelphia Inspection]

1. Undated (but probably 1972+) unsigned article "Asbestos and Industrial Hygiene" cites Doll 1955 as first major cancer study.

2. Letter 6-19-78 from Lake Asbestos to R-M re: hazards of asbestos - cites L.C., asbestosis and mesothelioma as asbestos diseases - warning label mentions cancer - sends along a booklet for R-M to distribute to employees and tells R-M to spread word to their own customers.

3. Goodman statement 2-25-72 p. 2 epidem. studies are needed to establish validity of TLV concept. "the past failures on the part of industry to conduct these (epidem TLV) studies in suff. depth and magnitude is probably responsible for the vulnerable position in which industry finds itself today."

p. 4 criticizes British TLV data "it is a known fact that this mill was exceedingly dusty from 1920-1950."

Says British use TLV as a goal rather than a strict measurement.

p. 5 "another factor is the consideration of a TLV for insul. workers as compared to textile workers. It is my impression from the statistics that are revealed in the insul. workers by notable researchers in the field that these people are exposed to very high dust levels. One draws this conclusion from the fact that they have the highest instances of asbestosis of any group of asbestos workers and the highest instances of carcinoma both bronchogenic carcinoma and the rare mesothelioma." - refers to proposed OSHA exempting insul. workers from dust monitoring "usually the dustier the work place, the shorter the time of monitoring." p. 8 refers to historical dust data which shows 30-50 mppcf in 1935 but by 1940 era, 5 mppcf was approached in spinning and weaving and 2 mppcf in carding.

p. 9 says it is quite diff. to get below 2 mppcf and disagrees with Williams (?) that in 1930 one of his plants was below 5 mppcf.

p. 10 "it is common knowledge that asbestos is considered a co-factor in the production of bronchogenic carcinoma and the development of mesothelioma."

p. 11 says there have only been two cases of mesothelioma in Charleston plant and only 19 meso at MUSC and no occup. connection listed for these.

4. Memo to R. B. Sims from Marsh (A) and Kenny (B)

A. March 31, 1978 - explaining moral obligation to warn and prod. ly suits - speaks of hazards of brake shoes

B. March 37, 1978 - asking why warning labels are placed on brake shoes.

5. Letters to and from Goodman and Lewinsohn

A. 5-27-77 L. to G. re: removing an asbestotic from exposure - unequivocally says to remove from exposure

(a) talks about individual susceptibility - "asbestosis is a progressive disease even after removal from further exposure" . . further exposure even below the TLV will aggravate the condition.

(b) Lung cancer is "highly correlated with the incidence of asbestosis but probably requires smaller concentrations over longer periods of time to cause it."

(c) Mesothelioma in those exposed only to chrysotile is very rare but dosage required is less.

(d) "In my experience asbestosis was certified in 50% of suspected cases within a period of three years from date of first suspicion even after removal from further exposure."

Says there is no epidem. data to support at what stage progression can be arrested by cessation of exposure.

B. 5-20-77 G. to L. seeking his advice as to whether or not a diagnosed asbestotic should continue to be exposed.

6. J-M advertisement. Harpers Weekly May 15, 1875

7. Letter Weaver to Marsh re: Schepers. "I can see several possibilities why J-M might wish to denigrate Dr. Schepers."

8. J-M letter from Kotin re: Asbestos and Health 12-29-77 (incomplete)

9. Memo re: Ernest Knight - no help

10. Memo 3-20-78 from Oliver to Goodman re: GARCO meso cases [alludes to only two cases]

11. Memo Goodman to Pat Cooper 4-28-78 re: dust counts being exceeded and need for respirators

12. Letter 12-19-67 Goodman to Zimmerman re: Goodman's visit to IHF and his effort to become expert in field of asbestos. Refers to IHF Digest as an invaluable tool.

13A. Letter 12-29-67 Zimmerman to Ducker re: IHF

13B. Letter 12-29-67 Zimmerman to Goodman re: IHF and declining to begin Goodman's proposed research project

14. Letter setting forth history of R-M membership in IHF
R-M - 1937-57
GA&R Div. 1968-75
R-M - 1975-present

15. Minority recommendation of 2-22-72 of Ike Weaver of Advisory Comit on Asb. Dusts (ACAD) criticizing the 2cc proposal

16. History of ACAD discussion of OSHA warning labels

16A. ACAD recommendations in general

17. Various warning labels considered by OSHA

18. Statement 3-14-72 of Ike Weaver before OSHA - says R-M has always shot for zero dust rather than TLV.

19. Final report of ACAD on OSHA (2-25-72)
p. 4 shows Weaver wanted to change label from danger to caution
p. 9 shows majority (4 of 5) proposal which uses danger and mentions asbestosis and cancer.

20A. Letter 12-16-71 Scowcroft to Scheckler "The warnings that you have given us that have now come to pass never did fall on deaf ears, but many of us have not been successful in conveying your messages to our own executives."

B. Letter 12-14-71 Scheckler to Scowcroft - says Wagoner and Johnson are Selikoff types - says Cralley is out of favor and that "he approached Hugh (Jackson) about consulting work for J-M. In that L.C. is apparently not a part of the present team, his services as a consultant to ATI might be of little value and possibly ineffective."

21. Letter Maier to Moore 5-19-54 re: dust counting instruments "Since it has been reported that there is no unfavorable physical reaction from asbestos dust in the lungs which is under 10 microns or over 50 microns in length our emphasis should be directed toward counts in that size range."

22. Letter S. Holmes to Bob Mereness AIA re: peak exposures and need to structure TLV to reflect peak as well as TWA exposures

23. Report 2-12-68 Hawkins to Goodman re: dust - count all particles not just asbestos - says old data indicated it was 95% asbestos- GARCO didn't start Greenberg Smith counting method until 1957 - pre 1957 info is scanty - refers to metro and USPHS 1965 study - he first came to GARCO in 1944 and can't perceive any diff. in atmosphere - doesn't know when resp's were first used but doesn't matter as on his last trip with Cralley only seven people were wearing one.

24. Quarterly health report from Manheim (5-1-78)

25. USPHS asb. study proposal 2-8-63
p. 9 includes confidentiality provision

26. Memo 2-6-75 re: proposal for epidem. study of Stratford plant which used pure chrysotile - rejects Selikoff proposal and touts Enterline "The Selikoff studies contain no data on degree of exposure of insul. workers but those familiar with the industry believe it was far in excess of the exposure to which workers in other sectors of the industry - asb. cement and friction material workers for instance - have been subjected

[were controls implemented pre 1964 in these industries?]

27. Letter 6-4-73 Marsh to Simpson re: proposed Stratford study

refers to Enterline 1967 study of workers employed during 1948-51- incidence of asb. disease was unacceptably high.

28. Letter 7-22-63 Zimmerman to Cralley refusing cooperation on USPHS study totally in regard to GARCO and allowing only dust counts at Manheim but offering to allow them to read analysis of old x-rays - vetoes medical phase because of fear of alarming the workers.

29. 11-4-77 Weaver to Marsh carping about USPHS not honoring the 1963 agreement not to release information

30. 7-5-63 Zimmerman to Cralley has notes reflecting what other companies are going to do insofar as cooperating with USPHS and reflects that most are merely going to show records

31. H. M. Inspector of Factories 1967 report on asbestos - 50% of asbestosis victims also have lung cancer.

32. Memo 1-16-70 Weaver to Patterson re: Marshville - attached is 6-3-69 dust samples - "The J-M accepted TLV for asb. dust concentration by this method (membrane filter) is 6.0 f/cc - shows counts grossly in excess

33. Memo Wronski to Bates 3-5-70 re: 1969-70 winter dust counts. 38% of locations tested exceeded 2 mppcf TLV and 10% exceeded 5 mppcf.

34. Letter 9-8-64 Wilson (N. C. Bd. Health) to Lane J-M plant manager Marshville re: dust counts - shows numerous counts in excess of TLV

35. J-M Marshville dust counts 1965 - numerous counts in excess of TLV

36. Comparison of R-M 1970 with J-M 1969 dust counts at Marshville

37. Memo from Marsh 5-5-75 saying caution labels aren't sufficient and need to supplement with instruction manuals.

38. Safety Newsletter on TLV's - not a fine line - not applicable to carcinogens - explains excursion limits (peak exposure) - only three times the TWA is permitted

39. correspondence to Gabrielson from Marsh including 1943 J-M - R-M contractor letters described by Marsh as "amusing correspondence"

40. Letter Kotin to Comr. Byington CPSC 6-14-77
J-M supports banning asb. containing consumer products - refers to 30 f/cc as a high exposure even for short periods of time - says conjugal exposure is a high exposure.

41. Kotin article in the J. of Current Social Issues "Profit and Accountability" - touts the need to test - says stds are not end points but way stations.

*42. 5-19-69 speech by Fenner before Med. Soc. of N. J.

p. 2 refers to dual TLV - refers to Doll cancer study

p. 4 refers again to dual TLV

43. 8-9-72 memo from Weaver re: warning labels. Says Chas. is labelling but Manheim is not. Says Nicolet's label is largest and J-M is smallest.

44. Memos 7-31-72 re: failure to comply with OSHA labelling law.

*45. J-M 1971 History of Asb./Health Research

p. 4 based on Vorwald's recommendation J-M went to dual TLV 1 mppcf of 10 microns or longer and 5 mppcf - defines particles and fibers "fiber is a microscopic elongated particle with a length to diameter ratio of not less than three to one and for the above standards, a length of at least 10 microns. A particle is defined as any material that cannot be classified as a fiber by the above definition," and refers to ACGIH maintaining their TLV until 1968.

p. 5 refers to Mereweather's findings

p. 6 "Although the first major epidem. study linking asb. exposure with lung cancer was not published until 1955, J-M beginning in early 1950's, undertook...the sponsorship of a number of projects designed to investigate this reported association."

p. 7 refers to diatomaceous silica studies which resulted in TLV's and a dust control program at Lompoc

[it also resulted in warning labels in Calif.on Celite products - see Smith's depo]